

Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America

OCTOBER 28, 1920

Volume LXXVIII

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Manufacturers Record

EXONENT OF AMERICA

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of the South and Southwest as the Nation's Greatest Material Asset

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TYPICAL OF HOW SOUTHERN READERS ARE VOICING THEIR SENTIMENT.

Dixon Lumber & Millwork Co.
Weldon, N. C., October 22.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The writer has been a reader of your paper for several years, and an especial admirer of and believer in its doctrines, the fervor and zeal with which its pages are filled in behalf of developing a stronger AMERICA, a better condition for all, and particularly and especially our SOUTHLAND.

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With best wishes and regard, we are,

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By SAM'L. J. DIXON.

TOO RAPID DEFLATION OF THE DOLLAR HAS IMPAIRED EUROPE'S ABILITY TO BUY.

A CENTURY ago it was the belief of the medical profession that the blood in man became too rich, and it was the accepted practice to bleed the patient. By such a process was George Washington hastened to his reward. It is almost beyond the understanding of the present generation that such attenuation of the life fluid should have been considered the proper method of restoring health, and yet the orthodox profession lambasted with ridicule and contempt those who contended otherwise.

As that great fallacy of human bleeding persisted and was vehemently supported by the best physicians of the day, so, with even greater ardor, it is contended by the banking profession that there is but one method of bringing the nation industrially back to health after the ravages of war, and that is by tapping the credit reservoirs and draining the arteries of trade of the rich fluid essential to life. During a century we have abandoned the practice of physical bleeding; we still cling desperately to the practice of financial bleeding.

It is natural that the bankers of the nation should applaud the Federal Reserve policies which enrich them. So, too, would the bakers applaud if the Government decided that the people were eating too much bread, wherefore the price of bread should be raised far beyond legitimate cost, thus discouraging its use but amassing millions for the bakers. The creation of a situation which has made banking more profitable than it ever before was in the history of the nation, with perfect safety to the lender, is assuredly popular with bankers. They would not be human were it otherwise. But their judgment as to the wisdom of the operation is, to put it mildly, somewhat prejudiced. They like the taste of honey.

There is no good reason why any decent, honest man in this whole nation should be in want. There ought to be and can be prosperity enough for all. When so-called leaders say that the time has come for farmers to wend their way home, do without and pray God that they may garner from their fields enough to eat, these leaders confess that they are failures. They have but one cure to offer, and that is death. The nation has not wanted and does not need such advice. An idiot could give it. What the nation has wanted is a financial leadership with vision, a leadership capable of financing the vast production of the country and guiding it into the markets without sacrifice. It requires no resourcefulness to sell a short crop at a high price, but it does require statesmanship to sell a large crop at a fair price.

We have been through years of useless sacrifices. Beginning with the canal tolls affair, the Government, with a consistency

that is appalling, has sought to solve almost every problem offering by a surrender of national interests. And now, as if to cap the climax of a long series of infamous concessions of that sort, the Government solemnly undertakes to bring it about that every agricultural producer in the United States shall sell what he has produced for less than it cost to produce it. "If the farmers of the nation will pocket such losses," say our financial leaders, "and accept quietly the poverty or bankruptcy resulting, then we can put things on a stable basis." That is not an appeal to patriotism; it is an infamous effort to legalize highway robbery.

The financial "giants" say there has been no restriction of credits. If that were true, they would be revealed as the most prolific liars the country has seen in some time, since for months they have been preaching nothing but restriction. Disastrous as has been their propaganda, the immorality of it is magnified a hundredfold if they were not doing what they said they were doing, but were engaged merely in a monumental campaign of deception. For it is the propaganda of Washington officials which has done as much to destroy confidence as their policies. They were not content to put on the screws, but they kept insisting that the worst was yet to come. We have not read a statement from Secretary Houston in which he did not by implication or directly attempt to visualize the South as a vast nest of profiteers, intent on muleting the rest of the country and the world. He and others have not been content to bankrupt the South, but they have insisted also on blackening its character.

We know something about what it costs to produce cotton, and we want to say with all the emphasis of which we are capable that when any man asserts that 20 cents the pound for cotton represents a fair price for cotton, or a price with profit, he is either an ignoramus or a malicious prevaricator.

The South has asked for nothing, begged for nothing, other than the rights guaranteed to it by statute and of which it is deprived by arbitrary administration. It has never asked the Government to finance speculation in cotton. It has asked that in accordance with the terms and spirit of the Federal Reserve Act it be extended the usual financial credits for the efficient marketing of the crop.

There are two kinds of credit—the credit granted on standard securities as collateral and the credit granted on "living business." The one is utilization of accumulated capital for credit purposes, which Stuyvesant Fish of New York has often called "pawnbroker's banking"; the other is the financing of business in movement that is creating capital. There is a recognition of the status in the Federal Reserve Act in the form of the longer discount periods theoretically allotted to agricultural paper. But in practice the banks prefer the loans on collateral, and their natural tendency is away from commodity credits to security credits. Vast sums, therefore, which for the prosperity of the nation ought to be employed for the financing of crops and their marketing are employed for speculative and other purposes. If in this great country, overwhelmingly rich, it is not possible to provide sufficient credit for all legitimate business, if there must be discrimination, "living business" should come first. The Federal Reserve Board has made it secondary.

If business the world over is hesitant, it is because Amer-

ican business is hesitant. It is all right for Secretary Houston and others to say now that this and that economic cause is responsible, but those who deplored the Federal Reserve Board policy when it first became operative were able to describe with the utmost precision just what the result would be, and it is the condition that now exists. Of course, people are not buying when the Government issues morning after morning statements that it is unwise to buy now; that prices must go down. Of course, Europe finds it difficult to buy when America has insisted on deflating the dollar far more rapidly than any other nation could possibly deflate its currency, thus widening the differentials in exchange. Had American deflation merely paralleled British deflation, the pound would now be worth more than \$4. But though England could turn the balance of trade in her favor, she could not bring the pound back with the speed with which the American dollar is being brought back. So we have made it more and more difficult for foreigners to purchase in America and more and more attractive for them to dump their goods in this market. If that is statesmanship, the world would be better off without statesmanship.

When the Britisher pays 20 cents a pound for cotton, he pays in fact more than 25 cents, in terms of British money, and the situation is worse so far as other European nations are concerned. It is sentimentally encouraging to have the dollar at a premium, but it is economically ruinous to have it at such a premium that trade with the rest of the world becomes impossible.

The cavalier fashion in which the agriculturists were treated at Washington and the impudent air of superiority assumed by Government officials in talking with them cannot be characterized adequately. The patriotic way in which the farmers have endured the robbery of them by their own Government may, it is true, have convinced some officials that they were "good things," easily to be cajoled and entitled to nothing more than passing attention. But it is the farmer, just the same, who is the hope and salvation of this nation, and the more of him you drive to the city the more you undermine the foundations on which the nation rests.

Use of the Reserve Board's destructive statements by speculators to beat down the markets was to be expected. Surely, the whole policy has been brutal enough, but the farmers, nevertheless, are not in an entirely helpless situation. The agitation has compelled the Reserve Board to modify its policies somewhat, despite its statements to the contrary. Some credit is being advanced, and, of course, on the basis of 20 cents the pound, the same amount of credit will carry a considerably larger number of bales of cotton than at 30 cents the pound. We have reason to believe, in fact, that the Board's object was not so much to prevent orderly marketing of cotton as to drive the price down to what it thought a safer basis before permitting it to be financed. The moment the Board undertook to constitute itself a price-fixing committee, its policies were sure to be influenced by the readiness with which prices responded to its pressure. It is willing to help farmers on a less-than-cost-of-production basis, which is the present situation.

Thousands of bales of cotton are being left to rot unpicked in the fields because harvesting would be unprofitable. Boll-

weevil damage has been far greater than is generally known, and the poisoning process has been far from a general success. A revival of confidence in the business world after the elections will stimulate buying everywhere, and then the world shortage of cotton will become articulate. The situation, therefore, is far from hopeless, and the economic laws which the Federal Reserve Board has set at defiance will become operative. It is as certain as anything can be that cotton will go to a price above cost of production. The mills themselves should see to that in order to protect their future supply of raw material.

There is a way, then, to fight the Federal Reserve Board, and to some extent negative its ruinous pressure. It is by systematic refusal to sell at a loss. The South has been educated economically during the past few years, and has learned how to read business signs. That is why the holding movement is so real and has such "bottom."

A year ago this was a nation abounding in prosperity. A starved world was crying for production. There was a job for every man. The avenues of commerce were blocked with business. Never in all the history of the world had such prosperity been seen, and never were the auguries of perman-

nance more absolute. Into such a garden stepped the Reserve Board, and the smell of the fruit was not good to it. It feared happiness and progress. It is too good to be true, said the Board, wherefore we shall destroy it. And so, even as vandals might fell a bearing orchard, it laid the axe to the whole structure of prosperity and resorted to the old trick of bleeding. It prescribed a diet of financial starvation. It resolved to make the nation live hard. Had a foreign conqueror done these things, the whole nation would have risen in revolt. Men could not believe that what was planned was being done until a few weeks ago the near-panic developed. Then men waked to find bankruptcy staring them in the face. "But," they said, "how can these things be? We have produced the crops, we are surrounded with plenty, we have made good." But the seven solemn gentlemen in Washington nod their heads and sadly proclaim that poverty is the destiny of farmers. Too much business and too much prosperity! It is enough to make angels weep.

We predict the revision of the Federal Reserve Act and radical curtailment of the life-and-death power over business which the Reserve Board has been improperly, if not illegally, exercising.

"Once to Every Nation Comes the Moment to Decide"

THREE are great moments in history which determine the destiny of generations and of centuries. This is one of them, and none who goes to the polls next Tuesday should fail to register, after solemn and deep thought, his conscientious conviction on the League of Nations.

As to the position of Senator Harding and the difficulty some appear to have in reconciling the position some of his supporters claim he takes, the one sure and unalterable fact remains, namely, that he is pledged absolutely against acceptance of the Covenant as it is. He is against it unless tempered by the most drastic sort of reservations protecting the sovereignty of the United States. We would not be displeased if he is against the present covenant in toto. Governor Cox, on the other hand, is for the League. He would take it with the most moderate reservations he could get, and without any reservations if he could secure ratification in that form.

Aside from the text of the Covenant must be considered the atmosphere of its birth. It came into being in a tide of emotionalism when a union of the civilized world for the defeat of the Hun was still operative. It contemplated a continuation of a policy of sacrifice on the part of the United States, whereby the latter would consecrate its blood and wealth forever to the exigencies of European politics. It represented a European scheme to render permanent a war condition and perpetuate American interest in European affairs.

George Washington advised us against European entanglements and we waxed rich and great, and became one of the strongest naval forces of the world following that advice.

The Covenant is Godless. No prayer ushered it in and there is no recognition in it of the Almighty. Man proposes; God disposes. No Covenant without God can succeed.

The Covenant binds us to an associated government of the world from which association we cannot withdraw unless with the acquiescence of the other members of the association. Sink or swim, survive or perish, the nation would be irrevocably tied to the experiment. We made among ourselves a covenant and some of the States reserved at the time the

explicit right to withdraw if they so desired. When they attempted in 1861 to withdraw, they were coerced and forbidden by force of arms to exercise their right. Once in this League, the nation would find that history repeated itself. If we tried to get out, we would find the armies and navies of the world thundering at our ports. It is easy to get in; it would be hard to get out. Forewarned is forearmed.

The proposed super-government may deal with any matter affecting the peace of the world. Matters affecting the peace of the world are tariffs and immigration and finance. Already the labor section of the League is planning to formulate rules of immigration, and the League of Nations is even now carrying on a world-wide campaign to restrict banking credits. We might wake to find that we had signed away the power to decide whether the Pacific should be white or yellow.

There has been written into the theory of peace-making and League concept what is called "self-determination" and the "rights of minorities." The rights of minorities, as written into the Balkan treaties, gives certain minorities almost extra-territorial rights within the nation of their habitat. The principle established is one that by extension to the United States might convert every Southern State into an armed camp and set in motion a race war of the most catastrophic character. If the League of Nations should demand that the United States extend to the negroes the privileges and rights which the United States has demanded that Poland, to illustrate, must give the Jews, then white supremacy in the South would cease to exist and from the Capes to the Rio Grande a mongrel race would sit in the seats of authority. The United States as a whole is endangered by the Covenant, but for the South it is more than a danger—it is a cloud of ruin and disaster plunging nearer and nearer.

The capital of the super-government, it is arranged, shall be in Europe, and from Switzerland instead of the Potomac would flow the orders under which we should be governed. The site of a capital is of tremendous importance. Environment influences decisions. What will they know of the Western world who sit in a mountain fastness in Europe to

decree its terms of government? This very nation is a protest against that kind of ruling. We are, because we did not like it; we shall be, only if we continue to avoid it.

The voting in the Assembly is not equal. The proportionate influence of the British Empire and the United States is listed as six to one. If we enter the League, we enter it as a subordinate. What American wishes that?

The League will be conducted largely by a permanent secretariat. It will have administrative powers comparable to those of our great executive departments. What the secretariat in Geneva decides, that, under the Covenant, the United States would agree to do, administratively. The League has been buying expensive buildings already in Switzerland. Once the United States became a member, there would probably be an immediate and enormous program entered into for the construction of a great world capital to which we would pay tribute. Business men have come to learn what it means to support even one national government in Washington. The Geneva government would not tax them directly, but would levy its toll indirectly. The billions that we have spent would begin to look merely like a "first payment."

The military staff of the League would visit the United States at ten-year intervals to determine what should be the size of our army and navy. We should be under contract to provide this staff not only with details of our military situation, but with complete reports as to all our industries that might be converted to war-like purposes. That would mean a report to the League concerning almost every factory in the nation. A permanent commission would sit to see that we were carrying out our obligations in this particular.

We would undertake "to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League." The Cox advocates say this does not mean what it says, but the President has refused to accept a reservation stating definitely what the Senate understands to be our obligations under it. What the President thinks the words mean does not matter. When they came to interpret our Constitution in 1860, the writers of it were dead. It is the text that counts, and in considering this League, it is not what it will do this year or next that counts, but what it will do half a century hence. Lord Robert Cecil says we must have a League naval force right away and a League military force so soon as the people get used to the idea. Would an officer under the League owe allegiance to the League or to his own country? History answers the question.

In case of war or threat of war, the League is to take action to safeguard the peace of the world. It would have taken action, under the compact, to have prevented our freeing Cuba. It might hamstring us in time of peril if an unscrupulous adversary attacked without warning.

We are pledged under Articles 12, 13 and 15 to economic boycotts and the abrupt stoppage of all trade with recalcitrant nations. The cotton market and the wheat market, the steel market or the metal market might be broken over night not by an announcement from Washington but by an edict from Geneva.

We agree to consider the Monroe Doctrine as a "regional understanding" and the British have stated officially that if a dispute under that doctrine occurs, "the League is there to settle it."

There are provided mandatories and other strange things, as well as a labor section which is already concerning itself with plans for international control of coal, from which it would be but a step to international control of all raw materials, including cotton.

The League has held a financial conference and will hold another. There is talk of an international currency, of an international "Federal Reserve Bank," which would control

international credit, establishing a world clearing house, and which would possess that power over American finance which we have seen a national system so disastrously exercise of late. **Talk as men will, the power that controls the money of the world controls the world. Whence issues international credit, there is world power.**

We have established forever in this country the doctrine of implied powers, by extension of which our own Constitution has been made to give the central government authority and power such as the founders of the nation never expected it to have. The Covenant also provides for a sort of Supreme Court, and a John Marshall sitting at the head of it would not take long to give it a world-wide authority. Concentrated authority so easily spells temporary efficiency that just as now men appeal to Washington to cut Gordian knots by assuming extra-legal authority, so would they be appealing before long to the League to do likewise, and the League would do so. The delegation of sovereign powers to the League is so generally phrased in the Covenant, by language of wide import, that the gradual extension of power by the League would be comparatively simple. Today an infant, tomorrow it would be a Frankenstein, a monster encircling the earth.

Were the world in chaos and were there no way out but by the sacrifice of American principles, ideals and institutions, as well as our wealth and blood, we might, so coerced, seriously consider a voluntary entry into the maelstrom. But there is no such contingency. Quite to the contrary, it is by standing firmly on our own footing and retaining our nationalism during this period of emotional internationalism, that we can best serve the world and best serve the civilization which it is our high purpose to retain. We fought for it in war and we must fight for it in peace. We merged our armies with the others for a short period of terrific danger, but they did best when reincorporated as a national force. So will it be in peace. We serve best free; we serve least in yoke.

We can be trusted to intervene in the world's affairs when humanity needs our aid. We do not have to sign an indenture as an earnest of our service. What we do we do in honor. We do not want to enter any contract with mental reservations; if we have reservations at all, let them be explicit and definite.

The experience of Governor Cox in international affairs is not such as to warrant acceptance of his dictum as to the meaning of international pledges. His master, Mr. Wilson, hardly held his own in Paris. A dexterous person can stick his hand in the fire without burning it, but no dexterity is needed by him who keeps his limbs away from the flame. They say that Senator Harding is over-cautious. He is anxious to do all that America can honorably do to aid the rest of the world, but he is anxious to be sure that before he begins adventures abroad his own house is in order. He is not so cocksure that it is safe to run ahead. He may not have his mind clear—quite properly—as to the exact kind of help he will give, but there is no ambiguity about his determination to preserve American sovereignty before beginning to surrender American rights.

Those who in spite of the plain meaning of the Covenant think it offers an experiment on which it is worth while risking the permanence of this nation should vote for it. But no man should vote for it who has the least doubt in his mind as to where it will lead the country. The burden of proof is on the proponents of the pact. They must prove affirmatively that it is altogether desirable and that there is no menace in it. This they have completely failed to do and that is why the national referendum will result in overwhelming decision favorable to the attitude taken by Senator Harding. America will not accept the Covenant.

On Which Side Will You Stand?

A LEADING business man in one of the Southern States who, unfortunately, like many other people, though bitterly opposed to the situation in the country, is afraid to have his name published in connection with his letter, writes:

"We have been, for a good many years buying and selling farm lands not in a speculative sense, but purely constructive, as we have been partially at least, instrumental in bringing large manufacturing industries to this immediate section to handle farm products and livestock; in other words, we have tried to develop our section agriculturally in a constructive way, while we are making a living out of it.

"We have always been, to a certain extent, successful in outlining a future policy; but we find ourselves at present, absolutely 'at sea,' and realizing that you have sources of information that we have not, we are writing to ask if you would mind giving us your candid personal opinion. As you know, cotton is actually selling below its actual cost of production. If cotton recovers to a partial extent, we may, perhaps, look for a partial return of the previously existing favorable conditions, but can we expect any change in cotton values, if the Federal Reserve Banks persist in their present avowed policy of deflating everything, even to the extent of bankrupting thousands of producers. Have you any idea that the Federal Board will modify its policy with reference to credits? From a general summary of all the sources of information, what is your opinion as to development of the coming winter and next year? We will be glad to have your opinion.

"Incidentally, we think there are more 'two by four' politicians in charge of our Government affairs at Washington than is good for our country. As we see it, business and economic policies are governed and controlled very largely by political expediency. Politically speaking, we are in a very unenviable situation down here at the present time. Some of us disagree very emphatically with the Democratic position on the League of Nations, its affiliation with the labor unions, and many other of its national and international policies, and believe that a change of administration would be very beneficial at present. On the other hand, we are confronted with the fact that the Republicans have made a straight out anti-South campaign, and if they are elected they are sure to give us trouble, especially in view of the recent suffrage amendment.

"On the other hand, the writer believes that the salvation of our country is in adequate tariffs, as per our experience at present in connection with the Oriental peanut.

"Where are we at?

"In closing, please accept our congratulations and appreciation for the tremendous service you are rendering to the entire country."

In reply, the editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD wrote:

"It is impossible for me to make any predictions as to the outcome of the situation. Early last winter, when I first learned of the plan of the Federal Reserve Board, I immediately attacked it aggressively, and have never let up since then. I warned the Board and warned the country, week after week, of the certain disastrous effect of rapid deflation. It was a long time before any other paper in the land would voice the same sentiment, so far as I could learn, and I think a large proportion of our readers at that time thought that I was unduly frightened; but the conditions which now prevail in the South, and, indeed, throughout the entire country, are not at all surprising to me when once I learned that the Federal Reserve Board had definitely undertaken to carry out this plan. I hoped that bitter criticism might save the situation by causing the Federal Reserve Board to change its methods. But with what I may say is almost the asininity of bull-headedness and narrowness in financial views, the Reserve Board has maintained its position, and Secretary Houston constantly reiterates that nothing will be done to prevent a return to pre-war prices.

"Under the circumstances I can offer no advice.

"I do not, however, agree with you that the Republican party has made a straight out, anti-South campaign. It has made a vigorous campaign against the Administration and the men who control affairs in Washington, and with that position I heartily agree. I believe men like Harding, Coolidge and others appreciate the South fully and would do their utmost, if elected, to benefit this section. It should also be borne in mind that if it had not been for the aggressive work of President Wilson and Governor Cox to practically force Tennessee to vote in favor of woman suffrage we would not have that danger facing us. The

leaders of the Democratic party are, therefore, wholly responsible for the situation which confronts the South and the possibility of arousing the race issue again. In this I think President Wilson and Governor Cox have done the South irreparable harm, and I do not see how that section can any longer follow their lead.

"You may possibly remember that in the McKinley-Bryan campaign the same argument about endangering the white supremacy of the South was made against McKinley, but before his death, McKinley became one of the most beloved Presidents by the South whom we have ever had. I have tried to study Harding conscientiously and carefully. I have found that he is an earnest, sincere Christian; that he is broad and national in his spirit, and I believe that he honestly intends, if elected, to carry out the statement in behalf of the South which he expressed through an interview in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD some weeks ago."

We are not at all unmindful of the political situation in the South viewed from every angle. We have profoundly regretted that President Wilson and Governor Cox have endangered the race relation in the South by reason of their determined fight in behalf of woman suffrage. Woman suffrage in the North and West is entirely different from what it is in the South. When President Wilson wired to the Democratic members of the Legislature of Delaware urging them to vote for woman suffrage "in the interest of the party," and when he took the same stand in urging the Governor and the Legislature of Tennessee to pass the woman suffrage bill, though to do so at that session made them violate their oath of office, he demonstrated that he cared not at all for what the South might suffer from a revived race issue, and was unconcerned as to whether racial troubles should develop as an outcome of his activities, being willing to take so great a risk for the hope that by showing the women he was in favor of woman suffrage he might secure the votes of the women of the country for his League of Nations and the maintenance of his power.

The right of each State to determine its own suffrage qualifications was never questioned until, in the passion engendered by the Civil War, the negro was enfranchised. That was one of the gravest blunders ever made, as men of both parties have since recognized. The grant to women of the right to vote should have been left to the individual States, where it belonged, and the enfranchisement of the sex by Federal amendment marked another step forward in the deprival of Southern and other States of inherent rights which it was never contemplated should be taken from them by the Central Government.

Whatever may have been the admiration of thousands of people in the South, who realize the danger of the race issue under woman suffrage, for President Wilson prior to that action, we have never been able to see how they could any longer follow his leadership. They recognize that woman suffrage has elements of tremendous danger for their section, and they know that it would not have come about, at least in time for this election, had it not been for the activity of President Wilson, and later on of Governor Cox, in pressing the matter upon the Tennessee Legislature.

We have studied from every angle the political situation as it now exists. With Cox nominated by the whisky element, against which the South has fought for many years, proving himself, in every speech that he has made, wholly unfit for the high office of the Presidency of this country; and now with the revelation made by the acting Mayor of San Francisco that the Democratic convention was wide open as to whiskey, and with the showing that 40 barrels of it were distributed among the Democratic delegates, as we published last week; and with Bryan's charge that "one-third of the delegates to that convention could think nothing else except whiskey," surely every self-respecting, moral, upstanding man in the South must hesitate before he dare cast a vote for the

man who represents the whiskey element of America. No man can cast that vote without taking the responsibility of helping to bring back the curse of the liquor traffic from which his own children may suffer in the years to come.

Moreover, the refusal of Governor Cox to discuss the South's need of a protective tariff for its agricultural interests and his failure to recognize even by the courtesy of a reply to its invitation, the Southern Protective Tariff Congress, show that the South cannot hope to have any help from him in safeguarding its agriculture from destruction.

We have fully understood the narrowness and the bitterness of some Republicans, and of a good many Republican newspapers who have never ceased in the last fifty years to denounce the South. But on the other hand, Southern politicians and Southern newspapers have not been free from viciousness in denouncing the Republicans of other sections, as well as those of their own section. Neither the pot nor the kettle can call the other black when it comes to some unwise, narrow, sectional antagonism in each party. All have sinned. We do not believe, however, that the writer of the letter we have quoted is at all correct in fearing that the Republican party, should Mr. Harding be elected President, would be inimical to the South. Senator Harding has in that respect shown himself through his speeches as broad and national and patriotic. He has not yielded to any mud-slinging proclivities, but he has discussed the welfare of the whole country, and he has given his word that if elected he will know neither North nor South, East nor West, but one great country—America, first, and as he has shown elsewhere pledged himself in favor of a full protective tariff of Southern agricultural and industrial interests.

Many people in the South are bitterly opposed to Mr. Wilson's proposed League of Nations. A very large proportion of them are coming to a realization of the need of a protective tariff to safeguard the agricultural and industrial interests of this section against destruction by the inflow to an unprecedented extent of products raised or made by labor with which we cannot possibly compete. Many people of the South, therefore, face the issue as to whether they will continue to adhere to old party affiliations of the past, or whether they will vote as they pray, and vote in the way they honestly believe to be for the best interests of the whole nation, and especially of this part of the nation.

In 1896 the MANUFACTURERS RECORD bitterly opposed the election of Mr. Bryan. It was denounced from one end of the South to the other for doing so. Never before that time had it taken any part in political discussions in Presidential years, but it felt that its duty to the nation demanded that it should fight Mr. Bryan's free silver 16-to-1 issue. It did so.

Mr. McKinley was denounced as a tool of Wall Street, who would be under the domination of an unscrupulous money power. Throughout the South it was preached that his election would mean the overthrow of white supremacy in the South. Bryan and his mission were preached with far greater religious fervor than are President Wilson and the League of Nations. Men and women were swept off their feet in a wild clamor for Bryan as a divinely appointed messenger to lift the "cross of gold" from the suffering people. Every prediction made by those who were upholding Mr. Bryan failed of fulfillment.

Every prediction made by Southern people, who warned each other of certain disaster from the business and racial questions if Mr. McKinley was elected, proved false.

Instead of the financial disaster which the Bryanites so vigorously proclaimed as certain if Bryan was defeated, Mr. McKinley's election was followed almost immediately by a great outburst of business activity, and the negro question ceased to be a bugaboo with which the politicians could frighten the people. While McKinley lived this country from one end to the other rejoiced in abounding prosperity. The

South learned to love him as it had not loved any President for many years. His death was mourned from one end of the South to the other. McKinley was not broader in his appreciation of the South nor in his national patriotism than we believe Mr. Harding to be.

We would gladly have eliminated from the MANUFACTURERS RECORD any discussion of politics during the Presidential campaign if a solemn sense of responsibility had not compelled us to discuss the great issues which face this nation just as we did in the Bryan campaign of 1896. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD is of the South, and by the South, and for the South. Because of that fact, and believing that Mr. Cox's election would prove disastrous to the moral and business interests of the South, as well as to the nation, it has opposed him. We believe that his election would be far more disastrous than would have been Mr. Bryan's in 1896, as bad as that would have been. Surely it is not possible to think that if Mr. Harding should be elected he would do any greater injury to the South than Mr. Wilson has wrought by making possible negro woman suffrage with all of its possible evils upon the South. Surely it would not be possible for the Republican party to bring greater financial disaster to this section than has been brought by the Federal Reserve Board and Secretary Houston, through whose activities in carrying out a bull-headed, narrow-visioned attempt at deflation, drastic in its effect, billions of dollars of loss was brought upon the South and the entire country.

Never, we believe, in the financial history of this country was there so great a blunder made as that of the Federal Reserve Board, added to from time to time by the more than asinine pronouncements put forth by Secretary Houston, posing as a financial authority, though until 1913 he had never had the slightest business experience outside of scholastic work, and until a few months ago was Secretary of Agriculture, making in that position so dismal a failure that men marveled that President Wilson had advanced him to the supremely important position of Secretary of the Treasury.

The South has been stabbed in the house of its supposed friends. It has been clubbed well-nigh unto death. It now has forced upon it a political candidate nominated by the liquor interests, with a wide open liquor convention as described by the Mayor of San Francisco, according to a special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun, a strong Democratic anti-prohibition paper, which we published two weeks ago.

In the light of this situation we ask the honest, God-fearing, patriotic people of the South,

On which side do you stand?

FALLING CROP PRODUCTION PER CAPITA.

CROP production in this country in 1919, says the Department of Agriculture in its weekly News Letter, was 11 per cent above the average of the pre-war years, 1910-1914, and this was not previously equaled except in 1915, when the production was 16 per cent above the average. Late in the growing season of 1920 the production of crops was apparently 13 per cent above the average.

A tale of another sort is told when crop production is compared with population. During the last 30 years the largest per capita production was in 1898, when it was 12 per cent above the average of 1910-1914. In most of the years from 1896 to 1915 per capita production was above the average. The highest point, however, reached since 1915 has been the average of the five years mentioned, and this was done in 1917 and apparently in 1920. **Notwithstanding the great mass of the crops of 1920, they are, after all, no greater than the average when compared with the great mass of an increasing population.**

A Question of Vital Importance to the South Unanswered by Gov. Cox

Cherokee County Post No. 38,
American Legion of South Carolina.
Gaffney, October 20, 1920.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Will you explain to the readers of your paper why the telegram to Governor James M. Cox concerning the reported distribution of whiskey at the San Francisco convention was not forwarded until four days after similar messages had been sent by you to Attorney-General E. Mitchell Palmer and Hon. William G. McAdoo?

S. C. LITTLEJOHN.

The answer to the above is very simple. We had previously asked Governor Cox, as we also asked Senator Harding, for his views as to protection by an adequate tariff of the agricultural interests of the South. Senator Harding promptly replied; Governor Cox made no reply, although the matter was again pressed upon his attention by letter and by a personal visit by a member of our staff, who was sent to Dayton to urge the importance of the inquiry. Since Governor Cox had entirely failed to answer this important question, we hardly thought it worth trying him with another. Nevertheless, when on October 11 a reply was received from Mr. McAdoo's representative, it was immediately decided to try once more to draw an answer from Governor Cox. A telegram was immediately sent to Governor Cox with ample time for a reply prior to publication of that week's issue. We did not, however, receive the reply until too late for that week, but Governor Cox's reply was used in the following week.

Now that emphatic denials have been made of any connection with the distribution officially admitted of 40 barrels of whiskey at the San Francisco convention, by representatives of Mr. Palmer, Mr. McAdoo and Governor Cox, the question again arises, who got the whiskey? For a Baltimore Democratic politician says that whiskey flowed like water at San Francisco, and this is in keeping with the statement of Mr. William J. Bryan, who said "that one-third of the delegates seemed to know nothing but whiskey."

On July 24, with a full realization of the great need of a protective tariff for the agricultural interests of the South, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD wrote to Governor Cox as follows:

"The peanut growers of the South, with an annual production of \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 value, have organized to demand protection for their industry. Peanut growing was turned to by cotton growers of the South as a means of counteracting the enormous loss sustained by the ravages of the boll-weevil. It has proved a great boon to the South and has been established in practically every Southern State. During the war prices ranged between 10 and 12½ cents a pound. Owing to the scarcity of ships, there was no importations of peanuts from the Orient. In recent months, however, there have been enormous imports of peanuts, peanut oil and peanut products from China and Japan, and the price for peanuts has been cut to five cents a pound. Southern farmers cannot profitably raise peanuts at that price, and the industry is thus confronted with ruin in competition with the cheap labor of the Orient—eight cents a day, we understand.

"You will note by reference to proof sheets enclosed that the peanut growers have organized for a vigorous campaign in all the States east of the Mississippi, in the determination to elect members of Congress who will favor a protective tariff on peanuts. In the Norfolk district the Democratic candidates have already announced themselves in favor of protection.

"We would like to have from you an expression of opinion on the question of protection to peanuts and other Southern interests. You will recall that the sugar industry of Louisiana was threatened with extinction by the Underwood tariff. Only the suspension of the final clauses and the conditions brought on by the war

prevented the complete destruction of the industry in this country.

"The prosperity of the farmer is a fundamental necessity. Won't you kindly outline your views on this subject, for publication in our next week's issue, when we will print the editorial and news articles enclosed? If so, please write or wire so that it will reach us Tuesday morning. We make up Tuesday afternoon."

Following this letter a member of our staff went to Dayton for the express purpose of pressing the matter upon Governor Cox's attention. He discussed the subject, promised to consider the facts that were presented to him as to the South's need of a protective tariff, and on August 18 wrote:

"I haven't the time to go into the matter you suggested. It may be necessary for me to adopt the policy of concentrating my efforts to public expressions in my addresses on matters of public import. I will have my secretary bring to my attention the materials left here at the earliest opportunity."

Following the letter of July 24 and the personal interview of a member of our staff, we wrote Governor Cox as follows:

"According to the suggestion you made when I saw you in Dayton, I called at your office in Columbus Thursday morning. Mr. Morris had gone out and I talked with his assistant. I left copies of the cover page and the Senator Harding interview for your early inspection, having wired for these advance sheets on the night before. The office is sending you a complete copy of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of this week, as it is suggested that you may be interested in articles other than the interview I secured from Senator Harding on Southern achievements, etc., which you will find on page 91.

"In addition to the demand for protective tariff for peanuts, sugar and other articles raised in the South, I called attention the other day to the fact that Virginia tobacco growers were demanding protection against Turkish tobacco, and also called attention to the fact that the Florida Development Board had written us, enclosing a carbon copy of a letter written to you, in which attention was called to the fact that the Southern States offer much greater opportunities for increasing the food supply of the nation than do the arid regions of the Western States.

"We shall be glad to have you discuss all these topics of great interest to the South at your convenience."

Up to date we have never heard a word from Governor Cox on a matter of such supreme importance to the South.

The demand of Southern peanut growers, tobacco growers, cottonseed producers, and industrial interests, as well as agricultural, for a protective tariff was well voiced in the ringing speech made by Governor Parker of Louisiana at the Southern Tariff Congress, published in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of last week. Senator Harding and Governor Cox were each asked to attend that congress. Senator Harding could not attend, but wrote a very strong letter promising the heartiest co-operation for the protection of the industrial and agricultural interests of the South. Governor Cox did not reply to the invitation at all, though the organization represented many of the foremost business men of the South, and its presiding officer was the Governor of Louisiana.

There are many problems which the South must face in the years to come entirely outside of the League of Nations, and one of them is whether the agricultural interests of this section shall be safeguarded against complete destruction by the inflow of farm products from the Orient raised by labor costing but a few cents a day.

Governor Cox would not discuss this subject at the invitation of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD urged upon him by letter and by personal visits of a member of our staff, nor did he in any way acknowledge the receipt of the invitation from the Southern Tariff Congress. The only possible inference, therefore, that can be drawn is that Governor Cox has no interest in the protection of the agricultural and industrial interests of the South. Governor Harding promptly responded to both invitations, and under the circumstances, we think that the question raised by Mr. Littlejohn has been quite satisfactorily answered.

TOO MUCH IMMIGRATION HEADED OUR WAY

THE Wall Street Journal, in a recent issue, stated that there is an unprecedented army of immigrants nervously awaiting transportation facilities to bring them from Europe. "It is estimated," said the Journal, "that more than 8,000,000 Europeans are anxious to come to America, and that in one European country alone about 6,000,000 inhabitants would emigrate to America if conditions warranted."

There is great congestion of immigrants at Ellis Island, New York, and the commissioner of immigration at that point says that he expects that Ellis Island will have to handle 1,500,000 immigrants within the next 12 months. The Journal raises a very important point as to this inrush of immigrants. It states that three ships recently came in with 5000 immigrants, and of this number about 1000 did not have a dollar; 1500 had less than \$25, and the remainder mostly between \$25 and \$50.

What is America to do to meet this tremendous influx of foreigners? We already have more aliens in this country than we can assimilate. If we permit our shores to be crowded with millions of aliens, added to millions we now have, we shall certainly endanger the civilization of this country. However short our supply of home labor may be to meet all of the demands of industry and agriculture, we should not permit this country to be flooded with people alien by birth and alien in thought to the life of our nation. We have more aliens here now than is good for the country. Infinitely better would it be for our industrial activity to move forward with less rapidity than to be pushed forward by a great influx of these lower classes of foreigners. We had better advance more slowly in material development than to advance rapidly at the cost of the nation's life. Some brake must be put on this rush of immigration; our safety as a nation demands it, and Congress should heed the voice of the country on this point. Even if we do not have enough laborers in the country to do all the work that needs to be done, we had better postpone much of it rather than to have it done by the influx of millions of foreigners. America's life is more important than rapid material activity.

Leslie's in a recent issue, in discussing the question of immigration, said:

"It is reported that 267,000 applications for passports to America, mostly by Jews, have been made in Poland alone, while more than 3,000,000 Poles want to come over.

"Between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 Italians are seeking domicile here, and millions will come from Germany as soon as the barriers are lifted.

"Fifty thousand refugees are reported waiting at Danzig alone for transportation to America. Steamship lines are reported to have every foot of available space booked up for a year ahead.

"When the Red Terror is broken in Russia, a flood of starving Slavs will pour out towards America. We are as unprepared for this peaceful invasion as we were for war in 1914.

"Immigration is the most important fact which our nation has to deal with in the next few years. Unless we wake up and make some adequate preparation to take care of this oncoming flood, we shall be swamped socially, economically, politically.

"The question is not now what we shall do with the Immigrant, but what the Immigrant will do with us."

AMERICA LEADING IN BUILDING OIL TANK SHIPS.

WHILE statements issued by "Lloyd's Register of Shipping" show that American shipbuilding is far behind England in tonnage now on the ways, much encouragement is to be gathered from the fact that this country is building more than double the tonnage of tankers of the United Kingdom and all the rest of the world combined. This does not mean that American shipbuilding is returning to the low

position it held in the world's output of tonnage in pre-war times, but it indicates the sharp decline from the maximum production figure attained during the war. Even on this reduced output, American yards show an increase in tonnage building of 1097 per cent over the total being constructed just prior to the war, while the British gain has been but 116 per cent during the same period.

Besides, of the steel ships under construction here totalling 280 of 1,735,000 gross tons, the average is 6197 tons, whereas, 912 ships building in Great Britain total 3,715,000 tons, the average being of about 4000 tons. However, a number of large ships are being built in the United Kingdom, 25 of those under construction being of more than 15,000 tons and upwards, and 64 of 10,000 tons and upwards, but 551 are of less than 4000 gross tons.

In 12 months the amount of American tonnage building has been practically cut in half. However, the entire construction is devoted almost entirely to steel vessels, reports showing that of 1,772,000 tons of vessels of all types under construction, 1,735,000 tons represent steel vessels, only 18,000 tons being wooden vessels, against 1,169,000 tons two years ago and 211,100 tons one year ago.

In this country there are 79 tankers of 545,302 gross tons building, as against 32 in the United Kingdom of 232,758 gross tons, and all other countries are building three tankers of 18,000 gross tons.

PEANUT INDUSTRY NEEDS PROTECTION.

THE absence of a tariff protecting the peanut industry of Florida and the whole South as for that matter is seriously jeopardizing this business, and growers are bitterly complaining because Chinese and Japanese peanuts are finding their way into the United States at the expense of the American growers of the lowly nut.

For more than 15 years the farmers of the South, who theretofore largely depended upon cotton for their revenues, have been increasing their acreage of peanuts along with other crops in line with the diversification policy.

The Dominion of Canada, which grows no peanuts whatever, has a tariff of two cents on every pound of peanuts brought into the country, whether from the United States or from the Orient. The duty imposed by the United States is only one-half a cent a pound on unshelled, and three-quarters of a cent a pound on shelled peanuts imported.

It is estimated that 600,000 acres of Southern lands have been given over to the growing of peanuts. Some 300,000 workers and handlers are directly affected by the price that the product will bring in the market. The workers now receive from \$3 to \$4 per day, with house, garden lot and fuel free, as against \$8 to \$10 a month in 1900. The Japanese and Chinese labor engaged in the handling of the Oriental nuts which are imported extensively to the United States receive 16 cents a day for adults, with considerably less for minors engaged.

Under these conditions it is hardly fair for this Government to fully protect the American growers. The next Congress should by all means impose a duty which will at least compare with that of Canada.—Jacksonville (Fla.), Metropolis.

And though the MANUFACTURERS RECORD twice asked Governor Cox if he would favor protection for the peanut and other agricultural interests of the South, we have never been able to get a word from him on the subject. Senator Harding immediately promised his active co-operation for the protection of the South's agricultural interests, and he has over and over again repeated this. Governor Cox has not spoken one single word in behalf of the protection of the agricultural interests of the nation which have been so tremendously injured by the influx of stuff raised in the Orient by labor getting only a few cents a day.

Does the South believe in economic slavery or economic prosperity? Does it believe in saving its agriculture by a protective tariff or does it prefer to see its prosperity destroyed by free trade?

HOME BUILDING IN THE COUNTRY ADVO- CATED FOR NATIONAL SAFETY.

REAL homes for the multitude, homes in the rural environs of the large cities, where the families of the industrial workers may have wholesome surroundings and spaciousness in place of the character-destroying tenement-house life to which such large numbers of city dwellers are now condemned, is the solution for unrest and anarchistic tendencies offered by B. F. Yoakum in a letter to Chairman Lockwood of the Senate Housing Committee, New York.

As a builder of empire, the splendid development of the Texas Gulf Coast country between Corpus Christi and Brownsville being the direct result of his vision and daring initiative, Mr. Yoakum is entitled to a respectful hearing whenever he offers a suggestion for improvement in living conditions. He has studied the historic forces affecting civilization and the growth and decay of nations. "Put the people on the land" is his remedy for the pressing evils whose existence is demonstrated in industrial unrest and antagonism to government. Take the workers out of the tenements and give them homes with light and air and a garden is the cure he offers for the illness of disloyalty and discontent.

That there is unreasoning, bitter resentment against the Government itself, so much so, as Mr. Yoakum declares, that "an element exists in our midst which hopes to eventually overthrow society," there is no room for doubt. The daily newspapers furnish the evidence in their reports of meetings and speeches of the radicals, and ample detail can be secured by anyone who will pause at the first street corner where the soap-box orator is in action, or who will attend any of the frequent socialistic meetings held in all the cities, or who will take the trouble to read any one of the numerous organs and mouthpieces of radical labor organizations. At a meeting of laborites in a Baltimore theater on a recent Sunday afternoon, held under the auspices of the Baltimore branch of the American Federation of Labor, a champion of I. W. W.ism declared that the two bright spots on the map of the world today are Ireland and Russia, and this declaration received the heartiest applause of the occasion. The Rev. Dr. Hogue, a Baltimore rector, but now without a charge, receives so much encouragement and financial aid from unnamed but manifestly wealthy sympathizers that he has been able throughout many years to carry on an advertising campaign advocating measures and influences which are hostile to present forms of government and to society as constituted. School-teachers and professors in colleges, in Baltimore and elsewhere, as well as ministers in their pulpits and editors in their sanctums, are here, there and everywhere preaching class hatred, posing as prophets and demanding the overthrow of the present order of government.

These are signs of the times which even he who runs may read.

Any measure which tends to counteract the evil influences at work demands the consideration of the thoughtful and the wise. Mr. Yoakum would lessen discontent by immeasurably improving the home surroundings of the toilers whose living conditions are unduly hard. His argument is sound. His appeal should be heard not only where it is addressed, but by the thoughtful everywhere. The letter follows:

Senator Charles C. Lockwood, Chairman,
Housing Committee,
State Senate of New York,
Albany, N. Y.

New York, October 16.

Dear Senator—Referring to our previous correspondence, I trust my meaning in writing you may not be misapprehended. The constructive thought I want to emphasize to you and the

members of your committee I trust will be seriously considered in the interests of the country, the poor and the wealthy.

Living in an overcrowded city produces ill-effects which are ascribed to the nature of the existing social and economic institutions. The explanation is false and specious, but plausible to those who suffer from these ill-effects, and they become easy victims to an epidemic of extreme theories. The evils which they seek to avoid are not traceable to the existing mode of ownership and control of industry, but to the avoidable congestion of our large industrial centers. If we wisely and quickly remove these evils, we will avert the disastrous paralysis of economic disorganization which follows the application of ill-considered theories. But unless we are quick to discover and apply the real remedy, we may find that false and dangerous remedies will be attempted. **There is no doubt that an element exists in our midst which hopes to eventually overthrow society.**

Large cities are the natural outgrowth in a nation's development and growth. They do not, however, contribute to a nation's production. On the contrary, large cities are a tax upon natural resources. History confirms the fact that small home owners largely constitute a country's strength and protection in time of internal upheaval and of foreign intrusion.

Discussing the "Fall of Nations," George Woodruff calls attention to the fact that history is made up of the story of a succession of nations, each which has been born, has gradually grown strong, has attained maturity, has caught a disease and died. The disease was overcrowded cities and "rural decay."

Like the United States all dominant nations derive their early strength and splendid hardihood from the land. In time, maturity and old age crept over the overcrowded cities, automatically causing the country to decrease, and the germ of the disease found a place to thrive in that body politic.

In other strong nations that have fallen the best trained brain and the most capable labor have flocked to towns, where easier opportunities for profit and pleasure were to be had.

There are millions of idle acres within less than one hour's ride from the center of New York that could be made into one and two-acre homes under a ten-year payment plan. An acre home with a thrifty wife and healthy children will supply eggs and fresh vegetables for the family, with a winter surplus of potatoes, cabbage, carrots, etc., and with all the home comforts at a less construction cost per family than the same family can be accommodated in city tenement-houses. Healthy sanitary conditions cannot be had where entire families are forced the year round to live in the same sleeping, eating and cooking rooms. In the homes the children of America are born, and there in their youthful training the foundation of their man and womanhood is stamped in shaping their future citizenship.

If America is to remain the dominant nation of the world, it must be through a home-owning system, not one of tenantry. Some argue that industrial working people will not be content to live in the country. This would not be true if a properly organized system was established, offering an opportunity to such people to purchase homes to be sold on terms that they could pay. These people then become home owners, and their offspring add to the citizenship and virility of the nation.

Engineers and architects would vie with each other in making plans for comfortable, attractive homes, economically constructed and maintained, with a system of streets, sewerage, etc., in units to accommodate 25,000 to 50,000 people.

Provide a way for the thrifty tenement element to get out of their present environment and to procure a home adjacent to New York and see how they will take to it.

Don't overlook the fact that the school children of today must within a few years guide the nation's destiny. If people of wealth and influence will picture by comparison children born and reared in New York now overcrowded by people, seething with unrest, welcoming speakers to point a way to overthrow the Government, to that of the children born and raised in the fresh country air with plenty of wholesome food, home comforts and contented parents to teach them loyalty to the United States, they would not be long in deciding which class of children they would look to to steer the nation's future and protect it against home and foreign enemies. The tenement children represent a puny, poorly-fed class, living in an atmosphere of discontent and breathing anarchy. The country children represent the young healthy brain and brawn, with love for their country, a family to protect and a home to defend.

Newspapers tell us there are now 50,000 emigrants at Danzig and thousands of others at foreign ports awaiting transportation to our shores. Eighty-five per cent of this unprecedented immigration now beginning to come to us locate in our commercial and industrial centers, making the proposition to house them in our already overcrowded cities an impossible task. As the life of nations is reckoned, years are only days compared to the

longevity of human life; therefore, great construction work cannot be accomplished in a short period, but after it is substantially inaugurated it moves along, doing its work unnoticed.

A plan creating a 5½ per cent bond would become popular when it is made known that its purpose is to meet a national emergency, the underlying principle of which being to conserve the nation's future and to safeguard life and individual property of people both of moderate means and the wealthy.

Tenement-house building under present conditions means a dangerous makeshift.

Rural home building means a permanent, contented citizenship.

Very truly yours,

B. F. YOAKUM.

THE PETROLEUM SUPPLY OF THE FUTURE.

THE necessity for increasing the supply of petroleum presents a never-ending problem. Even as the demand for petroleum products increases many of the known sources of supply are being rapidly utilized, and in some cases, practically exhausted. A particularly illuminating treatment of this subject was given recently by the chief petroleum technologist of the United States Bureau of Mines, Mr. J. O. Lewis, at a convention of oil men in Denver. Although we must face the fact that we cannot depend upon our own petroleum production to meet the ever increasing demand for petroleum products, Mr. Lewis is in no wise pessimistic, and states that it is the business of the Bureau of Mines to work out such solutions as are possible, the problem involving a consideration both of the demand and the supply of the future. We may look abroad for some additions to our supply, but the foreign situation is complicated by international relations and demands. Consumption will be limited apparently only by the product available. The essential problem is to secure more crude, greater benefits from petroleum products, and to find raw materials from which satisfactory substitutes for petroleum products may be derived.

Based on the data secured by the Bureau of Mines in the past several years, Mr. Lewis makes the striking claim, that after the wells now producing have been brought to the point of abandonment we shall be able to go back and get from them half, and possibly as much more again, as they had previously produced. This would mean that to the 5,000,000,000 barrels already produced, and the 7,000,000,000 estimated in our reserves, we are justified in adding 6,000,000,000 to 12,000,000,000 barrels more.

Important, however, as these latent resources are, it does not appear that this additional supply is sufficient to provide for the increasing demand. It is a tremendously important addition, but it is not sufficient.

Domestic production has not yet met our needs, and there is no reason to think that it will do so in the future. Our production would drop off 25 to 35 per cent if for one year only we ceased to drill new wells. The question of oil importations is always complicated to a greater or lesser degree by the competition offered by other nations, a number of which are as greatly in need of new sources of supply as ourselves, and some of them in a much better position to gratify that need. In any event, reliance upon foreign sources of supply would not constitute a real solution of the problem.

There are two primary sources of supply for additional raw materials in this country; coal, oil shales and bituminous sands which are part of our rock formations, and secondly, plant materials which grow on the surface. While presenting a popular appeal, the production of alcohol, ether and vegetable lubricants from plants can only be on such a scale as to be a very minor consideration in relation to the tremendous demand which exists.

There are certain waste materials on the farm and in the lumber camps which can be utilized, but these sources of supply are also of negligible importance in comparison with our

needs, and Mr. Lewis emphasizes the fact that these materials are widely-scattered and that the cost of collection is frequently prohibitive at the present price of motor fuels.

"If all of the soft coal and lignite consumed in this country," says Mr. Lewis, "was retorted and the volatile constituents recovered, our supply of liquid hydro-carbons would be materially added to but would by no means fill our needs. The recovery of the liquid hydro-carbons from coal is more an economic than a technologic problem, and depends mostly upon satisfactory marketing of the residue coke or semi-coke. Doubtless, the problems will be gradually solved and the recovery of motor fuels and other petroleum substances will be extended from the coking industry, to which it is now confined, and be applied to a large proportion of the soft coal now consumed just as it comes from the mine."

It is pointed out that a responsibility rests upon the large producing companies and upon the consumers as well to conserve gasoline whenever possible. Data, secured recently by the Bureau, indicates that there is a loss of 20 per cent at least in gasoline content in the various processes of production, transportation and refining, and that half of this, at any rate, can be economically saved. Mr. Lewis says the cracking process of securing gasoline from heavy oil is an economic loss which should not be permitted after the problem of a satisfactory automotive engine for consuming the heavy oils has been solved. There is very great need for co-operation between the petroleum industry, the various dependent industries, and the public.

In a statement just issued by the Bureau of Mines, it is declared that the evaporation of gasoline from crude petroleum, from the time the petroleum leaves the wells until it arrives at the refinery reaches a total of more than 300,000,000 gallons each year, which, on a basis of 250 gallons of gasoline per car, is sufficient to keep 1,200,000 automobiles in service for a year. These are merely the preventive losses from evaporation alone. The actual total loss from evaporation is estimated to be more than 600,000,000 gallons of gasoline annually, worth as a national asset, about \$150,000,000. One of the specially bad features of this loss is that the gasoline wasted is the most volatile, and hence the best quality obtainable.

We Hope to Deserve Such Commendation.

[Lafayette (La.) Gazette.]

It is fair to the American press to say that it is patriotic, but over in Baltimore is published a weekly journal, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, that undoubtedly is the most patriotic, thoroughly and uncompromising American periodical we have ever read. It is a pity that everybody cannot read it regularly. It not only is intensely American, but it also is intensely Southern in its partisanship. It is espousing the cause of the farmers, the agricultural interests of the South, the dominant interests of this great section against which such a rare degree of discrimination is being leveled at this time by the Federal Reserve Board and Secretary Houston of the Treasury Department.

Primarily intended as a manufacturers' class or trade journal, its editorial and news columns are filled each week with sound advice for all of the South and a strong, consistent battle for a thorough Americanized America, a protective tariff for the protection of labor and our home industries and home farmers with the products that are competing in American markets with the products of our well-paid labor and our farms that are operated on a higher plane and a more expensive one than in any other nation on the face of the earth. It is against the League of Nations as a menace to American ideals and independence. It is against Bolshevism and anarchy and autocracy, and strong for a well-paid, contented labor and a fair and just profit for the industries and agricultural producers who support and feed labor. It is a periodical that should be received regularly in every home and carefully read as received.

IS AMERICAN BUSINESS WILLING TO SURRENDER TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL THE WEALTH AND RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES? IF SO, VOTE FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT, FOR THAT IS WHAT ITS RATIFICATION WOULD MEAN.

THE Associated Press cables report a statement by Tomasso Tittoni, former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, which lets the cat out of the bag so far as the movement in Europe to utilize the League of Nations for the control of world trade is concerned. "All raw materials," says Tittoni, "must be placed at the disposal of the whole world on an equal basis. All artificial hindrances to production must be removed."

When Tittoni also declared in favor of the freest possible trading between nations, he was asked if he meant there should be no protective tariffs. "You must draw your own inference," he replied.

There is a great body of opinion in Europe which has taken its cue from President Wilson's declaration against economic barriers. These European statesmen, while keeping rather quiet pending the outcome of the American elections, have long since made up their minds to force, through the League of Nations, an international control of raw materials. They want the League to allocate the American cotton crop, the American wheat crop, the American corn crop, American coal, and even American iron. "So much of your raw cotton must go to German mills, so much to English mills, so much to French mills and you can keep only so much for yourselves."

This super-government that is to be set up is not a mere instrumentality for police surveillance of the world. It contemplates an economic control more drastic than even the American Constitution contemplated over American trade when adopted. American business knows what price control and allocation of products by Government boards in Washington has meant, and yet the Washington boards were wholly American and versed in American business customs. If their effect was ruinous, how much more ruinous would be control of American trade by European boards?

Tittoni is speaking not for himself alone, but for a group representing a majority in the League assembly and in the League council. There is no question at all about what they intend to do. They may work one week through the labor section of the League, which is demanding international control of coal, and they may work another week through a financial conference, such as was recently held in Brussels, but their working is always toward one goal and one purpose, namely, **international control of business through the League of Nations. In this way can the wealth and resources of the United States be put at the command of Europe, and particularly of those countries that are almost in bankruptcy.**

If any American citizens or business men want such a state of affairs to exist, they can bring it about by voting in favor of the ratification of the covenant. If they want American business to remain an American institution, under full American control, it is their duty, as it is their privilege, to cast their ballots against ratification.

GOOD FOR GEORGIA!

UNDER the heading, "Georgia Democrats Repudiate League," the Baltimore Sun contains a dispatch giving an account of the Georgia convention instructing Senators to vote against the League of Nations pact. "We declare our unalterable opposition to the League of Nations brought back by President Wilson from Versailles," read the opening paragraph of the platform. And in paragraph four of the platform Georgia's Senators are instructed to vote against the League.

The platform represents a compromise between the ideas of Thomas E. Watson, nominee for the Senate, and Thomas W. Hardwick, gubernatorial nominee, and was adopted by unanimous vote. It did not endorse the Wilson Administration, and mentioned the President's name only incidentally, it is stated.

AMERICA STANDS APART.

[President Wilson, Washington, October 11, 1915.]

"Neutrality is a negative word. It is a word that does not express what America ought to feel. America has a heart, and that heart throbs with all sorts of intense sympathies, but America has schooled its heart to love the things that America believes in, and it ought to devote itself only to the things that America believes in, and believing that America stands apart in its ideals, it ought not to allow itself to be drawn, so far as its heart is concerned, into anybody's quarrel. Not because it does not assess the merits of the controversy, but because America has promised the world to stand apart and maintain certain principles of action which are grounded in law and in justice."

Here President Wilson insisted that America should not be drawn into anybody's quarrel, but on September 4, 1919, he proposed what would make us Meddlesome Matties and busybodies of the world. On that date he said:

"That Article XI, let me say, is the favorite article in the treaty, so far as I am concerned. It says that every matter which is likely to affect the peace of the world is everybody's business, and that it shall be the friendly right of any nation to call attention in the League to anything that is likely to affect the peace of the world, or the good understanding between nations upon which the peace of the world depends, whether that matter immediately concerns the nation drawing attention to it or not.

"In other words, at present we have to mind our own business. **Under the covenant of the League of Nations we can mind other people's business**, and anything that affects the peace of the world, whether we are parties to it or not, can, by our delegates, be brought to the attention of mankind."

In minding other people's business people generally get into trouble. While we were poking our nose into everybody else's business everybody else would be poking their noses into our business. Haiti, for instance, in retaliation for some of its people "wilfully killed" by American marines might call the attention of the League of Nations to every race riot in America and insist that all the League members must give consideration to the matter. Surely we would soon be in hot water everywhere.

PROTECTION FOR THE SOUTH.

Chamber of Commerce.

Savannah, Tenn., October 23.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We are in full harmony with your present efforts to secure better market conditions for the Southern farmer, including the strong stand you have taken on the tariff question.

It is a pleasure to follow a man whose convictions do not waver in the face of adverse and prejudiced editorial comment, and whose love for his country and its needs surmount partisanship.

J. H. BALLEW,
Secretary.

A SLANDER AGAINST THE SOUTH.

EVEN cartoonists ought to be able to come somewhat within reasonable distance of the truth, but they do not always succeed in doing that. For instance, McCutcheon, the well-known cartoonist, in one of his recent cartoons, entitled "Why Taxes Are High," and published by a number of daily papers, had the following:

"Fifty-two million bales of cotton bought from the Solid South—an essential war material purchased without the price restrictions which were placed on wheat and other Northern and Western war essentials. All this cotton was rotting in Nitro City a year after the Armistice."

From beginning to end this statement is wholly false, and the opening line is so absurdly false that it is amazing that even a cartoonist did not know better. Instead of 52,000,000 bales of cotton having been bought from the South by the United States during the war, it is hardly necessary to remind McCutcheon and his readers that the entire production of cotton during the two years of war was 23,000,000 bales, and during the same period 10,500,000 bales were exported and 15,200,000 bales were consumed in American mills, the difference being drawn out of reserve stocks. And yet McCutcheon publishes the lie—for it is so bald a lie that no other word would fit it—that 52,000,000 bales of cotton were bought from the South by the Government. The closing sentence is equally as big a lie. It is stated in that sentence that all of this cotton was rotting in Nitro City a year after the Armistice. Is it possible for absurdity, even by a cartoonist, to reach greater heights of folly?

NO ALTERATIONS IN TREATY, SAID MR. WILSON.

[President Wilson, Kansas City, September 6, 1919.]

"To reject that treaty, to alter that treaty, is to impair one of the first charters of mankind. And yet there are men who approach the question with passion, with private passion, and party passion, who think only of some immediate advantage to themselves or to a group of their fellow-countrymen, and who look at the thing with the jaundiced eyes of those who have some private purpose of their own. When at last, in the annals of mankind, they are gibbeted, they will regret that the gibbet is so high."

For a President of a great country thus to denounce millions of its people just as honest, just as conscientious, just as moral, just as patriotic as he is only serves to indicate the temper which brooks of opposition and makes abuse take the place of argument. What an infinite pity, what a sad revelation of bad temper and autocratic spirit!

AMERICA'S AIMS AS SEEN BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

[President Wilson to Congress, January 8, 1918.]

"III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance."

Free trade for the world and our markets wide open without any tariff barriers against the flood of goods from nations whose laborers receive 3 to 10 cents a day, as in China and Japan, or from others countries whose laborers get one-quarter or less than American wages. Does America want that scheme?

OUR PHYSICAL POWER PROMISED.

[President Wilson at Brussels, June 19, 1919.]

"Those bad days, I hope, are gone, and the great moral power, backed, if need be, by the great physical power of the civilized nations of the world, will now stand firm for the maintenance of the fine partnership which we have thus inaugurated."

Do Americans want to bind their sons and their sons' sons to the last generation to be drafted for every world war?

The importance of the following statements justify their republication from last week's issue:

The League of Nations Carrying on World-Wide Campaign to Control the Finances of the World by Drastic Restriction of Credit.

Bulletin No. 2, issued by the First Federal Foreign Banking Association, 40 Wall Street, New York city, published on September 27, as a mere matter of news, one of the most startling facts of the hour. It said:

"The United States, where measures have been taken that restrict the granting of credits and put up the cost of borrowing, is not the only country where governmental agency is being used in this way. England is officially forcing up the cost of credits and financing, and this is apparently a general policy advocated under the auspices of the League of Nations. Under authority of the League a propaganda of international deflation has been launched in the form of some notably interesting and important studies of the subject by the most eminent economists of Europe. This was in advance of an international conference on finance, but the League seems to be already committed to the policy of drastic credit restriction through existing central banking institutions. * * *

"Between various groups of English economists and experts in finance there has arisen a controversy over these policies. The League economists are advocates of the idea that the depression of certain nations' moneys and exchange disparities are directly due to the varying degrees of inflation of currency in the different countries. The opposing authorities say that the problem is much more complex; they insist that the remedy is in a general stimulation of production and more international commerce, in which the actual values behind inflated currencies will grow up and stabilize the money, something in the same way as the actual value of property and going business in some of our own great corporations has grown up and given par value to what were originally highly 'watered' stocks.

"There can hardly be any doubt that, whatever the ultimate benefits of the international restriction, there is now a tendency to reduced production, to liquidation of prices of commodities and reduced international movement of these, and to consequent internal difficulties in countries of primary production of these, which are in turn causing new unbalancing of exchange and a drop in export trade. Our own restriction of credit shows far-reaching influences of this kind."

These are certainly remarkable statements. The League of Nations is, according to the First Federal Foreign Banking Association, which is controlled by leading financial institutions of New York, undertaking to direct the entire financial operations of the world for the purpose of bringing about drastic credit restrictions through existing central banking institutions. This statement is so amazing that it is simply staggering.

If the League of Nations, with world-wide deflation, can break down the price of farm products as has been done, Europe could annually save several billion dollars on its purchases of foodstuffs, cotton and other raw materials.

Surely the League of Nations, even now, is playing a desperate, tremendous, world-wide game.

Eugene Thwing Replies to a Critic

Christ's Kingdom Was Not of This Earth

New York, October 22.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Thank you for the clipping from the Courier-Journal. The writer's effort to misrepresent and ridicule and his avoidance of facts show very plainly the poverty of his case and the desperate straits he is in.

But he pretends to see "a glimmer of hope" in the song of the angels when Jesus was born, "Peace on earth, good-will toward men," and in the doctrine Jesus taught, "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

Yes, a thousand times yes; there is hope in that doctrine and in that leadership—the only hope for the world. But revilers will not hasten it, and God-rejecting leagues will delay it. If only we could have a League of Nations inspired by and obedient to the spirit of Jesus Christ, the angels of heaven would sing again, and all the earth would come into the fulness of joy and peace! But because that is true is no reason for establishing a League which is the direct opposite in spirit and purpose. If this League is forced upon America, it will prove so disappointing and so productive of trouble that not for a long time to come will the people again turn a willing ear to any plan for a League, even though it be born in the very spirit of the Savior of men.

This present League is worse than a counterfeit which "deceives with vain words" the good but unthinking men and women who favor it. We are told that Jesus Christ would be for it if He were here today. He is here today, but aside from that question, His recorded words and acts prove with the most definite and emphatic conclusiveness that he would not be for this League; and since He is "the same yesterday, today and forever," He is not for this League, but against it. The people in His day, even His disciples, thought His plan would be to set up a powerful kingdom, to make laws for all other nations, and to enforce these laws by victorious armies. They hoped thus to put Rome and all the rest of their enemies under their feet. But He showed them that He did not come to meddle in the politics, the military affairs, the questions of tribute or of territory. He would have no army to enforce His will upon the nations of earth. He said: "My kingdom is not of this world; if my kingdom were of this world then would my servants fight; but now is my kingdom not from hence." Today He is just as definitely against any league or nation which attempts to set up a political, territorial and military reign to impose its will upon the nations of the world by force of arms.

Today, this Godless League demands that all nations shall submit to it their quarrels over territory, and boundaries, and trade, and political control, and that they shall accept the judgment and decree of the League thereon, or suffer compulsion by war. And there are good men so forgetful, so hasty in their conclusions, so blind to all except their desire for the triumph of their ideals, that they actually believe Jesus Christ would favor such a League as that!

A man came to Jesus one day and said, "Master, speak to my brother, that he divide the inheritance with me." And this is the reply that Jesus gave him: "**Man, who made me a judge or a divider over you?"**

The greatest need of the world is a League of Nations under the leadership of Jesus Christ.

The greatest curse of the world is a league of jealous, hostile, greedy, suspicious nations, turning away from His leadership and

plotting to enforce all its secretly bargained and formulated decrees upon one another, and all outside, by preponderant force of arms.

EUGENE THWING.

Is There a Siamese Connection?

Industrial Board,

Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce,

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 22.

Your front page editorial of the 21st, "An Amazing Situation." If, in your busy life you had elected to take the lines of least resistance and had so lived up to a year or more ago and then opposed as you did, this utterly bad League of Nations—then, continued to fight it as you have, you would have accomplished more and deserved more from the hands of your fellow countrymen than any other man in public life today. All of us owe you a debt we cannot hope to pay, and to those United States Senators, who so determinedly opposed this infamous measure, history will accord a place with Washington and Lincoln. The one created and the other saved, and not more than the handful of Senators who fought the measure in the face of the most bitter disapproval from their constituents.

The people are now so thoroughly opposed to the League of Nations that they will and should resent the appointment to any cabinet office or any office of an advisory nature, any man who has strongly urged its acceptance.

I think we all understand now that Messrs. Taft, Root and Wickesham accepted an utterly bad case, that they are now willing to accept any verdict short of the supreme penalty; but the people now have the case, the verdict will be a "Hiram Johnson" one. There is no place for it in our country in any form. I had rather "break the heart" of every politician in Europe than to enter into a co-partnership, however limited, with our one-time allies. We are, thank God, still solvent in morals and money. This League of Nations is a short route to bankruptcy in both.

Twice in the last three years this country has been coerced into doing something it would have been better to have left undone. Could it be possible that "deflation" and the "League of Nations" have a "Siamese twin" connection?

CHAS. W. HOWARD.

Shall We Follow the Treaty to Death?

[President Wilson, Des Moines, Iowa, September 6, 1919.]

"So think that over, if you have none of that thing that is so lightly spoken of, known as altruism, and believe me, my fellow-countrymen, the only people in the world who are going to reap the harvest of the future are the people who can entertain ideals, who can follow ideals to the death."

Then the ideal of Mr. Wilson's League of Nations might lead us to national death. Are we ready to commit national suicide?

"Too Proud to Fight."

[President Wilson, Philadelphia, May 10, 1915.]

"See, my friends, what that means. It means that Americans must have a consciousness different from the consciousness of every other nation in the world. I am not saying this with even the slightest thought of criticism of other nations. * * * The example of America must be the example not merely of peace because it will not fight, but of peace because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world and strife is not. There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

And yet President Wilson wants us to put our conscience under the control of the consciences of all other nations.

A Great Planter and Business Man Issues an Appeal to Fellow-Democrats of the South

Fort Worth, Tex., October 23.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Voting time is at hand. We select our public servants for two and four years, and we thereby exercise all of the power that we have as members of a democratic Government during that time. It is then left to them. I call the attention of my fellow-Southern Democrats to a few facts that should be remembered and considered when we cast our ballots.

We should remember that the "crimes" of '73 and 1907 are again being perpetrated. The crime of 1920 is the more dastardly, because it has been brought about deceitfully, and we have been betrayed by those we trusted. The present Administration would never have had power except for our support. In '73 values were smashed and a panic resulted from a reduction of our currency, resulting from the demonetization of silver. In 1907 the banks arbitrarily refused to pay out currency. In 1920 the Government deliberately limited currency and credit for the avowed purpose of reducing values.

Remember that we were promised, and innocently believed we had, an expansive and an elastic currency based on commercial paper, which would respond to the demands of commerce. We have been buncoed. We have no such currency. Our currency is based on gold and is limited by its supply. With the volume of gold at its highest peak as a result of the war, and business at its lowest ebb as a result of Government interference, it has proven itself insufficient for our needs. Our supply of gold is certain to diminish, which means a diminishing volume of currency, and the demand is certain to increase with the revival of business.

Remember that prior to the enactment of the Federal Reserve Law we had currency based on gold and on silver, silver certificates, and on government bonds, national bank notes. But now our currency is based only on gold, to be issued at the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board. Government bonds are not even good as collateral at the banks. Our currency is not as "elastic" as under the old system, and is less in volume.

Remember that the three great business depressions of '73, 1907 and 1920 have all occurred from the same cause, and all of them have had the same effect. Each and every one of them have been brought about by the manipulation of our currency by bankers—by denying the currency needed for the transaction of business. Each and every one of them have greatly enhanced the value of money, and have correspondingly reduced the value of commodities and of land; they have all added to the burden of the debtor and increased the wealth of the creditor; they have made the rich and the idle richer, and the poor and industrious poorer.

Remember that we were promised a system that would free us from banker control of our currency. We have one which has perfected his power and given him complete dominion over our prosperity. We find that the high priests of Wall Street are still its exalted rulers, duly appointed by the President. Formerly the bitter enemies of the system, but after amending the law to suit themselves they became its champion. They now do openly and boldly, and with Government co-operation, what they formerly did secretly and adroitly. They, the "Advisory Council" and "Class A Directors" of the Federal Reserve Board, held a conference in Washington in May and decided, first, that values were too high and money too cheap, or, as they mysteriously termed it, "the normal relationship between the volume of goods (they meant value) and the volume (value) of money and credits thus unsettled can be restored in either of two ways:

1. By the drastic method of contraction of credits, etc. (which they proceeded to adopt. This quotation is from the address of Governor Harding to them).

2. That they were the duly-constituted judges of the "normal relationship between the value of goods and the value of money (not surprising, since they have always acted in that capacity).

3. That enough currency to transact business at present values could not be issued by the terms of the Federal Reserve Law.

4. That as currency could not be increased, values must be reduced.

5. They proceeded to put the thumb-screws on business by contracting credit and advancing the discount rate. This is our Federal Reserve system as amended and interpreted and administered by the director appointed by our President.

Remember that we have in vain petitioned the Federal Reserve Board and our President and his Cabinet for relief; that the Board refuses to make any change in its discount rate; that the Government refuses to permit the War Finance Corporation to finance cotton exports; that we have been told to sell our products; that nothing can be done by the Government or any of its agencies, but on the next day the Government finds a way to aid Wall Street to finance the Cuban sugar crop.

Remember that our candidate, Governor Cox, has promised the lemon growers of California—a doubtful State—a protective tariff; to organized labor he offers the right to strike without Government interference; to the Irish he proposes to interfere in the domestic affairs of our ally, Great Britain; but to us, with ruin confronting us—to us, the residents of a section of country whose loyalty to the ticket is counted on—he offers only the League of Nations—no expression of sympathy, no protection or intervention, no hope of relief.

Remember that the President's League of Nations may be as imperfect and as delusive as his Federal Reserve system has proven to be. There appears to be at least one joker in it. The heads of organized labor of the various countries of the world—most of them Socialists—met also at Versailles and formed what they called the "labor section" of the peace treaty, which was adopted by the peace delegates as a part of the peace treaty. The rights and interest of organized labor were not involved; they are domestic and not international questions, but organized labor is powerful with Great Britain, Italy and other countries, and with our President. They established an international labor bureau to be maintained and supported by all the governments, with broad and indefinite powers superior to all governments, and for the purpose of coercing governments. The officers and functionaries of this super-government will be Socialists, and they will undoubtedly undertake to socialize industry and government.

Be it remembered above all things that the Democratic party is more than a political organization whose chief aim is to elect a few lawyer-editor-school teacher politicians to office; that it stands for a national government with only such powers as are expressly delegated by the Federal Constitution strictly construed and for broad and liberal powers for State and local governments. Let it never be forgotten in these days of socialistic experiment that the Constitution is the sheet-anchor of our liberties.

GEO. W. ARMSTRONG.

\$500,000 Maryland Steel Enterprise Chartered.

Hancock bankers and manufacturers have organized the Hancock Steel Co. of Hancock, Md., with a capitalization of \$500,000 for manufacturing steel and steel products. They have purchased a 20-acre site near Brosius, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in Morgan County, West Virginia, where they will build a plant, besides absorbing several small plants in the vicinity of Hancock. The Brosius works will employ about 500 men. F. J. Frank Fields is president, W. Riley Daniels is vice-president and Roy N. Daniels is secretary-treasurer of the Hancock Steel Co., all of Hancock, Md.

To Mine Virginia Lead and Zinc.

Virginia lead and zinc properties will be developed by the Pocahontas Lead & Zinc Corporation of Roanoke, which has been chartered with a capitalization of \$400,000. O. D. Oakey of Roanoke is president and R. W. Kime of Salem, Va., is secretary.

Consolidated Pulp & Paper Co. Chartered.

Chartered with a capitalization of \$1,500,000, the Consolidated Pulp & Paper Co. will manufacture paper pulp and paper in North Carolina. Walter S. Taylor of Elizabeth City, N. C., is chairman of the directors of this new company.

An Amazing Appeal to the Negro Race to Vote for the League of Nations on the Race Issue

[Although we have several times called the attention of our readers to the tremendous possibility of trouble involved in the "rights of minority's" clauses of the various peace treaties and their influence under the League of Nations, it has not seemed wise to stress unduly the extreme menace to the South involved in the League Covenant, as written, on account of the race question. The bold appeal of Stephen Bonsal, appearing in the New York Times of Sunday, October 24, to the negroes of the whole country, particularly of the doubtful States, to vote in favor of the League on the ground of the race issue, presents the facts so clearly that every person in the United States should read the article. We reproduce it below, practically in full, and it should be studied and restudied by every man in the South who desires to understand the limitless power for evil in the race question as in every other involved in the League of Nations. The Manufacturers Record wants to see the negro race advanced in every proper way possible, but it knows that any attempt to appeal to negro race consciousness, and to point out to the negroes how the League of Nations could be made to do their bidding, would raise an issue of terrific danger to both races.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

STEPHEN BONSAL, in the New York Times.

In view of the general apathy shown by the negro voters of the United States to the issues involved in this campaign, I, who have traveled much in Africa and was present in Paris throughout the formative period of the treaty and the League, have been asked to state in a few words what the League of Nations has already done and what it may confidently be expected to do for Africa and for the negro race everywhere.

And now may I address the negro voter directly?

I am not surprised that when Hiram Johnson told you to "scrap the treaty" (which our President and our peace delegation signed at Versailles), just as the Germans scrapped the treaty protecting Belgium, and Senator Borah conjured you to "scuttle the League," the whole controversy left you exceedingly cold. You probably said: "When were the rights of the colored race incorporated in a treaty? When was there a League in defense of the black man? In what peace councils have we been represented?" These questions are unanswerable and justify your apathy down to the treaty with which the great war that has devastated the world was concluded and until the American Senators, particularly Borah and Johnson, whom that time-honored Republican organ, the Philadelphia Ledger, calls "the traditional traitors to the Republican party," began to play politics. But Elihu Root, your former leader, in the letter in which he stated to Senator Lodge the things of high value which the treaty contained, and which in his judgment the world ought not to lose, emphasized this point, the new departure, in these powerful words, "It—the Covenant—contains," he said, "the recognition of racial and popular rights to the freedom of self-government." Mr. Root thought that this should not be lost, and to me it seems your great charter of equality, embracing all the continents and of worldwide effect.

There are many aspects of the League and Covenant which justify me in saying it means much to the white race, much to the yellow race, but it means much more to the black race. The other races have much at stake in the League and the Covenant. In it for you everything that men hold most dear is at stake. What you are asked to "scrap," men of your race secured by the shedding of their blood without stint and without measure. When civilization trembled in the balance, from Senegal alone hundreds of thousands of brave black men came to fight for the right, and more than 90,000 of them lie buried on those battlefields of France, along that frontier of freedom which for four long years they helped to hold against bullet, shell-blast and gas. I have seen fields like these on which black men from the Niger and from the West Indies, from Mississippi and from Morocco, from Senegal and South Carolina had made the supreme sacrifices together. Often they knew not a single word of each other's language, but they were animated by a single purpose, they fought for equal rights for all men, without distinction of color or as to former servitudes. They won and died. You live, and it seems to me unthinkable that you should repudiate what they won for you and your children's children. And yet that is the question before you at the coming election. You must vote up the treaty or you must vote it down—"scrap" it as the Senate oligarchy orders you to do.

In the treaty that was drawn up in Versailles there is full recognition of what your race did in the cause of civilization in

the days of great danger that persisted from 1914 to 1918. Ex-President Taft said, and said truly, that Article X embodies the Commandment "Thou shalt not steal" and extends the protection of the Monroe Doctrine to the world. It can be said with equal truth that the African provisions of Article XXII embodies the commandment "Thou shalt not steal" and extends the Emancipation Proclamation of Lincoln to the world. If you vote for the candidate who says he will stay out of the League, that means that the doctrine of Lincoln is limited and confined. If you vote for Governor Cox, the man who says "I will go in," it means that you and your race, from pole to pole, wherever the children of Ham are held in political or economic slavery, will be free and with equal rights before the world law with any other men whatsoever their color.

The treaty of Versailles, which your political taskmasters order you to scrap, was signed by the negro representatives of Haiti and Liberia, and by the American Peace delegates in representation of our twelve million colored citizens. At Versailles the voice of the negro speaking through President King of Liberia and through the plenipotentiary of the Government of Haiti, was heard for the first time in a congress of the nations. Under the League and the Covenant you have already six representatives in the Assembly of the League that convenes in Geneva on the 15th of next month. It is "the Parliament of man" of which the poets have long sung. Today that dream is realized unless you vote it down. In that parliament the negro may present any matter "within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world." You may there also bring to the attention of the assembly "any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends." Further, on the Council of the League a man or woman of African race may be chosen to represent the continent of his ancestors, and it is certain that those who sit there will be chosen in part by his vote and can only stay there subject to his approval.

Now, a word on the duties and the responsibilities which the League and the covenant imposes on the colored race. One million square miles of Africa has been redeemed by the Treaty which politicians tell you to scrap. One million square miles, or about one-third of the continental area of these United States, twenty times the area of the Empire State of New York, has been taken away from Germany, removed from the encroachments of all predatory powers, and placed under mandataries and trustees, who, unless the politicians persuade you to scrap the Treaty, will have to report to you at fixed periods and render an account of their stewardship in these lands restored to civilization and civilizing influences, at least every twelve months. In this stewardship, the colored men of the United States, of Brazil, of Barbados and of Jamaica will take part personally or by their representatives. And there is nothing so small or so unimportant that members of the negro race cannot bring before this council of the nations. Until quite recently the world has been horrified periodically by stories of outrageous treatment meted out by political or economic overlords to members of the so-called subject races in places distant from the world control of civilization. First, it was the hard-driven people of Angola; then the tortured negroes of the Congo; then the Indians of the Putumayo at last brought

their horrible sufferings to the attention of a busy world. But it has been difficult to reach the ear of humanity under the old procedure, and still more difficult for the nations to act as it was their first friendly impulse to do. But in the new procedure signed at Versailles, to which two representatives of the negro race appended their signatures, these remonstrances and representations will not be difficult to make, they cannot be interpreted as unfriendly acts, for now the nations meeting together in solemn conclave have declared it to be "the friendly right of each member of the League to bring to attention any circumstance affecting international relations" or "which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends."

Under the League of Nations the long-suffering Jew receives Zion freed from the domination of the Turk; the Rumanian secures the birthplace of his race in the high woods of Transylvania; the lost Italian provinces are redeemed, and Poland restored to

her ancient place, sits again at the council of the nations. And the negro, last but not least, secures for the first time in modern history the representation he is entitled to. He enters the Parliament of man, he becomes the keeper of his submerged brother still languishing in the Dark Continent, the century-long maintained barriers are at last removed, **and he enjoys the right to bring before the people of the world, in council assembled, all matters affecting his race, his interests and his nation.**

This is the issue as I understand it. It is for the American negro to decide. As in 1892, he holds the balance of power in the election: a change of 25 per cent in the negro vote of six pivotal States this year will decide not only who will be inaugurated in Washington next year, but more important, much more important, it will decide whether America enters the League and whether the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln is to have world-wide force and effect, or whether it is merely a "regional understanding."

The League and Future Wars

By EDWIN C. ECKEL.

An otherwise friendly and perhaps overpartial critic, in an issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD which has just reached me, referring to my recent book on "Coal, Iron and War," takes occasion to note a fact which I had not realized myself:

"He does not even once discuss the League of Nations. His silence on this fact would indicate that it is either a painful subject or one that Mr. Eckel deems so inconsequential and ephemeral that it is not worthy of consideration."

Now, whatever may be my other faults, even my worst enemy will admit that I am not in the habit of going out of my way to avoid painful subjects. And we will all admit that, given the present political situation, the League of Nations is not at all an unimportant or inconsequential matter. It is a very important and pressing subject indeed.

The League of Nations has, unfortunately, become a matter of party politics in the United States, so that it is difficult to discuss it without being charged with partisanship. But it should be possible for us to realize that the question is not, in reality, one of party politics at all. It is a matter that is of serious importance to all of the world, and to Americans in particular, entirely regardless of their partisan status or their walk in life. So, even if I cannot make my opinions popular, I will at least make them clear and definite; and I will do my best to state them coldly and impartially.

The Questions at Issue.

There is no use attempting to confuse the question of the League of Nations with the choice as between peace and war. We are all agreed that war is in itself a thoroughly bad thing, and that, other conditions being equal, peace is in every way preferable. I would go even further than that, because I believe firmly that another war, of the type of the war of 1914-1918, between any two or three of the great industrial nations, will result in anarchy. Our social and industrial structure could not stand the strain.

Nevertheless, admitting all this, the League of Nations is not the only possible solution, and to my mind it is not even a probable solution. First of all, it is not practicable today. On Armistice Day in 1918 it is possible that, given the moral exaltation and mental breakdown which were evident in all countries, a peace might have been signed which would have involved at least an attempt at a real league. But with every day that passed national interests grew in importance, and today it does not seem likely that any important nation will, in good faith, subscribe to any agreement which seems likely at some future date to infringe on its sovereignty.

But, even if we admitted that a league of some sort could honestly be formed today, there remains the far more important question as to its real value in case of a real war. We have today very plainly outlined before us half a dozen threats of future wars. In each case the two very reasonable sides to the matter can be seen very plainly. It remains to be considered how far a League

of Nations would be operative in each of these cases. And for us as Americans it remains finally to consider how the United States would be affected in each case.

Some of the very visible possible causes of future wars may therefore be noted with regard to each of these factors:

France, Belgium and the Indemnities.

While we have been discussing abstract questions France and Belgium have formed a very strict alliance, to which Holland, it is currently reported, may become a party. Now, in regard to this alliance, it is worth noting that France and Belgium were forced into a defensive war in August, 1914; that they fought for four years and that both of them emerged badly crippled industrially and financially. They naturally feel that the aggressor, Germany, should pay for the damage done. But they also feel that in pressing this natural demand they are not heartily supported by their former allies, so that in the end independent action may be necessary, to secure the payment of the indemnities which were promised by the Germans in the Treaty of Versailles.

Now, it happens that in this case I thoroughly sympathize with the Franco-Belgian popular feeling. But as an American citizen —: In case French and Belgian troops occupy the Westphalian coal region, would you care to be a member of a league that might order Americans to fight either with them or, worse still, in defense of the Germans against them?

The United States and the Caribbean.

We have a question near at home in which a League of Nations might be interested. As our domestic petroleum production falls off in importance our national interest in the oil supplies of Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia increases. During the next 20 or 30 years oil will be the fuel for marine transport, whether military or commercial. It is of the first importance for America to be in position to secure a steady and adequate oil supply for freighters in time of peace and for the fleet and its transports in time of war. To do this, as our painful experience of the past six years has shown, may at times involve the exercise of pressure, to put the case mildly, upon semi-savagie republics to the south. If that oil supply seemed likely to be reduced or cut off entirely, owing to either local unrest or to foreign intrigue, we would clearly be justified in time of stress in taking very strong measures to assure it. Is that a question which, under any circumstances, we would agree to leave to the tender mercies of a League of Nations?

Japan and China.

Japan unquestionably needs room for expansion. Australia and the United States are agreed that such expansion shall not in any case be in their territory and at their expense. And, from a broader viewpoint, none of the white nations can permit the industrial and military domination of China, with her vast coal reserves and her 400,000,000 of population, by an ambitious nation of the type of Japan. Are these questions on which any-

one—American, Canadian, Australian, British or French—can honestly agree to accept the verdict of a league?

The Menace of Bolshevism.

And, for a final threat to world peace, we have with us the menace of Bolshevik Russia. There is no real peace possible between Bolshevism and any true democracy. One or the other must be destroyed. We hope and expect, of course, that it will be Bolshevism and not democracy which is vanquished. But in the meantime, while we are talking and voting, one great nation is treating with the Bolshevik, and another ally is actually following their example, while Germany threatens to follow it. France alone in Europe remains true to real democracy. Now, if

this thing spreads in Europe, and we have to fight again to preserve our own country and our own civilization, would you care to have Italy and Germany and Great Britain decide that sovietism is really a blessing to humanity?

So you can see that, with regard to the really important international problems that are in sight, the matter of the League of Nations always resolves itself into the same question.

Admitting that these problems are important and that the chances of future war are serious indeed, do you really want to trust the future safety of the United States to foreign lands and foreign votes?

If not, forget the League of Nations, but keep your army and your navy in mind.

Southern Textile Exposition Justifies Hopes of Founders

HAS REACHED POINT WHERE IT FULLY COMPETES WITH OTHER GREAT INDUSTRIAL EX-
POSITIONS OF COUNTRY—50,000 ATTENDANCE AT GREENVILLE MEETING LAST
WEEK—LEADING FEATURES OF GREAT EVENT.

By WILLIAM H. STONE.

Greenville, S. C. October 23.

When the first Southern Textile Exposition was conceived five years ago, those who were instrumental in developing the idea had a dream that they could make this exposition the greatest event of its kind in relation to the manufacture of textiles in the South. That this dream has been realized was strikingly evidenced by the fourth exposition, which was held here this week. It might be truly said that in a large sense the exposition this year met the conception that its originators had for it. Each year these expositions have shown steady improvement and constant broadening in scope; while the arrangements for conducting the exhibitions have been steadily improved, so that the Southern Textile Exposition may be said to have now reached the point where it will compare favorably in every way with the other great industrial expositions held in the country.

The attendance this year broke all previous records and numbered approximately 50,000. The character of the attendance was especially good because of events that took place and drew to Greenville men engaged in all branches of the textile industry. On Tuesday the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association held its meeting, and to this were invited manufacturers from North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. On the last two days of the week the Southern Textile Association held its annual fall meeting, and this served to bring a goodly attendance of superintendents and foremen of many Southern cotton mills. Quite a number of the mills in the Greenville section closed down the last three days of the week, which permitted many of the workers in these mills to visit the exposition. There were also present a number of representatives of cotton goods commission houses from the North, as well as a group of leading factors of the textile industry from New England.

Especially significant among the visitors were three cotton manufacturers from China. This delegation was headed by President Nieh of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and he stated that the party was in America for the purpose of purchasing equipment for a number of cotton mills to be built in China. At a luncheon given in his honor, President Nieh told of their plans for establishing cotton mills in his country. He said that 40 cotton mills have been purchased, and they were endeavoring to improve the character of cotton grown in China and were being ably assisted in this through the establishment of 30 experimental stations, which were being conducted under the supervision of experts loaned by the American Government. President Nieh made the point that the building of cotton mills in China, instead of lessening the opportunity for the sale of American cotton goods in China, would serve to stimulate the purchase of our cotton goods. He based his claim on the fact that China, with 400,000,000 people, was consuming annually cotton goods valued at \$400,000,000 or an average of \$1 annually for each person in China. He emphasized that it would be clearly seen by establishing cotton mills in China this would stimulate a greater use of such goods because of the broadening purchasing power, and predicted that our exports of cotton goods to China would increase instead of decrease. He said that last year China had 1,125,000 spindles,

while it now has 2,500,000, and pointed out it would take many years, perhaps a whole century, before China would ever reach the point where it would manufacture sufficient cotton goods to meet its home requirements.

The striking feature of the exposition itself was the wide and comprehensive range of things exhibited. In fact, it was evident to a close observer that at this year's exposition could be found everything needed for textile mill operation, including all the supplies and accessories, from the handling of raw cotton to its finishing and dyeing. Not only were there exhibits of the latest improved cotton mill machinery, but these, or models of them, were shown in actual operation, so that experienced cotton mill men could readily see the results which these improvements would give. In addition to those things actually used in cotton manufacture, there were attractive exhibits of paints, especially prepared to meet cotton mill conditions; also lighting devices and equipment which have found to give the best results in cotton mill operation. Another interesting feature of the exhibits was the various exhibits of especially designed equipment for handling materials of all kind. These devices are being adopted not only in the textiles but in all kinds of industrial plants because of the great amount of man-power which they save and the greater efficiency which they give to plant operation. Leading engineering firms who specialize in textile mill designs had displays by photographs and drawings of the most approved ideas that have been developed in planning new mills. And there were also exhibits by engineering and contracting firms which devote themselves particularly to the construction of industrial buildings.

Several exhibits were devoted to houses for mill operatives, one company showing a full-sized house completely furnished, while others displayed samples by photograph to evidence the special study which has been given to this important branch of cotton mill operation. Housing and welfare work are broadly recognized in the South as features of basic importance in the efficient conduct of textile mill operation, and these and other exhibits of various appliances that belong to this part of the work brought out the importance of such undertakings.

Two of the leading dyestuffs manufacturers of the country had exhibits which showed in a graphic and comprehensive manner the various steps in dye making, and these booths were continuously filled with textile men and women, who not only displayed great interest in what this country was doing in making dyes, but also learned more of the basic importance of this industry in relation to the whole textile trade. Booklets were freely distributed telling the story of the development of dye manufacture in America, and there is no question that such work as this in disseminating information through industrial expositions throughout the country will go far toward creating a deeper interest and pride in what these manufacturers have accomplished and will impress upon the various trades using dyes, as well as the consuming public the need of so safeguarding these new enterprises that they cannot ever again be destroyed by foreign competition.

Several of the textile mills near Greenville had displays of goods made by them, but finished and dyed elsewhere. The goods

shown were of unusually fine quality dress and drapery patterns, and gave evidence of the increasing attention which Southern cotton mills are giving to raising the scope of their output.

Several of the South's textile schools displayed samples of work done by their pupils and distributed pamphlets which outlined the work they were doing in giving young men the proper technical education to prepare them for their work. These institutions are growing rapidly in the South and have the earnest support of the far-visioned cotton mill executives, who realize the influence which the graduates are having in raising the whole standard of the Southern textile industry.

Indeed, it may be said that this year's exposition was so comprehensive and so complete in its scope that it was a veritable school, embracing the most approved ideas in textile manufacture. This comparison was further enhanced by the fact that at each exhibit, in addition to sales representatives, there were present the manufacturers' experts, who were brought here so they could give the visitors a clear idea of the improvements shown and explain in a technical and practical way the results that would follow the adoption of such improved equipment or methods. The presence of these experts also permitted many cotton mill executives and superintendents to discuss difficulties which they found in their work and seek knowledge and means of overcoming them. This has been one of the important underlying factors that has made the Southern Textile Exposition of direct and immediate benefit to those who attend. The benefits derived have been so marked, according to cotton mill executives, that more and more each year have they sent their superintendents to these expositions so they could study carefully every phase of cotton mill improvement brought out by the exposition and thus benefit the mills in which they work.

Realizing that these expositions are filling a definite need and therefore will become a permanent event every two years, the officials of the exposition, in its endeavor to conduct the exposition in the most efficient manner possible, have provided for a committee of exhibitors who will at all times confer and co-operate with the board of directors. The purpose of this is to provide for an avenue through which can flow ideas and means of co-operation and understanding, so that these expositions can be made to serve everyone interested in the best manner possible.

During the week the business organizations of Greenville, enthusiastically backed up by the people of the city, provided not only for the physical comfort of the thousands of visitors by throwing open their homes to house them, but they also had an entertainment program that evidenced to the visitors the desire of Greenville to cause them to not only have a beneficial but also an enjoyable visit to their city.

It will always be to Greenville's credit that its people have responded in a spirit of co-operation and enthusiasm that will cause the visitors to carry away with them a distinct impression of the progressiveness of the business interests and the people of the city.

Some idea of the scope and character of this year's exposition can be had from the following list of exhibitors, which, as will be noted, includes many of the foremost firms in their respective lines in the country:

Aeroshade Company, The, Waukashan, Wis.
 Aldrich Machine Works, Greenwood, S. C.
 Alexander Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. (Greenville office).
 Allen Spindle Corporation, 80 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.
 Allis-Chalmers Mtg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. (Atlanta office).
 American Kroun Scale Co., 430 East 53d streets, New York city.
 American Laundry Machinery Co., Norwood Station, Cincinnati, O.
 American Moistening Co., Boston, Mass. (Atlanta office).
 American Scrubbing Equipment Co., Chicago, Ill. (Greenville office).
 American Tool Co., Cincinnati, O.
 American Vulcanized Fiber Co., Wilmington, Del.
 American Water Softener Co., 1011 Chestnut street, Philadelphia Pa.
 American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Boston, Mass.
 Anchor Post Iron Works, 165 Broadway, New York (Greenville office).
 Anniston Roller Covering Works, Anniston, Ala.
 Atlanta Harness & Reed Manufacturing Co., 123 Walker street, Atlanta, Ga.
 Atlantic Drier & Varnish Co., Meadow and Wolf streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Atlantic Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Bahau Textile Machinery Co., Union, S. C.
 Bahnsen Company, The, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Barber-Coleman Co., Rockford, Ill. (Greenville office).
 Bowser & Co., Inc., S. F., Fort Wayne, Ind. (Greenville office).
 Brownmills Co. of America, The, Chicago, Ill.
 Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Detroit, Mich. (Greenville office).
 Bussman Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Atlanta office, 22 Luckie street).
 Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Campbell Manufacturing Co., 612 Slater Building, Worcester, Mass.

Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Charlotte Leather Belting Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Carolina States Electric Co., 218 First street, Charlotte, N. C.
 Central Electric Co., 316 South Wells street, Chicago, Ill.
 Charleston Industrial Corp., Nitro, W. Va.
 Clipper Belt Lacer Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Coolege & Sons, The, Atlanta, Ga. (Greenville office).
 Cole Manufacturing Co., R. D., Newnan, Ga.
 Cotton, Grant Building, Atlanta, Ga.
 Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.
 Crouse Hinds Company, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass.
 Dana S. Courtney Company, Chicopee, Mass. (Greenville office, 308 Masonic Temple).
 David Lupton's Sons, Philadelphia, Pa. (Atlanta office).
 Deford Company, The, 729 Atlantic avenue, Boston, Mass.
 Detroit Graphite Co., Detroit, Mich. (Greenville office).
 Detroit Steel Products Co., 2250 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. (Greenville office).
 Drackett & Sons, Cincinnati, O.
 Diamond State Fiber Co., Bridgeport, Pa. (Greenville office).
 Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. (Atlanta office).
 Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del. (Charlotte office).
 East Jersey Pipe Co., Paterson, N. J.
 Economy Baler Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Eclipse Machine Co., Elmira, N. Y.
 Endres Steel Products Co., 9 South Clinton street, Chicago, Ill.
 Fancourt & Co., Inc., W. F., 516 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Felt & Tarrant Manufacturing Co., 1713-1735 North Paulina street, Chicago, Ill.
 Ferguson Company, H. K., 6523 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, O. (Atlanta office).
 Fiber Specialty Manufacturing Co., Kennett Square, Pa. (Greenville office, 308 Masonic Temple).
 Foote & Davies Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Fulton Company, The, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Fafnir Bearing Co., New Britain, Conn.
 Gardner Governor Co., Quincy, Ill. (Greenville office).
 General Adhesive Mfg. Co., 474478 Greenwich St., New York.
 General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. (Atlanta office).
 Georgia School of Technology, The A. French Textile School, Atlanta, Ga.
 Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass. (Greenville office).
 Graver Corporation, Tod avenue, East Chicago, Ind.
 Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Greist Manufacturing Co., New Haven, Conn.
 Hawley Laboratories, Charlotte, N. C.
 Hopedale Manufacturing Co., Milford, Mass. (Greenville office).
 Ilume, J. S., Empire Building, Atlanta, Ga.
 Hunter Manufacturing & Comm. Co., 58 Worth street, N. Y. (Greenville office).
 Huntington & Guerry, Greenville, S. C.
 Hussong Dyeing Machine Co., Groveville, N. J.
 Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., 709 Sixth avenue, New York city (Atlanta, Georgia).
 Ideal Stencil Machine Co., "A" and Iowa streets, Bellville, Ill.
 Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, 606 Continental Trust Building, Washington, D. C. (All communications to W. B. West, 802 National Loan and Exchange Bank, Columbia, S. C.)
 Irving Iron Works, Creek street, Long Island City, New York, N. Y.
 Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O.
 Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. (Greenville office).
 Kemp Smith Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Link-Belt Company, Chicago, Ill. (Charlotte office).
 Livermore Company, H. F., 100 Cummings street, Boston, Mass.
 Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston, Mass. (Charlotte office).
 Lovinggood Company, Inc., The, 14 Walker street, Atlanta, Ga.
 Lunkenheimer Company, The, Box 876, Cincinnati, O.
 Manufacturer's Record, Baltimore, Md.
 Mason Machine Works, Taunton, Mass. (Greenville office).
 Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., The, 904 Commercial Bank Building, Charlotte, N. C.
 Mechanical Appliance Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Mill News, 206 East 5th, Charlotte, N. C.
 Minter-Homes Co., Greenville, S. C. (center stage).
 Monarch Bobbin Cleaner Co., Union, S. C. (Greenville office).
 Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Orange, N. J.
 Morehead Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. (Greenville office).
 Morris & Co., Groveville, N. J.
 Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N. Y. (Charlotte office).
 Mountain City Foundry & Machine Works, Greenville, S. C.
 Marshall Company, H. Newton.
 Mossberg, Frank, Attleboro, Mass.
 Multiple Electric Products Co., 450 Fourth avenue, New York.
 National Aniline & Chemical Co., 236 W. 1st street, Charlotte, N. C. (main office, New York).
 National Flue Cleaner Co., Groveville, N. J. (same representative as Hussong Dye Machine Co., hence same numbers).
 National Lamp Works, Cleveland, O. (Charlotte office).
 National Ring Traveler Co., Box 1256, Providence, R. I.
 National Starch Co., New York city (Greenville office).
 New Brunswick Chemical Co., The, 326 Broadway, New York city.
 New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., 401 Broadway, N. Y.
 Oakley Chemical Co., 29 Thames street, New York city.
 Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Park Manufacturing Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Parks-Cramer Company, Charlotte, N. C.
 Permit Company, The, 440 Fourth avenue, New York.
 Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., 56-60 West Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.
 Portable Machinery Co., Passaic, N. J. (Greenville office).
 Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co., Haydenville, Mass. (Greenville office).
 Refrite Company, 520 Farnum Building, Omaha, Neb.
 Regnas & Co., J. R., 10 Tift street, Atlanta, Ga.
 Reeves Pulley Co., Columbus, Ind.
 Rowell Company, J. Kirk, Atlanta, Ga.
 Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., The, 709-717 Sixth avenue, New York.
 Rogers Fiber Co., Leatheroid Sales Division, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Roy Specialty Company, The, Greenville, S. C.
 Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. (Greenville office).

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Safety-First Manufacturing Co., Alexandria, Va.
 Safety-First Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. (Greenville office).
 Scandinavian Belting Co., The 46 East Huntington street, Atlanta, Georgia.
 Screw Machine Products Corporation, Providence, R. I.
 Seydel Manufacturing Co., Inc., 86 Forest street, Jersey City, N. J. (Spartanburg office).
 Sherwin-Williams Company, 601 Canal road, Cleveland, O.
 Simplex Roll Calendering Machine Co., Anniston, Ala.
 Sirrine & Co., J. E., Greenville, S. C.
 S. K. F. Industries, Inc., 105 Broadway, New York city
 Southern Cotton Oil Co., Paint Department, Savannah, Ga.
 Southern States Supply Co., Columbia, S. C.
 Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Stafford Company, The, Readville, Mass. (Charlotte office).
 Standard Conveyor Co., New York, N. Y. (Greenville office).
 Standard Gas Products Co., 216 Ivy street, Atlanta, Ga.
 Standard Oil Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Steel Heddle Manufacturing Co., 2100 West Allegheny avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. (Greenville office).
 Stein, Hall & Co., 61 Broadway, New York city (Greenville office).
 Swan & Finch, 522 Fifth avenue, New York city (Charlotte office).
 Sellers & Co., Wm., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Taylor Instrument Co., Rochester, N. Y. (418 Healy Building, Atlanta, Ga.).
 The Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 The Texas Company, Atlanta, Ga. (Greenville office).
 Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Textile World, New York city (Greenville office).
 Transmission Ball Bearing Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (Green, Tex. Sup.).
 Turner Company, J. Spencer, 50 Worth street, New York (Charlotte office).
 Tuxbury Lumber Co., A. C., Quickbuilt Company, Quickbuilt Bungalow Department, Charleston, S. C.
 U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Providence, R. I.
 U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I. (Greenville office).
 Vogel Company, J. A., 1203-9 Lombard street, Wilmington, Del.
 Walraven Company, The, 38 West Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.
 Walton Advertising Agency, 219 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.
 Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co., Ware Shoals, S. C.
 Westinghouse Lamp Co., Bloomfield, N. J. (Atlanta office).
 Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. (Charlotte office).
 Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Co., Wayne, Ind.
 William J. Niles Co., The, Trenton avenue and Rush street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Wood's Sons Co., T. B., Chambersburg, Pa. (Greenville office).
 Yaddin Finishing Co., Lexington, N. C.
 Yarnall Paint Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Yarnall-Warling Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Zabon Co., Inc.
 Zering Mfg. Co., H., Cincinnati, Ohio.

What Is Being Done to Develop Foreign Trade.

In a large and finely-prepared volume of 863 pages the complete report of the proceedings of the Seventh National Foreign Trade Convention, which was held at San Francisco May 12-15 last, are published for study and reference. This convention, it is noted, was the largest of the series, there being in attendance more than 2400 delegates, representing firms all over the world. Manufacturers, merchants, bankers and shipping men assembled together, each class to give their special knowledge to solve foreign trade problems confronting this country. The general theme of the convention was "The Effect of Being a Creditor Nation." This was considered in all particulars at five general sessions. There were also held 15 group sessions, at which methods and means of dealing with the problems were considered in minute detail. The book includes all of the addresses delivered, both prepared and extemporaneous, as well as the stenographic report of informal discussions, and it is also said that it presents the most comprehensive and authoritative statement of steps already taken and of the measures and the policy necessary to secure the fullest development of our foreign trade. The volume, which is handsomely bound in buckram, with lettering in gold, is issued by the Secretary Foreign Trade Convention Headquarters, India House, Hanover Square, New York city.

Record Trade Figures for Port of New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., October 20—[Special.]—This city is now recognized as the nation's second port. For the first eight months of 1920 the value of imports and exports handled amounted to \$187,722,069 more than the total for Philadelphia, its nearest competitor for second place. The figures for the eight months ending August 31 are: New Orleans, \$683,413,583; Philadelphia, \$495,691,514; Boston, \$470,068,861; Baltimore, \$303,093,186.

The total imports of sugar for the eight months is record-breaking, amounting to 6,572,323,942 pounds, against 5,115,291,927 pounds for the same period in 1919. August imports of sugar amounted to 882,228,196 pounds, against 390,496,656 pounds for August, 1919.

FARM TENANCY INCREASING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.**Sixty-three Per Cent of the Farmers of the State Work Rented Land.**

By A. B. BRYAN, Clemson College, S. C.

That farm tenancy is on the increase in South Carolina at an alarming rate, 63 per cent of the farmers of the State now being tenants, is the outstanding conclusion reached in the monthly bulletin of the University of South Carolina, issued recently. Only two States in the Union have a greater percentage of tenancy, says the bulletin, these being Mississippi and Georgia, the former with 66.1 per cent, the latter with 65.6 per cent.

The bulletin was prepared by S. M. Derrick, a university graduate, and it gives some startling insight into the farm tenure situation in South Carolina. According to this bulletin, 68.7 per cent of the land in South Carolina is lying idle.

Landowners in South Carolina operate a greater percentage of all farm lands than do tenants in South Carolina, it is shown, but the tenants operate a greater percentage of the improved lands than do owners.

The following are some of the striking conclusions reached in the bulletin:

The farms of tenants in South Carolina contain approximately twice as great a percentage of improved land as do the farms operated by owners.

The size of farms operated by owners is nearly three times as large as the size of the farms operated by tenants.

The average size of farms is smaller in the upper part of the State, where there is a greater degree of tenancy than in the lower part of the State.

Over twice as many of the tenant farms of the State are operated by negroes as are operated by whites.

There is a smaller percentage of farms operated by white tenants than by white owners. The percentage of farms operated by negro tenants is nearly four times as great as the percentage operated by negro owners.

Negro owners operate a little over one-tenth of all the farms in the State, and slightly less than one-third of all the farms operated by owners.

Negroes have acquired farms nearly twice as fast in the lower part of the State as in the upper part.

Farm mortgages have been steadily increasing in South Carolina, having trebled in 20 years. Only 4 per cent of the money borrowed from the Federal Land Bank has been used for buying land.

New Tankers to Be Constructed.

Washington, D. C., October 25—[Special.]—Thirty tankers and one five-mast schooner, aggregating 350,000 deadweight tons, are to be built following the approval by the Shipping Board of the construction of these ships under the provisions of the act which exempts owners from payment of excess profits tax if an amount equal to the tax is devoted to shipbuilding.

Fourteen of the tankers will be built for the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, and 10 for the Standard Transportation Co. of New York.

There is an acute shortage of vessels of this type at the present time, but the completion of the many tankers now being constructed in American yards will furnish much aid in bringing oil from Mexican fields to refineries here, and thereby help reduce the shortage of oil and its products.

Increasing Interest in Livestock in Florida.

Many large livestock ranches are being established in Florida by outside interests, and as a result the value of land is rapidly increasing, according to reports in the Florida papers. Recently L. J. Mountz, formerly of Shreveport, La., and now of Jacksonville, purchased an additional 5000 acres, making a ranch of 11,000 acres extending for three miles along the Blackwater and Pittsborough rivers. Of this area, 10,000 acres will be used for improved pasture, and the remainder devoted to raising forage.

As Shakespeare Says: "Lay On, Macduff, and Damned Be Him That First Cries, Hold, Enough"

MERELY TO GIVE OUR CRITICS AN OPPORTUNITY TO TURN THEIR VIALS OF WRATH LOOSE UPON US BEFORE THE ELECTION, WE GROUP ALL SUCH CRITICISMS NOW IN HAND IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES.

What a Christian Spirit Is Abroad in the Land if This Is a Sample!

Howard C. Miller.

Horton, Va., October 22.

Editor the Religious Herald:

I am surprised that the Herald should publish, even as an advertisement, the two pages of blasphemy contained in the issue of October 21 entitled "The League of Nations as a Moral Issue." It is the product of a diabolical mind, conceived in all the cunning and black subtlety of the devil himself. So far as I am concerned, I would rather see the same space occupied with liquor advertising or the blandishments of those engaged in the white slave traffic.

I am not opposed to an honest discussion of the League of Nations. But I am opposed to forming a league with Hell in order to defeat the Paris covenant. And I resent, with every drop of red blood in my body, the malignant slanders heaped upon our sick President for the part he played in the negotiation of that treaty. And if there ever comes a time in my life when my blood refuses to boil in bitter resentment against such an article as Mr. Eugene Thwing has written, and which has been published in the Religious Herald as an advertisement from the Baltimore MANUFACTURERS RECORD, then I shall feel that I am ready to desert my family and my country and take my place among the foulest traitors of history.

Speaking of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, that journal is Bourbon to the bone and reactionary to the core. And a large part of its constituency, I haven't the slightest doubt, is opposed to the League of Nations because of the fear that that instrument will do or tend to do just what it proposes—prevent war. There are men in this country and in the countries across the sea who have grown fat upon the clotted blood of battlefields spilled by the young, the radiant and the promising of every land.

I was reared a Republican. I am now a Democrat. But above everything else, God helping me, I want to be a true American. And as such I am writing this letter, and I am writing it for publication.

Yours in the Faith,

HOWARD C. MILLER.

[Mr. Eugene Thwing, a well-known author, in a deeply, reverential spirit, wrote an article for the MANUFACTURERS RECORD against the League of Nations from what he regarded as the Biblical standpoint. This and some letters from ministers on the same subject were embodied in a pamphlet entitled "The Religious and Moral Argument Against the League of Nations."]

Mr. Thwing's article was published in the Religious Herald of Richmond as an advertisement of the pamphlet. The mere fact that the Religious Herald accepted it as an advertisement, and so marked it, called forth the foregoing vitriolic letter to the Religious Herald from Mr. Howard C. Miller of Horton, Va., who also sent us a copy of it.

Now, if the deeply spiritual expressions of opposition to the League of Nations from the Biblical standpoint by Mr. Thwing, an earnest Christian, arouses such bitter hatred in the heart of Mr. Miller, who evidently claims to be a Christian or he would not be a reader of a religious paper, how can he or anyone else feel that a combination of heathen, Mohammedan, atheistic, Catholic and Protestant countries could possibly work in perfect harmony without any effort at Divine guidance, and live in perfect peace and bring peace to the sin-cursed world by undertaking to rule all world affairs?

Mr. Miller seems to be giving to nine men, afflicted with all the frailties of humanity, such, for instance, as some of the spirit which he has shown, the power to achieve that which

Almighty God has never yet accomplished in completely eliminating selfishness and bitterness and envy and hatred from the human heart.—Editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD.]

We Are Charged With Injuring the South by Criticising the Federal Reserve Board.

Elliott Building Co., Inc.,
General Builders.

Hickory, N. C., October 23.

We do not attempt to say whether your condemnation of the Federal Reserve Board is justified or not. We do want you to know that the South is not busted and that a lot of banks are ready to help the farmers financially, and to bear out this statement we are sending you the advertisement that the First National Bank of Hickory has been running in the daily paper for some time. We are led to believe from your editorials that you are campaigning for Mr. Harding, and that you are doing the South an injury in attacking the Federal Reserve System. Why should the Federal Reserve Banks loan money on cotton and refuse to loan money on lumber, and how could they loan money on cotton without lending money to the lumbermen, wheat-growers, tobacco farmers on their tobacco crop, or merchant on his clothing or shoes, etc., with the object of keeping this merchandise off the market until they get a satisfactory price? The cotton farmer does not need to borrow a dollar from the banks to finance this crop; they are plenty able to do this themselves; all that is needed is organization.

From the way you have cussed the Germans, the mystery to us is, how you can join with them in supporting the Republican candidate? You are not supporting him because he is against the League of Nations; we know you are against the League of Nations, but you cannot tell where Harding stands.

The solid South is against the Republican party for the same reason that we were against woman suffrage, and they will never break the solid South so long as they put negroes on their ticket for public offices.

We are a reader of your paper and have been for a number of years, and we expect to continue our subscription, but we would like to see you cut politics out of your paper. In your issue of October 7, page 148, you have the following head lines to a letter from a Republican subscriber: "Some do not want to be saved." This subscriber, in his letter, uses the following: "I have made this proposition to a number of business men here, but everything is so dyed-in-the-wool Democratic it is difficult to get them to read anything that is at all tinged with Republican doctrine."

Your head lines to this article we take as an insult to the business men of the South. You know why we are Democratic, and you have said that the South knew how to handle the negro better than the North did; and as long as the Republican party advocates putting the negro in politics, we know that this is not to the best interest of the South, and we are trying to keep him out by keeping the Democrats in, and yet you say that we do not want to be saved. Do you think we will be lost unless we are ruled by the negro?

ELLIOTT BUILDING CO.,
By J. M. SETZER.

No "Broad-Minded or Sensible People" to Vote for Harding, According to This Gentle Reader.

Jamaica, Long Island, October 23.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Will you, kind sir, tell me just how you can conscientiously reconcile your properly patriotic aversion to anything German or Germanic and still champion, as you are now in your publication, the German candidate, Harding?

It was indeed splendid to read your many articles before and during the World War concerning anything and everything German; but here you're now spilling the beans and leaving an obnoxiously bad taste in one's mouth by your advocacy of a puppet, who can't even think for himself, nor prepare his own speeches, but must needs do as his "get the money, boys" bosses and all the German interests in our beloved country tell him.

I should think you would fully appreciate what a hyphenated President will do to this grand old country of ours that licked Germany so thoroughly. It would be just what Berlin would want. Why not practice what you preach, and not follow religiously the Republican party simply because it is the Republican party, but get behind a man of proper ability and stamina, whose smallest brain cell contains more knowledge and honesty of thought, purpose, word and deed than the whole hard cranium of Harding.

I've been a Republican and affiliated with the G. O. P. for over 15 years, but when they would bungle as they have our affairs at home, as well as abroad, by their dirty, underhanded methods of nominating and campaign procedure, more because of a personal hatred for just one individual by the name of Wilson than for any other reason, why, I'm going to do just what every broad and sensible-minded citizen of the U. S. A. is going to do, to be he formerly Republican or Democrat, namely, vote for Cox, who is clean, courageous, God-fearing, and not of any round-robin breed, and, besides being Godly, able to think and speak for himself.

Permit me also to refer to your editorial criticism of the letter from one of your subscribers, Mr. E. H. Hopkins, in your September, 1920, issue. You say: "A man may be bitterly opposed to Senator Harding's party or to what Senator Harding says, but if he has the right stuff in him he will want to know exactly what Harding is saying in order to measure the value, whether great or small, of what he says."

Now, how can one consistently do this when this poll-parrot Harding doesn't know himself what he is saying and breaks out hourly and daily with all sorts of discordant statements, no two alike, in his pathetic efforts to land the job of President and be controlled by the Penrose-Johnson-Borah clique? We would indeed all be interested in what Harding would say; but, good Lord! he says nothing—just runs around in circles, gets all winded, then rests up on that dear porch.

Your articles continually harp on "prejudice." Allow me to say that there never was a more prejudiced or bitter individual than a rank out-and-out Republican. I've seen 'em—all kinds—and I thank God I've seen the light. I can vote now with untrammelled conscience for a man, not a job-seeking, numskulled, puppetty, brainless mollycoddle. Oh, were our good old Teddy here to add other and quite suitable adjectives!

WILLIAM J. WATSON.

There Still Remain Two Sides to Every Question.

Chas. W. Priddy & Co., Inc.

Norfolk, Va., October 20.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am the son of a Confederate soldier, and have been born and raised in the South. Therefore it is quite a natural thing, I suppose, that I should be interested in everything that pertains to the advancement and protection of Southern interests. For a great many years I have heard of your journal as being "the great commercial journal of the South," and to most folks it has heretofore seemed to be just that. It is, therefore, somewhat difficult for a few of us, just plain, old-fashioned Southern people, to understand your present attitude of bitter hostility toward President Wilson and practically everything connected with the present Administration, and your strenuous advocacy of the election of the world's most famous "fence-straddler" of all times, Senator Harding.

Merely to discuss one feature of the present campaign, namely, "the League of Nations." Now, there are a lot of us in this neck of the woods who have read this covenant over very carefully, and after much thoughtful study have come to the conclusion that it is by far the greatest instrument yet devised for the prevention of future wars. Now, of course, we may be mistaken, and we have no quarrel with those who may honestly differ with us, but we do not feel that because we favor it we "are in league with the Devil," or that it is a "Godless instrument," nor do we feel that we are being led astray by any insidious propaganda. We are simply

exercising our right as American citizens as being in favor of a project that we consider to be for the good of this land as well as other lands. Why, then, question our sincerity or our intelligence if we favor this thing? You are opposed to it. We give you credit for being as sincere in the matter as we are, and you are entitled to put the proposition before your readers as you see it. But why abuse and condemn us if we do not agree with you?

At the coming election, regardless of the final outcome, it is a fairly safe bet that the South will, as usual, go solidly Democratic, and consequently endorse "the League of Nations." Are the Southern people good American citizens or not? It is also quite probable that several million people in other parts of this country will also vote the Democratic ticket. And, horrible though it will be for some people to contemplate, Governor Cox may be elected. And if this calamity should come to pass, would those who voted for him be traitors or merely American citizens voting their convictions?

Those of us who admire Mr. Wilson will admit that he has made mistakes, grievous mistakes. Who of us does not? But do you not believe that, taking his two administrations as a whole, he has been one of our greatest Presidents? Has he never done anything that was right? Say something nice about him one time in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. We would like to see how it looks, and, besides, it would be such a novel sensation. You have had page after page of bitter criticism, but not one word of sympathy for the man who has been our leader for nearly eight years, and who has had a staggering load of responsibility on him the whole time and has been near to death for months at a time.

In short, Mr. Editor, all we want is a square deal in your columns. We may be entirely mistaken in our views, but if we differ with you on some of these questions, give us credit for our sincerity and believe that we want to do what is best for our nation in this great extremity.

Very respectfully yours,

G. G. SHAWEN,
"A Southerner."

[How about Georgia Democratic Convention by a unanimous vote repudiating the League of Nations and demanding that Georgia Senators shall oppose it.—Editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD.]

A North Carolina Man Who Favors Cox.

Robbinsville, N. C., October 15.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Referring to your unfair and unwarranted attack upon Governor Cox by an editorial in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of October 7. You say his pleas are "for votes on any basis," and you compare him with a "ward politician," and that "his banners float which way the winds blow." Ever since the day he delivered his speech of acceptance and said "I am in favor of going into the League," he has stood as firm as a rock on that issue, and you are the first man that I have yet to see who charges him with vacillation on the issues of this campaign, especially on the League issue.

On June 17, 1920, you said on the cover page of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, under the flaming headlines, "Our Impartiality": "It commends or condemns Democrats and Republicans alike without the slightest regard as to the party to which they claim allegiance." Now, let's see if you have been impartial in your discussion of public men and political questions. You approved, in the whole, the Republican platform and its candidate, and condemned in almost every respect the Democratic platform and its candidate, which, of course, you had right to do; but when you criticised the Democratic leaders for their failure to put into the platform a plank pledging enforcement of the prohibition or Volstead Act, and charged them with being too cowardly to take a stand on that issue, and then remained absolutely silent on the failure of the Republicans to declare for the enforcement of the act, you "fell down," and your statement above quoted lost its savor. The Volstead Act was passed by a Republican Congress, over the veto of the President, and it was the Republican leaders that were too cowardly to uphold their own acts, and not a word of criticism came from you.

Every intelligent and well-posted man in this Government knows that Senator Harding has been wabbling on the League issue from the day he delivered his speech of acceptance, when he declared for peace by resolution—a separate peace with Germany—till he

delivered his Des Moines speech, when he turned his back on the League, and after returning from the West into Indiana he waffles again and says he favors some parts of the League. If you are impartial, why don't you criticise him and let Governor Cox alone?

Of Governor Cox and Senator Harding, Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale says, "Cox is whole-heartedly for the League, with a united party behind him and a strong platform under him." Harding is straddling or oscillating between the Taft and Johnson wings of a split party and standing on a weak and uncertain platform. You "hit" Governor Cox for advocating ratification of suffrage amendment by the State of Tennessee, and never had a word to say about Senator Harding's advocacy of the same measure. He sent a special message to Senator Houk, Republican leader, urging ratification. In the face of all this, you boast of your impartiality.

Of Governor Cox, Professor Fisher says: "To insure progressive legislation. This is a period of reconstruction, where the watchword should be 'progress.' Governor Cox is progressive and constructive. Senator Harding and the group whose creature he is and whose tool he will be are reactionary. The Republican platform is full of the word 'not.' It is little else than negation, criticism, complaint, hatred."

A vote for Harding is really Penrose and his group, denounced as the worst of reactionaries by Theodore Roosevelt, which means a return of the old scandal of special interests to be "protected" in return for campaign contributions.

It is said that Harding will surround himself by men abler than he. But when a weak man, naturally vacillating and without guiding ideas of his own, is surrounded by abler men than he who know exactly what they want, but aren't responsible for the action which they induce, the results are not promising, even if there be the best of intentions.

One of Mr. Cox's bitterest political enemies in Ohio said to me: "I must confess I voted for him the last time because he gave us the best government the State ever had. He enforced the law without fear or favor and whether he personally approved of it or not."

I have been a close reader of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for two years, and I don't believe there is a more partisan journal to the Republican party in the United States, and I am surprised that you would even suggest that your journal was absolutely impartial in the discussion of political questions.

You have a right to be a partisan—a Republican partisan at that—and have a right to devote the pages of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD to the support of the Republican party and its candidate, but in so doing you ought to take down the headlines of "Our Impartiality."

R. B. SLAUGHTER.

[We prefer to stick to the truth, and therefore we still claim impartiality, but we are never neutral.—Editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD.]

The Gospel According to a Knoxville Authority.

Sanford-Day Iron Works, Manufacturers.

Knoxville, Tenn., October 23.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I wrote you a letter a while back from Asheville, N. C., but did not receive any acknowledgment of receipt of same, so imagine that you do not care to notice it.

I really do not believe I have ever read a magazine where the economic utterances were so backward as they are in your own paper. Please do not take this as a mere personal opinion, but if you would take the trouble to study the theories of political economy, which are well founded and which have been recognized as true, through the past hundred years or more, you could not possibly preach such doctrines as you are preaching. If you will look over Adam Smith's book of the Wealth of Nations and the book of Ricardo, or John Stewart Mills, or take the more later writings of Prof. F. W. Taussig of Harvard University, you can see how utterly ridiculous about 90 per cent of your statements of economic laws are.

The average man of the street seems to get his economics just exactly backward, and the writer is sorry to say that he believes sometimes our magazine editors do the same thing. I cannot understand it. I do not know whether you are writing this kind of economic falsehood on account of partisanship or on account of the popularity it has with the average reader, or because you are sincerely lacking in understanding of what has been accepted by the world as the truth, through several generations.

It does not take but a glance at your magazine to show you what I mean by this. Page 89 of your issue of October 21. You have quoted in black type the first quotation. "Increased credit is not the cause of high prices, increased credit is the result of high prices." This statement means, if it means anything, that deflation of money or credit does not increase prices, but prices inflates money or credit. This is such an absurdity, economically speaking, that it would be laughable if it were not pitiable, and really harmful. I cannot imagine anything worse than to get such ideas generally put into the heads of the people in the United States.

I fully realize that there is little use writing you about these things, because my other letter, which covered some part of the subject, received absolutely no recognition, but every time I pick up your paper and look inside its cover I feel exactly the same way about it, and have gotten so out of patience with the policy that I feel that I must express again my sincere feeling in a personal letter.

HUGH W. SANFORD.

[We have no recollection of ever having left unanswered a letter from Mr. Sanford. Possibly there are other political economists than those Mr. Sanford names.—Editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD.]

Lacks Faith in Harding Statements.

Richmond, Va., October 21.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD of 14th inst. was received yesterday, and I note you call special attention to Senator Harding's letter to the Southern Tariff Congress and his "as deep interest (?) in the welfare of the South as of any other section."

What other kind of letter would you expect from him in addressing a convention of Southerners? I have no doubt he was glad of such an opportunity to bid for Southern votes.

Can you show where he has ever, in Congress or elsewhere, expressed such deep interest in and love for the South, or ever manifested any sympathy in its problems?

And as to his promise that, if elected, he would know no North, no South, no East, no West, etc. You will have to show me from his record when and where he has been so liberal to every section alike.

And what assurance have we of the fulfillment of such promises from a man who has changed so often in last several months concerning certain problems that it is not known with definite certainty where he stands? Even his most prominent supporters differ entirely as to his attitude toward the League. Some say he stands for one thing, and others say he stands just for the opposite. I cannot admire nor have confidence in promises of a man who does not state his position so clearly and distinctly that the most ignorant can understand him. "A double-minded man is unstable in all his ways." Mr. Johnson makes it very plain how and where he stands, and so could Mr. Harding, I should think, provided he has any definite plan.

But granting Mr. Harding meant what he said about his interest in the South, and his purpose, if elected, to know no difference in the several sections of our country, would he verify his promises? Practically nominated by Messrs. Lodge, Penrose and a few others of like faith, and who has generally voted with them, and influenced if not dominated by them, what assurance can you give that Mr. Harding will favor the South as promised? And especially since he has "run with" Messrs. Lodge & Co., the same Mr. Lodge who some years ago introduced into Congress a bill which would seriously affect our Southern franchise, and who pressed it with all his might and main, aided by men of like ilk, with dangerous prospect of success, but was providentially defeated. This same clique, which has always shown such bitterness to the South, will influence and control Mr. Harding if elected. Can you show from the record of Messrs. Lodge & Co. their deep interest in and friendliness for the South?

I cannot understand why a sensible man like yourself, and a Southerner, too, as you said in letter, can believe from their record that they have changed in their attitude toward us (about as much as the leopard changes his spots), and that Mr. Harding will not be influenced by them. If they have changed in the least, you will please show me.

C. W. HUNTER.

[Thank you for the compliment, Mr. Hunter, of being "a sensible man." If that be true, then we are trying to display our good sense.—Editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD.]

**Festus Said to Paul, Thou Art "Beside" Thyself—
Festus Was Wrong, and So Is Mr. Aydelott.**

Doak Aydelott.

Tullahoma, Tenn., October 19.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Senator Harding, in speech delivered in Senate July 19, 1917, stated—

"Dollar Wheat Means Huge Profit for Farmers."

Appears to me as if the farmer needs protective tariff from that kind of knowledge and opinion.

The rhapsody of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD brought to enthusiasm on the front page over the mere fact that Senator Harding wrote a letter to the Progressive Tariff Congress in New Orleans and expressed by you:

"For in the spirit of the broadest nationalism Senator Harding, in a letter to the congress, discussed the South and again gave assurance, as he did through the MANUFACTURERS RECORD some weeks ago, that he is as deeply interested in the welfare of this section as of any other."

Quite remarkable as a wonderful sentiment to fall from the lips of a great mind and a front-porch campaigner.

Have read constantly the MANUFACTURERS RECORD and its splendid achievements as a trade journal, but appears now to be beside itself, a condition much regretted by many of your best friends.

DOAK AYDELOTT.

[Mr. Harding did not say what Mr. Aydelott claims he said. Here is his exact language from the Congressional Record of July 19, 1917:

"Mr. Harding.—Mr. President: Ohio is both industrial and agricultural. I am not sure but what we are the third or fourth corn State in the Union, and unless the weather man interferes very much with our harvest, we are going to make the most splendid contribution of wheat this year that the State has ever made to the bread supply of the nation.

"So I am a 'neutral,' Mr. President, as between the agriculturist, on the one hand, and the industrial brother on the other, and, oddly enough, I know a little something about farming. I have followed the cradle, Senators, with the rake when wheat sold for 40 cents a bushel. That was in the day when farming was something of a contest for subsistence. In this latter day farming has become an occupation for profit, and I happen to know that, **under normal conditions**, dollar wheat makes it a very profitable occupation—perhaps not to the farmer who farms the farmer, but to the farmer who farms a farm; and I make bold. Mr. President, to say now that the regulation of the price of wheat will indirectly operate to regulate the price of all farm products, and that is exactly what this bill is aimed to do, or it ought not to be a pending proposal before this body.

"It is not a discrimination, Mr. President, against the American farmer. I said a moment ago I represent an agricultural State. I have not received 20 protests from farmers against the passage of this proposed regulatory measure. The Ohio farmer who is promised \$1.75 for his wheat will be reasonably content. If the Congress desires to put a higher price on wheat and maintain the relative cost of bread for the American industrial worker, it must of necessity provide for a higher compensation for that workman."—Editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD.]

Is America First With Me?

"I look forward to the necessity in every political agitation in the years which are immediately at hand of calling upon every man to declare himself where he stands. Is it America first or is it not?"

Is it America first with me?

Senator Harding is everywhere proclaiming that doctrine, but Mr. Wilson bravely led off in that teaching, afterwards changing to internationalism in preference to nationalism, proclaiming that for internationalism America was ready to make the supreme sacrifice. Is this true?

Shall America pledge that for all time the nations of the world shall have a right to force American soldiers to die wherever world jealousies and world lust create wars?

HARDING STANDS FOR ENFORCING PROHIBITION ACT.

Tells New York Clergymen He Will Oppose Re-establishment of Liquor Traffic if Elected to Presidency.

[New York Tribune.]

Senator Harding, in a message to the ministers of New York, made public recently by Frederick B. Smith and the Republican National Committee, says that he would oppose the re-establishment of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and if elected would do his part to obtain the enforcement of the law with all the power vested in him as Executive.

Mr. Smith was requested some time ago to make an arrangement for a visit of 100 clergymen to Marion, O., where they were to meet Senator Harding. A change in the plans of the Senator made the visit impracticable. Recently Mr. Smith received a letter from Marion, which reads, in part:

"My dear Mr. Smith—I greatly regret that the plans made for me by the National Committee have made it impossible to carry out the tentative arrangement we had made for a meeting with the delegation of clergymen here. I should have welcomed this opportunity to meet with these men who have so much to do with the guidance of our people in matters which affect our welfare as a people, for our welfare is concerned not only with the material things of life, but with our spiritual, moral and ethical progress.

"I should like to have impressed upon these men that my announced position with reference to our part in the world movement for world peace did not indicate any desire to fail to recognize our duties and responsibilities as a Christian nation, but it was formed out of a conviction that the proposed League of Nations would endanger rather than preserve that peace, and that at the same time it would sacrifice our independence and endanger the liberties which we have secured for ourselves at such great cost, but which we hope to aid other nations in acquiring.

"Upon one of the issues in which the Church has expressed naturally a great interest, I should have said to them that I stand by my vote upon the Eighteenth Amendment; that I would not recall it; that I would oppose the re-establishment of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and that if elected I would do my part to secure the enforcement of the law with all the power vested in the Executive.

"If you have the opportunity, will you not convey to the men of the Church who have proposed to honor me with a visit and to other clergymen whom you meet the sentiments which I have indicated and which are sincerely held by me and to which I am pledged officially and as a churchman and a believer in the Master?

Very sincerely,

"WARREN G. HARDING."

Plan \$12,000,000 Export Company to Broaden Market for Southern Products.

Formation of a \$12,000,000 Foreign Trading Corporation operating under the Edge Act to especially alleviate the cotton situation was presented at a meeting of the Southern bankers attending the American Bankers' Association in Washington last week.

Robert F. Maddox, president of the Atlanta National Bank, Atlanta, Ga., and Haynes McFadden, secretary of the Georgia Bankers' Association, were the leaders in calling this conference.

The \$12,000,000 capital represents an assessment of \$1 per bale for this year's cotton crop, with one-half of the capital stock paid in.

Mr. Maddox pointed out that the formation of this company was not for the purpose of controlling the cotton situation or in holding movements for higher prices. He said that the most alarming situation confronting the cotton movement was not the fact that it had dropped from 42 to 20 cents a pound, but that even at the prevailing price there was little market for it.

"All hopes for any governmental assistance seem to have passed," says Mr. Maddox. "Even if it was proper to expect it as it is, operation with the War Finance Corporation will not again function."

The banks of the South are taxed with the problem of handling the present cotton crop, and inasmuch as one-half of the 12,000,000 bales raised this year will have to be exported, the formation of the Foreign Trade Finance Corporation, to eventually trade in all products of the South, but especially in cotton at this critical time tends to create a stable foreign market.

Judge Gary Optimistic on Business Outlook*

DECLARES BUSINESS SKIES ARE PRACTICALLY WITHOUT CLOUDS—DESCRIBES CONDITIONS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, WHICH HE RECENTLY VISITED.

By JUDGE ELBERT H. GARY, Chairman U. S. Steel Corporation.

Adopting the suggestion of a member of this Institute, I will on this occasion speak of the situation in France and Belgium, respectively, as it appears to me after a sojourn of two months in those countries. During my vacation I was in Belgium for about a week, a few days in Spain, and the remainder of the time in France.

The present conditions are, as a matter of course, closely related to and influenced by the terrible and destructive World War, which was precipitated August 1, 1914, and ended with the armistice of November 11, 1918.

I spent four days and a large portion of another in traveling by motor over the battlefields in Belgium, and six days of about 12 hours each in France. In the former I was accompanied, in some parts, by a Belgian major, who was an active participant in the military campaigns, and, in other parts, by different well-posted gentlemen. In France, a large part of the time, I was under the leadership of the distinguished, able and well-informed engineer, Col. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, an active member of the General Staff, who had charge of the supply of water to the army and was wounded nigh unto death by aeroplane bombs, losing one leg and suffering a fracture of the hip and spine. These wounds would certainly have caused his death except for the prompt, heroic and skillful attention given to him by the wife of the noted surgeon and scientist, Dr. Carrel, herself a professional of great skill and distinction.

In Belgium I visited Malines (Mechlin) by motor, the home of the world-admired Cardinal Mercier, whose heroism and tact at a critical period astonished the German leaders and probably saved thousands of lives, and whose palace was struck by German shells. From there I proceeded to Louvain, whose magnificent library building and priceless contents, together with scores of other buildings in the city, including the cathedral, were ruthlessly destroyed or badly damaged. On my return to Brussels I visited, in the outskirts of the city, the place where Edith Cavell was shot by a firing squad. If it could be admitted that she had technically violated the military rules, the Germans made a great blunder, for they killed a pure and well-intentioned woman and brought upon themselves the condemnation of almost the entire universe. Scores of others, including one woman, were shot at the same place at various times, many of whom were doubtless innocent.

Another day I visited the large steel plants near Liege, and still another day those at or near Providence. These will be referred to later. One day, practically from daylight to darkness, was occupied in going to Courtrai, Messines, Kimmel Hill, Ypres, Dixmude and many other localities where previously thriving villages had existed. Later I traveled along the coal districts, first in Belgium and thence westerly along the same ridge into France.

Still later I crossed the battlefields in France from east to west and north to south, taking in the principal locations and following the lines of march and battle of the different divisions, Americans, French, English, Canadians, Belgians, Australians and Moroccans; yes, and Germans.

Doubtless you have heard more than once that it is already becoming too late to see the evidences of war. This is emphatically erroneous. We could wish the contrary. Much of the devastated territory will not be restored for many years to come, and some of it probably never. There are districts, for instance, in the vicinity of Ypres, Chemin des Dames, Verdun, Rheims and many others, where for miles upon miles every square foot was fought over many times and everything above ground was either totally destroyed or nearly so—villages, cities and forests, and even the surface of the ground was churned into great masses of rough and irregular shapes. Buildings were ground into atoms, so that the places of hundreds of previously existing villages can now be located only by signs which have been temporarily placed there.

In many places thousands of trees along the roads and in forests were cut off down to the ground. Highways, railroads and other improvements were torn up and many destroyed. There are many farm lands where shell holes thickly cover a large territory, some of them 40 or 50 feet across at the top and not less than 10 feet deep. There are numerous great craters caused by the blowing up of mines, which resulted in heavy loss of life. At present there may be seen tunnels through hills, and trenches, dug-outs, "pill-boxes" (or German concrete buildings for the protection of men and their cannon placed at advantageous positions), barb-wire barricades, one behind another, miles deep, wire enclosures for prisoners, debris of all sorts, including disabled tanks, caissons, cannon and war materials, used and unused, improvised railroad tracks running in every direction, huge piles of steel scrap, road-building and other dirt-removing machines.

The wonder is that so much damage and ruin could be wrought, even in four and one-half years, and greater wonder that, with such intensity and force of powder, dynamite and other explosives, acids, liquid fire and gases, which often destroyed even deep trenches, any human beings, especially the majority, could have survived.

I have no doubt that next summer and later there may be seen miles of territory, in France especially, which bear witness to destruction and devastation far greater than the human mind, prior to the late war, could have imagined possible.

Visualizing the Horrors of War.

You should visit Europe and for yourselves visualize the horrors of war and thus be more competent to pronounce against it except as a last and desperate resort.

In the cities, such as Ypres, Arras, Lens (the great coal center), Rheims, Verdun and scores of others, there appears to have been a disposition and effort to destroy the finest buildings, including the large cathedrals, hotels de ville and other public buildings. Much of this, no doubt, was the natural and perhaps legitimate result of military conflict, but a good deal was caused by the Germans from motives of spite or for purposes of intimidation. The cathedral at Rheims, which was nearly destroyed; the library building and many other structures at Louvain, and large numbers of cathedrals and other public buildings at other places, might and should have been spared. There were coal mines and factories which were purposely and maliciously destroyed, some of them outside of the regular line of march or the zone of battle. The firing upon Paris by the Big Berthas, which badly damaged the Church of St. Gervais and killed 90 occupants and injured the Madeline and other buildings, and the dropping of bombs upon innocent people living in undefended and defenseless cities, was unjustified and wanton. The city of Senlis, about 25 miles from Paris, was practically destroyed by dynamite in August, 1914, and the Mayor and six other citizens were placed against a wall and shot for the alleged reason that the Mayor had not ordered all inhabitants to deposit their shotguns at the City Hall as the Germans had previously directed by proclamation.

Referring to the principal steel mills in Belgium and many in France, the Germans, at the beginning of the war, removed some of the best mills and machinery to their works in Germany, operated portions that were left intact and imprisoned for months or years many of the managers. About or a little after the time the United States entered the war the Germans practically destroyed what was left at these plants, using dynamite or other explosives or big hammers or the torch.

But there is evidence to show that many of the buildings in cities or villages were damaged or destroyed in legitimate warfare; many of them by the Allies. In motoring through these places one will find still remaining many walls, or parts of them. Some contain holes made by shells of large caliber. From the holes in or marks on the walls it is usually not difficult to deter-

* Address by Elbert H. Gary, president American Iron and Steel Institute, at semi-annual meeting, Hotel Commodore, New York city, October 22, 1920.

mine the direction from which the shells were fired. Moreover, remaining walls of buildings along either side of the street contain innumerable marks or bullet holes made by rifle shots. The slant of the holes or marks indicate which direction the shots came from. In some cases they came from the Germans; in some cases from the Allies, and more frequently from both.

It should be remembered that armies practically cannot proceed except over public highways; also that in France the farmers congregate in villages, instead of living upon the farms as they do in the United States. Also, in considering this matter, it must not be forgotten that a defending army seizes upon every means of defense, utilizing the buildings and stone walls of a village or city wherever possible. Consequently, the approaching army is compelled, by the use of large guns, to raze the buildings and walls before entering the village or city. This was true of both armies. I know it has been said that when the German army retreated it viciously destroyed all the villages it passed through. The statement should be modified. I saw several places where previously existing buildings were completely demolished during the retreat of the Germans admittedly by American soldiers. And when we consider that as the German army was compelled to protect its rear columns to enable the army to escape, it seems reasonable to suppose that the buildings were occupied by German soldiers and guns and that the Americans were justified in destroying them. Indeed, there are many cases where the villages were finally cleaned up by hand-to-hand fighting, and some of our soldiers actually went into occupied rooms in buildings and bayoneted German soldiers at their guns. Several were decorated by the Government or military commanders for doing so.

I am not suggesting that the German soldiers would not or did not perpetrate many dastardly acts of violence, cruelty and destruction; however, it is wise and politic to be accurate and fair in discussion concerning the conduct of anyone, even a bitter enemy. A different course generally weakens the whole argument, including that which is sound and based on the facts. It is not remarkable that the minds of men and women throughout the world became abnormal and uncontrollable. On the contrary, it is gratifying that larger numbers have not become demoralized.

Just now it is especially interesting to note what is being done in Belgium and France toward reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Of first importance, always, is the question of food and shelter. In devastated districts in both countries diligence has been used in clearing and leveling farm lands and raising crops. Much has already been accomplished, though there is still more to be done. In Belgium, particularly, large numbers of new and additional brickyards have been established, brick are being manufactured and many new brick buildings are completed or in process of construction. This is true to a somewhat less degree in France. Hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of new cheap frame buildings have been erected in each country where villages were destroyed. It is said many have been provided by relief agencies or associations. Parts of buildings where walls were left standing have been roughly enclosed and are occupied as family residences. In Belgium, and to a less extent in France, many sheet-iron camp buildings, which in shape are represented by the half of a large tube, were left by the British army and are occupied by families. In some places, dug-outs are thus utilized. In short, everything at hand which is usable has been appropriated for shelter. Of course, the chief difficulty in more rapidly providing homes for those whose property has been swept away is the lack of money, with which you are all familiar, and toward which you have contributed and are contributing. The sight of deprivation and suffering is sad and pitiful, and all of us are glad we have been able to render some assistance. It is to be regretted that our heavy and burdensome income taxes make us all comparatively poor.

At the steel mills in Belgium and France they are working day and night to rebuild, and they will somehow and in some way soon be on a full working basis, better equipped than ever, though the lack of money and the rates of foreign exchange are perplexing and troublesome. I asked some of our friends in charge when they commenced to rebuild, and generally received the answer that on the next day after the armistice they began work by studying, making plans, etc.

I left Brussels, on my return to Paris via the battlegrounds of Belgium and France, at daylight, and on the streets saw men and women at or going to their work. Also on the farms there was the same activity. In the country districts of France, coming

from the extreme south to Paris on my return from Spain, I saw the same thing. Sad to say, however, I noticed generally that the larger numbers of working people were old men or young boys or women. Between 50 and 66 per cent of the stalwart young men of France lost their lives or were permanently disabled during the war. This is perhaps true of Belgium.

It will be appreciated that the life and spirit of the inhabitants of these ravaged countries, including cities, villages and elsewhere, are not yet the same as before the war, notwithstanding you may have heard the contrary. There is a sombre atmosphere, strikingly noticeable to a visitor—less gaiety and liveliness. Cripples are not much in evidence; complaints never heard. Amongst the masses there is a good-natured, grim, persistent and splendid effort to succeed, to restore and to recover. They realize that hard work is necessary; that they must help themselves to the full extent of their ability, and they are willing and cheerful. They mourn for the loss of home and property, and more for the loss of friends, but they are practical and reasonable. They are thrifty, and France and Belgium have a good future in consequence. This is a candid and not overdrawn statement of the situation as it appears to me from close observation.

Added to this is the all-important fact that the governments of the two nations are prompt to consider the interests and necessities of the people. The King of Belgium is beloved and trusted by his people, and reciprocates by studying their needs and desires, and does all that is humanly possible to contribute to their welfare. His ability and wisdom are unquestioned. All this I obtained from the lips of many persons in different walks of life, for I made it a business to inquire whenever opportunity offered.

Likewise, I think France has one of the best administrations she has ever had. The new President is strong, resourceful, honest and has the confidence of everyone. The Cabinet is made up of good men. We shall see great progress economically, financially and commercially during the next few years.

I have referred to the great majority of the inhabitants of these respective nations, one a republic and one a monarchy, but both truly democratic. I know of no democracy more real and genuine than Belgium. Still, I think it must be admitted that the virulent, obnoxious germ of Bolshevism, which means anarchy, the rule of individual force directed against law and order and liberty, has been brought to these countries by vicious, unworthy and selfish persons, and that to some extent others have become infected—some perhaps innocently, but most of them because they are of the criminal class. However, the governments are strong and vigorous, and will have the support of the large majority of the people in the protection of property and home and family. Most of the men, and practically all of the women, are industrious, and in a measure are or will become property-owners, and especially do they love peace and progress and prosperity. Millerand, with all his ability, firmness and fairness, and King Albert, with his solid, clear-visioned and noble disposition, backed by their respective parliaments, will be a bulwark against the encroachments of crime and despotism. The only true road to progress and prosperity is marked by the direction signs: "Law and Order," "Hard Work," "Economy," "Saving." This route the greater number of the citizens of France and Belgium are pursuing. This will eventually lead them to a restored and rehabilitated country, better and stronger than ever before and quite likely sooner than most of us have realized.

On the whole, I am of the opinion that both France and Belgium should be well satisfied with conditions and prospects. They are making good progress, and with increasing momentum. They are in better shape than I had expected to find them. Rates of exchange are unreasonably high and almost prohibitive, but foreign money is being received in larger and still larger amounts by reason of growing exports and otherwise, and eventually these will, we hope soon, have a decided and beneficial effect.

Both France and Belgium need and deserve all the financial and commercial assistance from the people of the United States that is proper, reasonable and practicable, and this will be accorded.

Before I left the United States for Europe I heard it stated on more than one occasion that Frenchmen were much dissatisfied with, and in fact more or less bitter toward, the attitude of Americans concerning the after-effects of the war. Naturally, I took particular pains to ascertain the facts in regard to these matters. It was my good fortune to meet large numbers in France, including working people, shopmen, business men, newspaper men

and public officials, and I am fully satisfied that there is no just ground for the assertions referred to. There may have been utterances of this kind by a few, but, if so, they do not represent the current of opinion. I heard only one unfavorable criticism, and I think it was made on the basis of a misunderstanding. It related to the proposed League of Nations, and it was made under the mistaken belief that the American people had promised to ratify the proposed League in the form reported. The French are very friendly toward Americans, and they are deeply grateful for the service rendered during the war. The relations between these two countries are more cordial and better than ever before, and they ought to be. Emphatically this sentiment also applies to Belgium.

Resourcefulness and Initiative of the American Soldier.

I have heretofore, in addressing representatives of the iron and steel industry of the United States, spoken of the splendid services rendered at critical times by the soldiers of different countries serving with the Allies. All this was true and not overstated or exaggerated. None can study the situation on the battlefields without being thrilled by the valor, heroism and sacrifices of these men.

On this occasion I deem it appropriate to briefly allude to the American soldiers in connection with this stupendous world combat. I followed their marches and lines of battle from the start to the finish. Their bravery was never excelled. Their efficiency, hardihood and military success on the average was equal to the best ever known. This is testified to by the leading officers of our associates in the war. They possessed qualities not previously understood or reckoned with by the Germans, and they were victorious by reason of these qualities. The Germans were scientific and methodical to a degree never before possessed by large armies. Their preparations for offense and defense, their accuracy in calculation as to distances and concentration, their discoveries and developments concerning implements of warfare and munitions, together with their application, their means of transportation of all supplies, their general tactics, were all marvelous and astonishing. But they were lacking in one thing the American soldiers possessed in larger degree, and that was resourcefulness and initiative in times of sudden emergency. If the Germans' war machinery, organization and system, so perfect in construction and use, suddenly failed at any point, like the breaking of a belt or cog, the difficulty apparently could not be readily overcome, while the Americans were keener and quicker in perception and execution at critical moments arising unexpectedly.

I may mention three instances: At Cantigny, the First Division (the first Americans to arrive in France and the first to go into action as an independent factor) secured a substantial victory. Cantigny was situated on a high ridge and the German army was contiguous, occupying the ridge and the slopes. The position had been held as impregnable for a long time. The Americans were located on a similar ridge, some distance to the west and southwest. There is a valley between of considerable width. Without exposing their contemplated action, the American troops concentrated their men, guns of all calibers, munitions and other supplies, aeroplanes, gas facilities, foodstuffs, etc., and on May 28, 1918, at 5.30 A. M. (the zero hour), with 250 pieces of Allied artillery, the village of Cantigny and trenches adjacent were deluged with the largest and most destructive shells, and the stone walls of the village soon began to crumble. At 6.30 o'clock, under the protection of an adequate barrage, the Americans at double-quick charged across the valley and up the slopes, shooting and bayoneting and smothering with gas the German soldiers, and then drove the survivors to the farther slope of the ridge. Before the enemy could recover, the Americans established themselves on the easterly ridge, of which the Germans could not and never did regain possession, although they several times attempted to do so. A fine stone monument, designed and donated by the American artist Joe Davidson, with its bronze tablets, informs the visitor of the names of several hundred American soldiers who sacrificed their lives, in perhaps as many minutes, in a demonstration of the idea that well-directed, rapid, desperate and persistent fighting at great sacrifice will save the largest number in the long run. The village of Cantigny was practically annihilated.

This brilliant, intelligent and sturdy assault by the American officers and soldiers startled and frightened the German troops, and from this fright they never fully recovered.

Of Chateau Thierry you are perhaps well informed. The American army, including the famous Second Division, was stationed at the point of salient which the enemy had driven into the territory of the Allies. The Americans were commanded to hold their position on the south banks of the Marne. With the most stubborn and sanguinary fighting, they maintained the position with alternating fluctuations, most ably sustained by their artillery. Finally, by great determination and courage they drove the enemy across the river and back into the village. With superb intelligence and quickest perception they measured the strength and morale of the Germans at that point and they clearly comprehended the exact situation. Contrary to, or at least in excess of, their orders the Americans with almost superhuman speed crossed the river on hastily placed pontoons or bridges previously prepared by the engineers corps, and then assumed an offensive with such force and skill that the Germans slowly, though with desperation, retired until the retreat was converted into a rout.

These successes demoralized the whole German army. They could not then nor ever afterwards recover and re-establish their lines.

This initial offensive was seized upon by General Foch to immediately develop and energetically push and continue a general movement which he had previously contemplated and carefully planned. It was indeed the beginning of the end.

Again about two months later, with various successes intervening at Belleau Wood, St. Mihiel and other important places, it was decided by General Foch and others, including General Pershing, to assault the enemy at the Argonne Forest, so-called, a strip of woods about five or six miles wide and perhaps twenty-seven miles in length, with open land adjacent on either side. This stronghold had been held by the Germans for four years. All conceivable measures for defense had been perfected; caves, dug-outs, "pill-boxes," trenches, fortified positions, barb-wire fences in the forests, miles deep, and various arrangements for enveloping an approaching army had been provided. Telegraph and telephone wires in great abundance had been constructed. Places of occupation for living, training and recreation had been built underground, means of receiving supplies of every kind, including reinforcements when and as needed, had been arranged for. At Montfaucon, near the forest, the Crown Prince had established his headquarters in a strong cement structure and underground caves, with observation tower from which, through a periscope, he and his staff could see long distances. This was probably the best protected defensive fortification ever designed and completed. Previous attempts to take the position had failed with great loss of life and diminished morale of the Allied army and after the expenditure of large sums in preparation.

General Pershing, at his own request, with an army 1,100,000 strong, was assigned to the task of driving out, capturing or killing the Germans defending. It was argued that no other army, in view of past experiences, would have the dash and even reckless courage to attempt this herculean task. General Foch seems to have appreciated the argument. You know the rest. After careful, consistent and well-considered preparation, the offensive was commenced and pursued day after day without interruption until the German army, or such parts as survived, were forced to evacuate and the American soldiers enabled to occupy positions which permitted them to reach with their big guns the Metz-Lille supply railroad. This meant to the Germans surrender or destruction.

This great victory broke the German army's back. There was never afterwards any hope for victory to the arms of the Central Powers.

When all the facts and figures are assembled, authenticated and published, I think it will be generally admitted General Pershing at Argonne led the largest independent army and gained the greatest single victory in the history of battles. All honor to him and to the multitudes of men who fought under him!

But there is glory enough for all the armies of all the countries who were arrayed against the German soldiers. Except for the brave, efficient, sacrificing and magnificent soldiers of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and their allies, American soldiers and American interests would have been jeopardized, if not destroyed. We cheerfully acknowledge our obligations to all of them.

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The right has prevailed. Freedom, liberty and justice have been re-established, but at enormous cost. Millions and millions of men have been lost. In the battlefields are hundreds of cemeteries containing the bones of fallen soldiers of all nationalities. At Belleau Wood alone there are 2600 graves of American soldiers, and at the Argonne cemetery not less than 21,000. There are others containing large numbers; all beautifully adorned and kept, and under the control and direction of representatives of the Y. W. C. A., who live in resthouses adjacent. The grave of Quentin Roosevelt, which I visited, is alone in a field where he fell in battle. There has been erected a plain and simple monument to a brave and patriotic young man, the son of a great man and profound scholar, of supreme and generous devotion to his country, who, together with all the members of his family, has ever been respected and loved by the American public.

I think ex-President Roosevelt was right in desiring to have the body of his son permanently buried where he fell in battle. It is a mistaken judgment on the part of friends and relatives of deceased soldiers to request or wish their remains taken up and removed to the United States. From either a sentimental or practical standpoint, they should be left where they were originally placed. Careful and honest inquiry will convince anyone that the opinion thus expressed is justified by the facts.

The Business Outlook.

Although this is a time for courage, composure and caution, the business skies are practically without clouds. As always, there may be showers from time to time, but there is nothing in the atmosphere to indicate the approach of dangerous storms. It is up to the business men and women to maintain certain and continuous business activity in satisfactory volume with fair and reasonable profits. If there should be a serious reaction and depression, which now seems improbable, it will be the fault of those who are connected with business operations or others who, by reason of official positions, improperly interfere, and not because of any fundamental deficiencies in our resources and opportunities. We may without hesitation face and discuss any and all facts that bear upon the subject of future economic progress, and we may frankly and openly admit any truth which concerns the immediate future even though it might, in some respects and to some minds, appear to be unfavorable.

In certain lines of the iron and steel industry there have of late been some decreases in the volume of new business and also voluntary reductions in selling prices. I consider this decidedly healthful. All, or nearly all, of us have for months been unable to supply the demands of our customers as to quantities or deliveries, and our prices, considered as a whole, have resulted in profits. As a matter of course, some adjustments will need to be made. The average of the general scale ought to be reduced equitably and relatively. Without referring to individual cases or lines of general business, I believe in many instances prices have been outrageously high. This observation applies more especially to middlemen, so-called, and to smaller departments of industry. It also includes employees in certain trades, but it does not pertain under present conditions to the masses of workmen.

Labor questions are always under consideration in this country and others. It should be constantly borne in mind that, in order to secure the best results to both employee and employer, mutual confidence and friendly co-operation are essential.

The present tendency is toward a lower, more reasonable and fairer relative basis. The whole community desires and strives for this. The difficulty is found in the fact that every individual is perfectly willing that all others shall make reductions—the larger, the better. As there was, more or less, a scramble for higher and still higher prices when they were advancing, there will be just as much selfishness in the enforced use of brakes when there is a tendency toward decreasing prices. Now a general public, including particularly those who are neither sellers nor buyers to a large extent, will in one way or another bring about a fair and reasonable adjustment of prices. The law of supply and demand will be the principal factor.

We naturally ask ourselves what shall we personally do; what shall be our attitude in these circumstances? I answer:

We must evidence the same disposition which was displayed before the Industrial Board in March, 1919, when our steel committee co-operated with the Government's representatives in the endeavor to secure a general equitable, orderly and methodical reduction in the prices of all commodities and services. We would have succeeded except for the sudden change in the attitude of the Administration which resulted in the abolition of the Industrial Board and thus limited the leaders in the industry to their own resources. Notwithstanding that episode, we have done since then much to prevent unreasonable advances and at present we are called upon to exert a further steady influence upon the general situation. Let us be reasonable and just, reducing our prices if and when other reductions and costs permit, and then, with level heads, clear minds and honest convictions, stand solid as against panic or lack of confidence in the industrial situation. Let us strive to be right. If we are right, we can be determined and courageous. Let us as individuals consider the interests of all others. Our business is basic. It is perhaps one of the most important. We may, we must, exert an influence for stability throughout the business world at a time when readjustments are, more than usual, liable to provoke disturbed conditions.

The people of the United States have reason for confidence in the business future. They need not be discouraged nor impatient. They have only to look about them and study the facts and figures. We have recently had opportunity to read the report of the Comptroller of the Currency. He informs us that the resources of all the banks of the United States break all records and exceed the combined bank assets of all other leading nations of the world, and that they now amount to \$53,079,108,000, not including Federal Reserve Banks! Compare this with the time of Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, who wrote under date of February 26, 1793, to the president, directors and company of the Bank of the United States:

"I have to request that you will be pleased to advance to Samuel A. Otis, Esquire, the sum of \$15,972.90 on account of the compensations due to the Senators of the United States.

"As I have been informed that the bill, making appropriations for the present year, has passed both houses of Congress, I hope to have it in my power very shortly to replace this sum, as well as the monies which have been hitherto advanced by you for the public service, in compliance with my several requisitions for that purpose."

You are familiar with the total wealth of the United States and the value of the yearly production. I have previously referred to them and made comparisons with other countries. Our people should be thankful, but they may not be proud nor indifferent toward others. They have great responsibility. They will size up to it. Occasionally there will be unpleasant vicissitudes. There will be agitators abroad in the land endeavoring to create dissatisfaction and disturbance, sometimes masquerading as reformers. There will be secret enemies of our country, and all right-thinking people must be on their guard. Love of country is the rule. Indeed, it is the habit.

I think the members of the iron and steel industry of the United States, up to the full limit of propriety, should co-operate with those of other countries. I have information that many foreign manufacturers will be glad to participate with us in another international meeting. In the near future questions pertaining to this subject will be discussed by your board of directors, to whom you have always delegated full authority.

The onward march of progress is moving rapidly. We may and will be a part in the procession and, in a measure, assist in guiding its course. I have heretofore publicly said, quoting from the Bible: "As no man liveth to himself, so no nation liveth to itself." This is applicable to the present period.

When we consider the world's disasters, destructions, agitations, distrusts and vicious propaganda, the wonder is that business during the last few years has been so good and our country so prosperous as it has been. Gentlemen, the earth is still regularly turning on its axis, the seasons come and go, the fields laugh with the harvests, the mines and wells yield their riches, the morals of the people in general are improving, and an overruling and just Providence is surely controlling the destinies of men and nations.

Warehousing Program of United Cotton Growers' Association of America.

Corpus Christi, Tex., October 18.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The United Cotton Growers' Association of America is preparing to warehouse next season's crop of its members. Its officers are now engaged in getting the warehousing program whopped into shape, so that the actual construction of these modern cotton shelters may be started just as soon as the picking activity of this season has somewhat subsided. Farmers will then be able to give more thought to this, perhaps the most important feature of the program offered by this organization.

It has been decided by the board of governors to divide the State into from 20 to 25 districts, putting at the head of each district a man who has proved himself to be an effective organizer in the field. In this way it is hoped to push the membership drive in all parts of the State at the same time, with the hope of completing this preliminary work in all of the 172 cotton-producing counties at as early a date as possible. While success in the membership drive is, of course, a prerequisite to the effective carrying on of the warehousing, financing and marketing plans, the officers of the association are emphatic in their contention that a full membership is merely a means by which we may attain the goal.

At the time this is written 45 counties of Texas are organized as units of the association; 100,000 farmers are being sought as members. It is thought that this is a sufficient number to wage effective warfare on the groups of men who have been responsible for unfair prices of cotton and cottonseed.

There are several important things to note about the association. Only farmers who grow cotton or men who own cotton-producing land are eligible to membership. This means that the farmers will always hold the whip hand in their organization.

The United Cotton Growers' Association of America has a definite program to offer and definite means of attaining that program. Its plan is built from the bottom up, rather than from the top down. For more than a year those who are responsible for the formation of this organization were studying co-operative enterprises in California and elsewhere, with a view to evolving a practical plan and practical machinery for carrying out that plan. That they were successful is testified by the many expressions of approval coming from economists and financiers who occupy high places in the public mind.

WALTER L. BARNUM,
Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

Organized Short Time in English Mills Using Egyptian Cotton, But Not in Those on American Cotton.

Manchester, October 15—[Special.]—Contrary to expectations, the ballot of the cotton spinning employers of Lancashire on the short time question has failed to give the necessary majority in favor of organized curtailment of production in the mills engaged on American cotton, but the proposal has been carried in the Egyptian section. The result of the ballot was announced at a special meeting of the General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, held in Manchester today, with Sir A. Herbert Dixon, president of the Federation, in the chair. It was stated, as regards the American section, that the owners of 79 per cent of the spindles were in favor of stopping on Saturdays and Mondays for a month, beginning on October 23d, but 14 per cent were against, and no replies had been received from 7 per cent. As the rules of the Federation provide that organized short time shall not take place unless the owners of 80 per cent of the spindles are in favor, the scheme cannot be adopted. The state of trade, however, will be considered again at the next monthly meeting of the General Committee, which will be held November 5.

With regard to mills engaged on Egyptian cotton, the ballot showed that owners of 86 per cent of the spindles were in favor of the proposal to close down on Saturdays and Mondays for a month, 11 per cent against, and no replies had been received from 3 per cent. In accordance with this decision, Egyptian firms will only run 35 hours a week instead of 48 hours, from October 23 to November 15.

It may be mentioned that the membership of the Masters' Fed-

eration consists of the owners of 53,000,000 spindles, and of these 37,000,000 spindles are engaged on American cotton, and 16,000,000 spindles on Egyptian cotton. As a result of today's meeting, instead of nearly 200,000 workers being put on short time, only about 50,000 will be partially unemployed.

Big Advance in Capital Stock of South Carolina Cotton Mills.

Charleston, S. C., October 22—[Special.]—A tremendous advance in the capital stock of the cotton mills of South Carolina has taken place since January, 1920, figures from the Secretary of State's office showing an increase of \$19,468,500. The capital stock of South Carolina mills before January 1, 1920, was \$28,857,500, and the increases bring the total capitalization up to \$58,326,000. This is an increase of 59.7 per cent. Several increases of a million dollars or more each have occurred. There has been only one decrease in capital stock, that of the Manchester Mills at Rock Hill, which decreased from \$300,000 to \$100,000.

The largest capital stock recorded is that of the Victor-Monaghan Company of Greenville, which has a capital stock of \$8,300,000.

Below are the figures showing the former capital stock and the present capital stock of the 33 cotton mills which have increased:

Saluda Manufacturing Co., Greenville, from \$10,000 to \$225,000.
Okehé Manufacturing Co., Greenville, \$75,000 to \$200,000.
Alice Mills, Easley, \$350,000 to \$500,000.
Easley Cotton Mills, \$200,000 to \$1,800,000.
Pacoté Manufacturing Co., Pacolet, \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.
Keowee Yarn Mill, Walhalla, \$80,000 to \$200,000.
Nuckles Manufacturing Co., Greenville, \$100,000 to \$125,000.
Hamilton Carhart Cotton Mill No. 2, Rock Hill, \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.
Gurnett Manufacturing Co., Union, \$10,000 to \$20,000.
Marlboro Cotton Mills, McColl, \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000.
Belton Mills, Belton, \$1,000,000 to \$1,400,000.
Pelzer Manufacturing Co., Pelzer, \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000.
Monarch Mills, Union, \$2,500,000 to \$4,000,000.
Tucanau Mills, Tucanau, \$300,000 to \$1,076,000.
Excelsior Knitting Mills, Union, \$200,000 to \$500,000.
Woodside Cotton Mills Co., Greenville, \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.
W. S. Gray Cotton Mill, Woodruff, \$580,000 to \$2,200,000.
Norris Cotton Mill Co., Cateechem, \$312,500 to \$500,000.
Piedmont Manufacturing Co., Pelzer, \$1,000,000 to \$1,600,000.
Inman Mill, Inman, \$50,000 to \$1,000,000.
Santee Mills, Orangeburg, \$650,000 to \$1,100,000.
Limestone Mills, Gaffney, \$250,000 to \$500,000.
Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, \$250,000 to \$500,000.
F. W. Poe Manufacturing Co., Greenville, \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.
The Gaffney Manufacturing Co., Gaffney, \$1,000,000 to \$1,600,000.
Victoria Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, \$400,000 to \$700,000.
Belton Mills, Belton, \$1,400,000 to \$2,300,000.
Cash Mills, Gaffney, \$400,000 to \$500,000.
Glenwood Cotton Mills, Easley, \$600,000 to \$1,200,000.
PICKENS MILL, Pickens, \$250,000 to \$750,000.
Lockmore Cotton Mills, York, \$100,000 to \$200,000.
Wymojo Yarn Mills, Rock Hill, \$300,000 to \$450,000.

300,000-Barrel Apple Storage Warehouse Completed.

Winchester, Va., October 18—[Special.]—What is declared to be the largest plant in the world devoted exclusively to the storage of apples was placed in operation last week by the Winchester Cold Storage Co. Inc., who have just completed an addition which increases the plant's storage capacity to 300,000 barrels.

The addition, seven stories high and fireproof, cost about \$600,000, and was financed by local fruit growers and banks. The stock is owned by over 200 commercial apple growers of the Winchester district, each of whom is guaranteed space. Over 1100 carloads of material were required to construct the building. As soon as it had been opened for business many thousands of barrels of the best grade apples were hauled on immense trucks from Frederick County orchards to be stored.

Planning to Grow Long-Staple Cotton.

An organized effort has been announced for promoting the growth of long-staple cotton in the 20 counties covered by the activities of the Rural Landowners' Association, with offices at Corpus Christi. This organization held a conference last week and appointed a permanent committee which has begun to formulate plans for an extensive campaign that will result in adding millions of dollars annually to the wealth-producing capabilities of the Gulf coast section concerned with the 20 counties mentioned.

A Concrete Example of the Working of the League

By COURTESY DE KALB.

There are four chief points under discussion regarding the League of Nations. For clarity they may be set forth as follows:

1. The question of a moral obligation to accept the League in the form in which it was brought home by President Wilson.

2. The interpretation of Article X, as to our obligation thereunder to send troops abroad, on demand of the Council, to preserve the territorial integrity and existing political independence of any threatened member of the League.

3. Whether or not we are protected against England's six votes in the Assembly by any provision requiring a unanimous vote to secure action.

4. Does the League provide against the outbreak of war between its members?

Considering these in order, it can be affirmed that the contentions of the advocates of the League are not justified by the plain language of the covenant nor by historic fact.

1. The negotiation of a treaty by representatives of this Government never has been held to constitute a moral ground necessitating ratifications through concurrence of the Senate. The Constitution requires the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate for the validation of any treaty, and this contemplates the possible drafting of treaties by the President that the Senate may find objectionable. The rejection of treaties by the Senate has been so frequent that the citation of cases is superfluous.

The situation is not changed by the fact that one of the negotiators of the League treaty was the President acting in "his own proper person."

The negotiation of a treaty is always a function of the Chief Executive, since the President is a treaty-making instrument under our Constitution, limited by the need for concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate. Therefore, negotiators of treaties are "plenipotentiaries"; that is, they are temporarily invested by the President with all the power granted him under the Constitution. In the case of the Treaty of Versailles (the League treaty), in addition to the plenipotentiaries Robert Lansing, Henry White, Edward M. House and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, the President also appeared as a member of the treaty-making delegation, "acting in his own name and by his own proper authority." This gave no added solemnity to the occasion, nor did it impose any obligations upon the Government to accept the document which, as participants in the constitutional treaty-making power, the American delegation signed, subject to the concurrence of the Senate.

Europe, trained as her diplomats are in the ultimate details of the authority of foreign officials, was in no doubt as to the tentative character of the work of President Wilson at the Paris conference.

Moreover, Europe had just looked with some amusement upon President Wilson's discomfiture in the fall elections of 1918, immediately preceding the peace negotiations. He had been setting forth principles of impractical idealism in various utterances, which he conceived as constituting a body of political doctrine for the world as he would like to reconstitute it. He issued a letter to the American voters asking them to endorse his new body of doctrine in order that he might not be discredited in the eyes of Europe when it came time to formulate a treaty of peace. The answer of the American voters was a flat repudiation of this body of political doctrine, and a Republican Congress was elected in direct opposition to the principles President Wilson had begged them to sustain. He raised the issue by his plea for support, and the people rejected his leadership.

So far as the President's 14 points and other principles of internationalism were concerned, all Europe thus had notice that the American people were not merely out of sympathy, but so opposed to the President's views that a Republican Senate had been sent to Washington to safeguard our national institutions and liberty as against any Quixotic attempt by our Chief Executive to involve us in such a treaty as he showed a plain intent to frame

There is the answer to the pretense of a moral obligation on our part to accept this pernicious treaty, and no man can confute it, because the answer is based on facts of common knowledge. No one better understood the significance of that election than President Wilson, and the public press of this country, unrefuted

by him, has told how he came to M. Clemenceau requesting him to see that the press of France did not publish the results of the election! In other words, he wanted to keep the French public in ignorance of the fact that his ideas, which were obnoxious to the majority of Frenchmen, had also been repudiated at home.

What moral obligation is there here?

2. Article X has been discussed until it is threadbare. By itself considered, there is room for doubt as to what might happen. The members "undertake to respect and preserve" a threatened nation, but "the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

It is not to be presumed that any nation would start out like a bandit rider to threaten another. Some sort of diplomatic dispute would be trumped up as an excuse, and the case would come before the League under later articles in the covenant.

3. A concrete case will illustrate this point, and at the same time will make clear the peculiar value of the six British votes in the Assembly.

Let us suppose that the United States was one of the countries involved in a dispute. There are three countries with which it is possible that our contentions might lead to acute relations. These are Germany (over the settlement of prizes of war), Japan (over irritating questions in California, Siberia and the Island of Saghalien), and Mexico (over controversies innumerable). War with Japan would immediately involve a threat against "territorial integrity." It might be against us in the Philippines, or it might be against Japan in Formosa for strategic reasons.

By Article XII we and Japan would be bound to submit the question either to arbitration or to review and recommendations by the Council. This leaves a choice.

By Article XIII "whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration," if not settled by diplomacy, it is then to be referred to a Court of Arbitration, which is provided for in Article XIV. Considerable discretion is conceded to the disputants through the use of the word "recognize." The covenant defines arbitrable disputes to be those arising from the interpretation of a treaty, or from the proof of the existence of a fact which would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or relative to the extent or nature of reparation for such a breach.

There is no question of the interpretation of a treaty involved in our friction with Japan, nor is any breach of an international obligation at stake. Instead of a treaty adjustment we entered into a "gentlemen's agreement" concerning immigration. Being a frank and disingenuous people, and persistently stupid in diplomacy, we did not see that this "gentlemen's agreement," like all other gentlemen's agreements, was an agreement to do up a gentleman. Japan is living up to the strict letter of her understanding with us, but she is, nevertheless, sending us more immigrants than before.

Accordingly, Japan could not "recognize" that this dispute was arbitrable under Article XIII.

That would involve submitting the matter to the Council. Either disputant may invoke action by the Council by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary-General.

The Council's duty then is to try to conciliate the parties to the dispute, but if this attempt fails, then, by a **majority vote**, it is authorized to publish its findings, conclusions and recommendations. The litigants, by the terms of this article and elsewhere in the covenant, are not entitled to vote on a question in which their dispute is involved. As Japan and the United States, by the treaty, are members of the Council, this leaves England, France, Italy, and four other representatives yet to be selected, who, by a majority vote, would decide the position of the League toward our dispute over a question involving the racial supremacy in our Pacific Coast States, where it has been shown by disinterested observers that the Japanese will be dominant politically by 1940 to 1945 unless immigration is checked.

President Wilson has wounded Italy to the heart, and it is evident that England, still tied by the sentiment of the old alliance, would probably favor Japan, in which she would be joined by Italy. France would probably vote for us. The other four members are problematical, but since these appointments

would be made with a view to pending international problems, it is unlikely that they would favor us, when England, Italy and Japan were interested in their selection, with only ourselves and France as a possible grouping to protect interests that might not appeal to Japanese political sentiment. On account of the peculiar foreign policies of President Wilson we have become the most friendless nation in the world today. We cannot count upon others taking a fairly generous view of our contentions in any international quarrel.

The Council failing to reach a unanimous decision on the case, the Assembly may take the matter under consideration on its own initiative, or the Council may refer it to the Assembly. Here the matter requires only a **majority vote**, together with concurrence of the members of the League represented on the Council. It is ambiguous as to whether all the members of the Council (excluding the litigants) must concur, or whether the majority here is sufficient. Apparently unanimity is intended, as would be logical if the dispute were submitted by the Council to the Assembly. The Council would not so submit unless requested by one of the litigants, as it would impair its authority as a competent court and argue it superfluous. A request for submission to the Assembly, on the other hand, if made by a litigant, must be done within 14 days after the dispute had come before the Council, which would be sooner than a grave international case could be argued, and such a request would display such lack of confidence in the justice of the Council as to immediately prejudice it, and almost certainly bring about adverse recommendations by that body as to the contentions of the litigant making the appeal.

This is skilfully devised to incline disputants to accept the decision of the Council as final, since an appellant would appear before the Assembly in the attitude of a critic of the most powerful influences in that body.

An award obtained from either the Council or the Assembly, in accord with Articles XIII and XV, restrains the litigants from resort to arms within three months (Article XII) under pain of being outlawed by the whole league (as provided in Article XVI). By waiting until three months after the award either party may defend its pretensions, without opposition or intervention on the part of the League, until its military measures should threaten the territorial integrity or the political independence of one of the contestants. Then it becomes a cause for action by the League under Article X.

When a dispute has come before the Assembly it will be noted that the covenant provides for decision by majority vote, in which event it would be a matter of some consideration and positive power for one empire to be possessed of six votes.

4. In view of the foregoing, it is difficult to see how the League can possibly be construed as a covenant to avoid war, since it expressly provides for war as the last resort after forcing the disputants to submit to a preliminary decision by judges not selected with reference to their freedom from bias, but holding their seats by virtue of political position in a League that is undemocratic in its original charter. The Council, which is a difficult body to pass in settling disputes, is forever to contain the representatives of four nations, specified in the treaty, significant of the conflict of interests that no ingenuity in world reform could reduce to submission to a majority of the nations.

American Firm to Erect Plant in Mexico for Manufacture of Chewing Gum.

Monterey, Mexico, October 13—[Special.]—It is planned by the William Wrigley, Jr., Company of Chicago and New York to build a large plant in the City of Mexico for the manufacture of chewing gum, according to a semi-official report received here from the capital. The demand for chewing gum in Mexico is constantly increasing, and this fact, together with the important advantage of the source of the raw chicle supply being located in this country, are the main considerations that caused the company to decide to enter the manufacturing field here. Steps have been taken to exploit the forests of Yucatan, Campeche and Tabasco on a big scale for the gum. It is stated that chicle in its native state will keep for an indefinite period, and it is the purpose of the different manufacturers of chewing gum to lay in as large supplies as possible in order to be well provided against any possible future disturbance in the chicle-producing region.

British Government to Take Census of Production.

Manchester, October 5—[Special.]—Some months ago the British Government was empowered by Parliament to take a census of production in the year 1921 in respect of production during the year 1920. The Statistical Department of the Board of Trade has now under consideration the form of the schedule on questions to be submitted to manufacturers in the various industries which the census will cover. The previous census covered the year 1912. The authorities do not propose to modify the general nature of the information to be required compulsory, and this section of the schedule will therefore consist as heretofore of a series of questions relating to (1) Nature of trade or business; (2) Period covered by the return; (3) Output in year of return; (4) Cost of materials used; (5) Work given out; (6) Number of persons employed, and (7) Mechanical power in use. It is also proposed to apply to firms for voluntary information. In connection with the cotton industry, it is suggested that firms should be asked for the number of carding machines, spinning spindles, doubling spindles, automatic looms, ordinary looms, smallware looms and braiding machines in use. It is also proposed to obtain from all trades separate particulars with regard to fuel consumed at engines and gas producers. This will, it is anticipated, give very useful information in association with the particulars required as to the horse-power of engines. It is also suggested that it would be of advantage to the business community if voluntary returns were obtained as to the amounts of various materials used in industry, particularly materials of special importance, either because of the quantities needed or of the peculiar character of the materials in relation to the industry. In view of the importance of knowing how large a share of the wealth created in each industry is received by wage-earners in that industry, it has been suggested to the Government that it is desirable to secure, for comparison with the other results of the census, the aggregate amount of wages paid, industry by industry.

On the details relating to the census, the Government officials have been in communication with the Statistical Committee of the Federation of British Industries and the Association of British Chamber of Commerce. In trade circles, considerable interest is being taken in the census, especially in view of the fact that since 1912 there has been a reduction in working hours in all industries, and it is of importance that the loss in output should be ascertained.

Opportunity for Cuban Trade.

Mobile, Ala., September 30—[Special.]—Mobile's advantages for trade with Cuba are stressed by R. L. McKellar, foreign freight traffic manager of the Southern Railway, who said:

"Mobile is well supplied with steamship service to Cuba, especially to Havana, and I cannot too strongly urge that closer trade relations with Cuban ports be cultivated by export and import interests at Mobile."

"The port of New York alone is handling fully 50 per cent of exports from this country to Cuba. Therefore Mobile can easily double its Cuban movements without drawing from the business of any other nearby Southern port."

"Cuba is overflowing with wealth, resulting from abnormally high prices obtained for its two leading crops—sugar and tobacco. It is exporting most of what it produces, and is importing most of what is consumed, thereby creating a large market for almost every line of American manufacture and production."

Mr. McKellar recently visited Cuba.

Storage Battery Transportation Association Organized

The Storage Battery Transportation Association has been organized at Atlanta, Ga. Its membership consists of representatives of firms engaged in the manufacture of electrically propelled commercial and industrial vehicles. It has for its purpose the solving of transportation problems pertaining to the industry, including the promotion and use of the vehicles which are manufactured by the association members. Chas. W. Bell is secretary of the new organization.

Farmers of Nation Condemn Drastic Credit Restriction Policy of Federal Reserve System

At the National Convention of Farm Organizations, held in Washington October 12 and 13, which met to consider the condition of agriculture in respect to credit and market problems, the report of the General Committee, condemning the credit restriction policy of the Federal Reserve System, was unanimously adopted.

The General Committee, made up of representatives of the great staple agricultural interests of America, submitted in part the following report, which was unanimously adopted by the convention:

"Each representative of different interests gave an exhaustive statement as to marketing conditions of the product that he represented. These conditions were found to be practically similar and uniform as to the fact that the prices now current in the market are below the cost of production, and that unless some immediate remedy be found to relieve the situation, general bankruptcy and ruin are inevitable. The condition now facing the agricultural interests of America is not confined to any one section or any one product.

"At the close of the war the world was found to have almost no reserve agricultural products. The farmers of the country were urged by every sort of propaganda to continue the utmost production as a duty to prevent untold horrors of starvation and nakedness among the nations, especially those which had been exhausted by the ravages of war. We were given to understand that no matter how great the production, we would not possibly meet the needs of consumption and supply normal reserves in a single year, and therefore we could expect prices that would well repay the high cost of equipment, materials and labor.

"We are convinced that the situation was not overstated. The world supply is unusually small. The fact that we are facing prices today that are below the cost of production arises out of the fact that while the Federal Reserve System was found adequate to finance our allies and ourselves during the greatest upheaval the world has ever seen, it is arbitrarily withheld from assisting the basic industry of this country to maintain level of prices that at least meets the cost of production.

"It is true that commodities other than farm products have been affected by the action of the Federal Reserve Board, but the conditions under which the manufacturer and the farmer produce are so different that the effect upon them is entirely different. The manufacturer produces an asset every day to meet the liabilities incurred in production, while the farmer only produces an asset once every 12 months.

"In our judgment, it is wrong as a matter of policy artificially to press down the prices of commodities, for such a program inevitably forces upon the producer the heaviest burden of reconstruction and readjustment.

"The condition of agriculture is now desperate. The condition of mind of the farm population is ominous. Producers of all crops have come to feel that the hand of the Government is against them. This state of mind can only be changed by a frank and fair attitude on the part of those in authority—the test of which can be only their acts.

"After a full and free discussion of the situation, the conclusion was reached that the present situation is brought about by the following official acts:

1. Restricting of credits.
2. Raising the rate of discount on farm products.
3. Discontinuance of the War Finance Corporation.

"4. The statements given out by the Secretary of the Treasury, the governor of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks have been construed to the effect that commodity prices, particularly prices of farm products, were too high, and that a per-war basis or an approximation of a pre-war basis of prices must be reached within a short time. The consequent effect of these utterances upon the member banks of the Federal Reserve System and the banking interests of the country in general was to cause them to withhold such accommodations as they might have otherwise extended, because of the fear that the security taken would necessarily decline.

5. The action of the Federal Reserve Board in counting the

bonds held by member banks as part of the commercial credit of the banks holding these bonds, thereby enormously decreasing the power of such banks to extend the needed credits to the agricultural interests of their respective communities.

"Your committee feels that the officials of the Treasury Department and of the Federal Reserve System have exceeded their authority when they publicly announced opinions as to prices of farm products, which have resulted in disastrous price declines.

"Your committee is of the opinion that the functions of these institutions as expressed in the law are to discharge the duties imposed on them by the law and spirit of the law, regardless of what effect it may or may not have upon the markets of the country and the prices of commodities. We believe that the rate of discount should be determined, first, by the character of the paper offered for discount, and secondly, by the aggregate earnings of the Federal Reserve System, and that the rate should not be used as a weapon to deflate prices or discourage proper loans and commercial transactions.

"We therefore insist that the Federal Reserve officers and officers of the Treasury Department shall discontinue and desist from issuing statements as to their opinions as to prices and their attitude toward the trend of commercial events.

"We urge that the rate of discount for the orderly marketing of the agricultural products of this country shall be made as low as sound business will justify, and that the rate on a fixed or a certain class of paper shall be uniform, and such rate shall not be graduated or progressed on account of the amount of such paper discounted by a particular bank. We further urge that this rate shall not be changed during the period of the marketing of the crop then being moved, and that paper accepted by a member bank and offered for rediscount shall be accepted by rediscount at this rate during the period of the crop movement.

"If the Federal Reserve officers will take such action at once and will carry into effect the suggestions above made, with particular reference to a more liberal policy in extending credits for the encouragement of exports, we believe that the distrust and unrest among the farmers of the country will be greatly relieved.

"We do not make these requests in any sense as a favor to be granted. We are simply requesting that the purpose and spirit of the Federal Reserve Act be fearlessly and impartially administered. Prices of commodities that farmers receive will be determined by the law of supply and demand, if artificial and baneful advices and statements are withheld.

"It is no concern of the Federal Reserve System or of the Treasury Department what prices the producers of the country may determine is a fair price.

"The question for these officials to determine is what rate of interest and rediscount is justifiable under the law, and to leave the question of the marketing and prices to the natural laws of commerce.

"The people who consume our products are, or should be, vitally interested in the solution of these problems, for as long as we have a decadent agriculture we are sure to have a continuously increasing cost of living."

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention were:

• That the rate of interest on Liberty Loan Bonds should be the same as the interest said bonds pay.

That various agricultural associations of America form a permanent organization, to be known as the National Agricultural Congress.

That the convention should request Congress to draft special legislation creating a revolving fund of \$2,000,000,000 to be handled by the Department of Agriculture, either through the sale of script, bonds or in some other manner that Congress may deem advisable, said revolving fund to be used for the purpose of promoting the economic handling and marketing of American agricultural products.

And it was further resolved that it is the sense of the convention

that it is of vital importance to the entire agricultural and commercial life of the nation that necessary steps be taken by our Congress for the passage of necessary legislation and the furnishing of necessary finances to enable the Agricultural Department to form and maintain a national agricultural policy for the purpose of promoting scientific production, marketing and handling of agricultural products and livestock and the protection and rehabilitation of our forests, and the protection and development and upbuilding of such natural assets as now come under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture.

A special report by the Committee on Wheat, which was adopted by the convention, contained the following:

"Considering the fact that for three years past the average farmer has not made cost of production on his wheat, we fear that the loss at present prices will have disastrous results. Farming is the basic industry of the country. When farmers are prosperous, all other business flourishes. But when farmers are unable to meet their obligations, business stagnates and panic often follows. The underlying cause of the great panic of '94 and '95 was the fact that poor crops and low prices made it impossible for farmers to meet their obligations. We wish to avoid another similar disaster, and we believe that this can be done by the wise use of credit at the present time.

"We call attention to the highly-important fact that someone must hold the bulk of any crop until it is consumed. The question at issue at the present moment is whether farmers shall be allowed to hold their wheat or whether they shall be compelled to sacrifice it and let it pass into the hands of speculators who stand to make enormous profits by manipulation of the market. We believe that the interests of the public will be best served by making it possible for producers to hold their product until it is needed for consumption. The only way for the law of supply and demand to result in fair prices is for the buyer and the seller to be on even terms in the market. If producers are compelled to sell, buyers are in a position to force down the market below a fair price. This is a situation which does injustice to the producer. The proper financing of industry does not begin when the product has left the hands of the producer, but involves the needs of the producer.

"We believe that we are not asking more than is proper when we ask the Federal Reserve Board to encourage their member banks to finance wheat growers to the extent that it will be possible for them to supply wheat to the markets as it is needed for consumption, and as cars can be obtained for its transportation, and we urgently request the Federal Reserve Board to grant this."

Deflation Spells Stagnation to Farmers of Southwest, and May Bring Ruin.

Lubbock, Tex., October 23—[Special.]—The continued decline in the price of farm products, cattle and wheat, coupled with the continuing policy of restriction of credits, is forcing a degree of ruin and discouragement on the Southern grower and cattle raiser that is going to cause a serious shortage in food supplies and cotton products if the present can be taken as a possible indication of the future.

There are cattlemen in the ranch districts of Texas who have lost every cent of a life's hard-earned profits through the continued production of beef cattle in the face of declining prices, and whose loans are being called by the financial masters of the nation every day. Men whose financial standing has never been a subject of doubt whose pastures graze thousands of cattle, and whose worth in lands and cattle totals hundreds of thousands, are called upon to pay in cash or deliver the cattle that stand for the mortgage to the market without delay.

The ranges of Texas and adjoining cattle States are already depleted. Thousands of acres of good grass stood through this past season without a cow or horse to feed upon it, all on account of the so-called credit restrictions or shortage of money to run and grow the world's feed crops.

The cotton situation is as deplorable and causes as great a loss on the part of the smaller farmer, but the finish of the small farmer is not as noticeable in this section of vast distances as the wind-up of a landmark of the country, as some of the old cattlemen have grown to be.

With crops that break all records of the past, with vast acres of waving grains that have thrashed countless thousands of bushels

of golden wheat, with a cotton yield of better than a half bales to the acre, and feed crops of corn, maize, sudan grass and others that surpass the greatest years in the history of Texas farming development, and with the ranges in the finest condition ever known, this country is slowing up on account of a pressure of money. Vast tracts of land that are being opened up to the young farmers to provide homes for the world's peoples and food and clothing for the world's stomachs and backs lie idle waiting the plow, the hoe and the farmer's attention because the masters of finance insist upon deflation or restriction of credit.

The first result in this section will be decreased acreage in cultivation, a wider diversity of crops, a closer living within the limits of the individual farm. That will solve the problem for the farms that are already established and for the farmer that already owns his farm, but what of the world's supply of food, clothing and the vast tracts of productive lands that lie idle waiting cultivation?

Deflation has meant stagnation, and if persisted in along the lines of the last few months will spell absolute ruin to the Southern grower, stockman, farmer and producer.

Ranchmen Against Fall Sheep Shearing Account Low Price of Wool and Lack of Demand.

Brady, Tex., October 13—[Special.]—H. T. Roddie, who is largely interested in the wool industry of West Texas, has just returned from a visit to Eastern mill centers, where he investigated the market conditions. Mr. Roddie and sheep ranchmen generally throughout West Texas are advising against fall shearing, and for the first time in many years there will be very little fall clip of wool in this region. This action is taken because of the low price of wool and the lack of demand for existing stocks. In discussing the situation, Mr. Roddie said:

"Of the 5,000,000 pounds of wool held in Texas, most of it is centralized around San Angelo. About 1,000,000 pounds of short clip, with a small shipment of long clip, recently was sent from San Angelo. The West Texas Wool & Mohair Co. at Mertzon has 2,250,000 pounds of wool for its members and customers, and 100,000 pounds of small clip is being held for growers at Brady. Practically all wool at Kerrville and Del Rio has moved east.

"The 16,000,000 pounds of wool in Texas last year presented a great problem when the bottom fell out of the wool market, and conditions are still bad, but do not show an altogether unhealthy state. Of the 16,000,000 pounds of the spring clip, about 11,000,000 pounds has been moved on purchase or consignment. Early sales negotiated in March and April brought 65 to 75 cents for long wool, and the highest price was for wool sold in the late spring, which brought 78 cents. It was sold by W. W. Russell of Menard, and was bought after most spirited bidding. A large amount of wool could have been moved at these high figures at the same time on a solid basis. The wool grower makes a great mistake by getting an exalted idea from local conditions that wool is worth \$1 when there is nothing to justify this idea. We are having to deliver our best staple today, valued at \$1.25, for greased wool, against \$1.85 in March.

"The need today to put wool on a fair basis is protection for raw materials and manufactured articles. From the high marks reached in March and April, the market dropped during the summer and fall and showed an enfeebled condition, and when I was in the East it was bringing 26 cents for the lowest-grade wool, ranging as high as 45 cents for the best."

Lower Tobacco Prices This Year.

Huntington, W. Va., October 1—[Special.]—One of the principal industries in certain sections of Southern West Virginia is tobacco growing. That is particularly true as to Putnam, Wayne and Cabell counties. Their crop is sold through the Huntington market, which will open this year about December 1. It is not considered likely that tobacco will bring as high a price this year, owing to the larger West Virginia crop, which has now all been placed in the barns for curing. It is one of the best and largest in recent years. Scarcity of money may also help to hold down tobacco prices, which are not expected to be as low as those that prevailed at the Greenville, N. C., breaks this year, although they will undoubtedly be much lower than they were last year.

Decreasing Production by Decreasing Credits Is a False Banking Method

By P. A. MEGAHEE, Secretary Georgia Automotive Dealers' Association.

In the beginning we want to correct the popular impression that the Federal Reserve Bank has issued any ruling forbidding the extension of credit to the automobile industry, whether to manufacturers, dealers, or purchasers. Even if it so desired it has no authority under the act by which it was created to outline such a discriminating policy. The only authority granted the board in Washington in reference to credit curtailment is the cutting down of the percentage of credit which the District banks may extend to their member banks. The deflation which they desire to create must be distributed without discriminatory processes against basic industries, and though the extending of credit on certain classes of paper may be discouraged in the member bank, the intention of the act is that the individual member banks shall at all times be the judge of whom his customers shall be.

The Federal Reserve Board in Washington at a meeting in June declared there was no intention to issue any discriminating ruling against the automotive industry, for the board considered the motor vehicle of a highly essential character.

In the credit curtailment work the automobile industry is not the only spot affected. Reports continually come from the West that the cattle raisers are unable to secure credit and are being forced to place beeves on the market which are far from ready, involving an economical waste, as well as money loss to them. The building material and constructing companies are hit even to a greater degree than we. The priorities order of the Interstate Commerce Commission in reference to open-top cars has practically tied gravel and other materials up completely. This congestion working hand in hand with the deflation of credit has made money scarce and high for building and road construction purposes. State and municipal bonds for highways meet with a rebuff which forces them to pay enormous interest or retire from the market.

Despite the fact, however, that other lines of fundamental business are being touched equally with the automobile, certain Federal Reserve officials have seen fit to come out and publicly denounce only one line—the automobile. To read the public utterances of such officials in the beginning of the deflation period we would get the idea that the country was facing a panic solely because the automobile had sapped up all the credit of the country, and since the public didn't have any more sense than to spend its money foolishly on such a luxury the Federal Reserve Banks would devote all its energy in teaching the public a lesson and in forcing the automobile dealers and factories to get in some other line of business, the production of which brought something to the American people except thrills and empty pews at the church on Sunday.

When the Georgia Automotive Dealers' Association remonstrated with the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of this district on his discriminatory practice, regardless of the fact that the board in Washington had made a statement that there was no intent or desire for such discrimination, we were answered that there was no discrimination but a general curtailment, and the only ruling of the district was that notes on cars to be used for pleasure purposes should not be considered eligible security under present conditions. We then urged, since the motor vehicle was recognized as essential in most instances under such a ruling, that equal publicity be given to this as

been given to the first declaration that by killing the credit of the luxurious automobile industry the reserve banks would use its carcass as a stepping stone for legitimate business to come into its deserved prosperity.

The request was refused on the ground that it was their desire to curtail the buying of automobiles, since so many people who were unable to own them were spending their money foolishly and actually denying themselves the necessities of life.

Our contention then and now is that the bankers of this country are considered for the most part a sound, conservative bunch of business men and that it was within their power and their privilege as bankers to pass on the fact of whether

the Jones Motor Co. was a business deserving the recognition of financial circles and the extension of credit, or whether Bill Smith was able to buy a car and keep it up—and not for any man or set of men who don't know either to say that for fear the Jones Motor Co. doesn't deserve the credit in his business or Bill Smith is not able to buy a car, we will just cut off the whole business.

There is a question of serious doubt in the minds of the financial experts whether the Federal Reserve Board has acted wisely at all in its drastic deflation course.

In the report of Mr. John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency and a member of the Federal Reserve Board, we find the following paragraph: "The action of the Federal Reserve Banks in restricting extension of credit for 'unessential and luxuries' and in encouraging increased production of commodities most needed has been distinctly beneficial and it is believed been a material influence in reducing the high cost of living far and wide. Although the application of the brakes seems to have had a jarring effect upon some nervous systems and has occasioned unfounded fears of a money panic and commercial crisis, there are in our country abundant reasons for confidence and encouragement as to the future.

Those inclined to pessimistic views as to our financial situation probably do not know or do not appreciate the immensely significant fact that our Federal Reserve Banks have at this time an unusual lending power of \$750,000,000 and that if occasion required the board could, waiving reserve requirements on deposits and notes only 10 per cent, increase the unused lending power to \$2,500,000,000, which is 25 times as much as all the national banks of the country (which constitute a large majority of the membership of the Reserve System) were ever borrowing at any one time on bills payable and discounts prior to 1913. The maximum of such borrowing at any time up to 1913 having been only \$100,000,000."

As pointed out by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD this is a nice sounding report which doesn't mean anything—if they had defined the unessential and luxuries lessened in output and the useful commodities whose production had been increased, maybe we could understand. The only result the public can see is the stagnation which has overtaken business, and this at a time when the world is short of supplies and this country should be at the height of its prosperity.

"Mills and factories have experienced a slackening of orders and the steel industry is crippled. Coal production is 2,000,000 tons a week under the current demand. Cancellations of orders for goods of all descriptions are pouring into manufacturing centers. Crops are reported good, but as yet this is a factor beyond the control of deflation extremists."

There is a total of about \$6,100,000,000 of money in circulation: an increase of nearly \$200,000,000 over last year, and an increase of probably a billion in bank loans and deposits, yet bank clearings are running nearly \$75,000,000 a week under last year. The only explanation is that lack of credit has slowed production, which is the exact reverse of the country's need.

It seems that it might also be hard for the board to explain why legitimate and essential business is being stagnated and production throttled when by their own statement there is an available lending power of the enormous amount of \$2,500,000,000 on hand. They can't plead crop movements and hide behind such an old stock argument as this when this sum is 25 times the amount all the national banks in the country were ever borrowing prior to 1913. Even if the entire amount at that time was necessary for the crop movement it could hardly take 25 times the amount to move them now.

Funds at as low rate as possible should be available for legitimate and necessary business. Funds for speculative and profiteering schemes should not be obtainable at any cost. The Federal Reserve Banks under such procedure might not show a profit of approximately 200 per cent as they show now. An agency established by the Government for the purpose of sta-

blizing the money market of our country for the protection and advancement of American business should not be a gross profiteer at the expense of the very object it was established to protect.

Certainly it would seem that to curtail production is no way to reduce the high cost of living. When the Federal Reserve Bank undertook to break down the credit of the country in order to reduce the price of farm products, as well as other things, it committed, in our opinion, a great blunder. What cattle raiser or farmer will attempt increased production, meaning a greater outlay of capital, when he either can't obtain the credit or fears that his loan will be called before he has realized on his investment, and his expenditures prove a dead loss. The same applies to the manufacturer. Foodstuff and materials may temporarily be forced on the market, so that a temporary reduction follows, but a shortage will inevitably follow which will cause suffering and present prices to look cheap.

Likewise, any man who favors breaking down of business in order to bring unemployment, hoping in that way to reduce wages, ought to be drawing a salary from the Bolshevik contingent.

But regardless of whether we agree with the general attitude of the Reserve Board, our immediate concern is over the tendency to force the automobile into the non-essential class. We have no cause to fear the well-informed banker. Despite the public denunciation of the automobile by certain Reserve Bank officials and the calculation that all member banks would be scared into line, there are hundreds of such bankers over the country who recognize the automobile and the industry as deserving of every consideration as a most valuable asset to civilization.

A striking example of the confidence in the industry as displayed by a leading banker was the acquisition of millions of dollars' worth of automobile stock by the J. P. Morgan Company at the very time when the cry to throttle the industry was loudest.

They knew that the industry which had put 7,500,000 cars in this country, and which last year produced 1,657,652 cars, worth \$1,461,788,925, and 316,364 motor trucks, worth \$423,326,621—the industry which has grown from a capitalization of \$5,769,000 in 1899 to \$1,802,302,862 in 1919, whose tire and accessory business amounts to \$3,166,834,594 a year and which provides a livelihood for 5,000,000 people, was not built on a bubble of luxurious fancy and public extravagance.

They and other business men know that 90 per cent of the motor vehicles are bought primarily for business reasons, and that the average purchaser is over 35 years of age, has more than \$6000 in real estate, has an income of \$275 per month, buys a \$1044 car, pays 44 per cent cash, paying the balance in 10 months.

They know that he is the doctor, the grocer, the contractor, the farmer, the salesman, the business man of all descriptions, who not only finds his car a necessity, but the greatest means of wholesome recreation he and his family have ever found.

The public has begun to wake up to the great usefulness of the automobile. The fight being made on them is causing the public to consider as never before what the country could do without them. They are beginning to realize that the passenger car and truck is the only solution of the transportation problem. The country is in dire need of more and better transportation, which cannot be solved by the restriction of shipments to the capacity of the railroads. Neither does it appear possible for the railroads to increase their capacity to meet the demands of industry and commerce for several years to come.

The only quick relief that can come is through transportation by highway, and business people are waking up and demanding roads, highways from county to county, State to State, nationwide.

Such a realization has caused E. C. Stokes, former Governor of New Jersey, now president of the Mechanics' National Bank of Trenton, N. J., a member of the Federal Reserve system, to give out the following letter:

"As a banker, interested in the prosperity of the country and the necessary maintenance and development of an industry that furnishes employment and wages, and thus promotes the general welfare of the masses, I beg leave to call your attention to the reported action of some of the Federal Reserve Banks in classing automobiles as non-essentials in the extension of credit.

"It might be well to call the attention of the banking fraternity to the importance of the automobile, not only as a factor in the

necessary transportation facilities of the country, but as a contributor to one of the largest of our industries and a promoter of the happiness and morals of our people.

"It is a mooted question whether the automobile industry stands second or third in the country. If all the parts in connection therewith are included, it ranks second. What individual banker has a right to say, therefore, that an industry which by the common judgment of the people of this country has attained such proportions in our industrial life, is a non-essential? Burke said you cannot indict a whole people. No banking fraternity or government has a right to say that an industry of such size as the automobile industry, based upon the needs and requirements of the public, is unnecessary and therefore unworthy of credit."

Georgia Peaches and Chattanooga Manufacturing Activities.

Optimistic references to the Georgia peach crop and the manufacturing activities of Chattanooga are credited to Capt. C. A. Lyerly while visiting recently at Washington. Captain Lyerly is president of the First National Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn., besides being one of the largest peach growers in Georgia, owning an immense tract of orchard land in that State near the Tennessee line and having established the town of Lyerly, Ga., in connection with his fruit cultivation.

Captain Lyerly is quoted as follows:

"While the Georgia peach crop was hit pretty hard by the early frosts this year, making it practically a failure in some sections, the growers did not lose much money, by reason of the high prices they obtained. Every spring the word goes forth immediately after the last frost of the year that the peach crop has been ruined in Georgia, but this year it proved to be a fact. The crop was unusually small, but the farmers held on until the price became satisfactory, many of them getting as high as \$2.50 a crate.

"The South is prosperous, and the manufacturing business is increasing all the time. Chattanooga, as you know, is a manufacturing city, and has never been more prosperous than at present. Its peculiar location, with railroads radiating in every direction, makes it a gateway to the South and at the same time an ideal place for manufactured articles destined for Northern or world trade. Chattanooga products are known all over the world, and the manufacturers are finding an especially profitable market for their articles in South America. I believe the South to be the coming portion of the United States, and believe if Greeley were alive today, instead of advising young men to go West, he would tell them to go South."

Aid Farmers by Long-Term Loans.

Jackson, Miss., October 15—[Special.]—Business interests in Hinds county, in which Jackson is situated, aroused over the fact that census figures for 1920 show a sharp decrease in the number of farms in the county, are uniting their efforts to bring in desirable new settlers and to help those already here.

The first step in this direction was taken when local banks announced that they would lend money to farmers with their land for security, provided the funds were used for necessary improvements, such as the building of homes, barns and livestock shelters and putting up fences.

The loans will be of the long-term variety and the notes will mature so that they may be paid off with each year's earnings from the farms. Heretofore the banks have done only a short-term loan business, and not much of that on farm lands.

The next step will be the employment of an expert immigration commissioner to look out for prospective settlers of the right sort, help bring them here and get them properly started. Owners of large tracts of land are co-operating by agreeing to sell it off in small farms on liberal terms.

There is a network of good roads throughout the county, railroad facilities are ample, the soil is easily cultivated and rich, and Jackson offers a good market for small crops.

Other counties in the State are expected to follow the example of Hinds when they realize what losses they have sustained through the abandonment of farms.

Recurrence to Fundamental Principles Essential

By IREDELL MEARES of the Wilmington (N. C.) Bar.

It is said in the Constitution of North Carolina that "a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely essential to preserve the blessings of liberty."

In this era of world disturbance, after the turbulences of war, it may be well to recur to certain fundamental principles of government for our guidance.

The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the nation. It distributes the power of government between three co-ordinate branches, the legislative, executive and judicial, each having a limited grant of power, and, in their operation, acting as a check and balance upon each other in the administration of government. The system is the distinctive feature of the American State and Federal constitutions.

Under the Constitution all legislative power is vested in the Congress of the United States, composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Congress may enact laws, but it cannot enforce them.

All executive power under the Constitution is vested in a President of the United States. He can make no laws, but can execute them when made.

All judicial power under the Constitution is vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may establish. They can determine causes, civil and criminal, within defined limits, but can neither make nor enforce the law.

The Constitution was adopted "in order to form a more perfect union." The powers it contains were ceded to the Federal Government by the different States.

The Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, if within its delegated powers, are the supreme law of the United States, binding upon all citizens and upon all public officials.

The Congress of the United States cannot legislate in violation of its provisions. The President cannot rightly ignore or disobey its mandates. The power of the courts to apply and interpret its meaning and to judge when its provisions are exceeded or violated does not mean that they may alter or amend or nullify its purposes in any degree.

It has been declared that "the legislative, executive and judicial power of the Government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other," and for the reason, as said by George Washington, "Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian."

The Constitution of the State of Massachusetts declares it to be a fundamental principle of government that "the legislative department shall never exercise executive or judicial powers or either of them; the executive shall never exercise legislative or judicial powers or either of them; the judicial shall never exercise legislative or executive powers or either of them to the end that it may be a government of laws and not of men."

Mr. Justice Brewer said in his decision in the case known as Kansas City Stockyards Case, that: "It has been wisely and aptly said that this is a government of laws and not of men; that there is no arbitrary power located in any individual or body of individuals; but that all in authority are guided and limited by those provisions which the people have through the organic law declared shall be the measure and scope of all control exercised over them."

And Mr. Justice Matthews of the Supreme Court also states the principle or policy in this language: "When we consider the nature and theory of our institutions of government, the principles upon which they are supposed to rest, and review the history of their development, we are constrained to conclude that they do not mean to leave room for the play and action of purely personal and arbitrary power. Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts. And the law is the definition and limitation of power."

President Wilson, on May 31, 1920, in his veto of the Legislative, Executive and Appropriation Bill, because he contended certain clauses of it encroached upon the powers of the Executive

Department, recognized the importance of keeping separate and distinct the three departments of government, in these words: "If we are to have efficient and economical business administration of government affairs, the Congress, I believe, should direct its efforts to the control of public moneys along broader lines, fixing the amounts to be expended and then holding the executive departments strictly responsible for their use. This can be accomplished by the enactment of legislation establishing an effective budget system, which I have heretofore urged." The recent Congress passed a budget bill. The President vetoed it, because, while it gave the President power to appoint the Comptroller-General and an assistant, with consent of the Senate, it made them removable by concurrent resolution of Congress after notice and hearing. "The Congress and the Executive should function within their respective spheres. Otherwise, efficient and responsible management will be impossible and progress impeded by wasteful forces of destruction and obstruction."

In his Farewell Address, George Washington warned us against the usurpation of authority in these pregnant and prophetic words: "It is important likewise that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of the love of power and proneness to abuse it, which predominate in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of this position."

It may be concluded, then, that in order to preserve the stability of our government and the blessings of liberty, each department of government, while zealously guarding its own powers, should avoid faithfully encroaching upon those of the other departments, or else the distribution and adjustment ordained in the Constitution would be destroyed and there would be created "a real despotism," whatever the outward form of government.

The respective departments have been observant in general practice of each other's authority and time has demonstrated the wisdom of the constitutional division of power. For their guidance the courts have adopted the rule not to set aside legislative acts unless it clearly appear that they violate some provision of the Constitution. Naturally, differences of opinion arise as to construction, even among members of the same court, but that is inevitable. The long line of decisions, however, both State and Federal, will show a general adherence to the rule and predisposition to give the statutes their legislative intent if within constitutional limitations. In like disposition, the legislative and executive branches, as the history of our Government will reveal, have respected the judicial interpretations and constructions of their separate functions with great respect, while, in relation to each other, they have avoided encroaching on one another's separate powers in the administration of their departments. Of course, there may be exceptions, but they do not disprove the rule. It is upon this separation of the powers of Government into three branches without exclusive power being lodged in either one, that our institutions have been progressively developed and builded, and it is a system originated in and peculiar to the United States.

The only exception in the division of power, if it may be so construed, is in the manner of making treaties with foreign powers, and here the authority was vested in the President, by and with the consent of three-fourths of the Senators present. Since treaties when made and ratified have the same legal effect, under our constitution, as statutes passed by the Congress, to have given this power to the President alone would have created a despotism in foreign relations, which would have been dangerous to the nation; to have given him the power by and with the concurrence of both the Senate and House of Representatives would have encumbered the negotiations of treaties in having to consult so numerous a body; and so it was ordained that the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, should have the making of all treaties with foreign nations. It was thought that the President would be in closer touch with the Senate, as it had fewer members,

and could give and receive advice and confer more readily in consultation, ratification or rejection of treaties. Thus, in the matter of treaty making, the power is joint with the President and the Senate. The Presidents have frequently asked the advice of the Senate in advance of negotiations with foreign nations and the Senate has upon occasions taken upon itself to suggest to the President the negotiation of a particular treaty it deemed advisable.

President Polk, in 1846, in a matter upon which he sought the Senate's advice, said in his message to that body: "This practice, though rarely resorted to in later times, was, in my judgment, eminently wise and may, on occasions of great importance, be properly revived."

President Grant, in 1872, in seeking like advice, said to the Senate: "The importance of the results hanging upon the present state of the treaty with Great Britain leads me to follow these former precedents and to desire counsel of the Senate in advance of agreeing to the proposal of Great Britain." In President Cleveland's administration the Senate passed a resolution suggesting to him to open negotiations with China for the regulation of immigration and Mr. Cleveland, recognizing the right of the Senate to advise, replied that the negotiations had been undertaken.

The rejection by the United States Senate, said Mr. Hamilton Fish, when Secretary of State, of a treaty, "implies no act of dis-courtesy to the Government with which the treaty may have been negotiated. The United States can enter into no treaty without the advice and consent of the Senate; and that advice and consent to be intelligent must be discriminating; and their refusal can be no subject of complaint and can give no occasion for dissatisfaction or criticism," meaning as far as foreign nations are concerned. The relation of the President and Senate in the matter of making treaties is not unlike that of a President of a corporation and its board of directors. Having to make a contract which his board must approve, he would be an unwise business man were he not to ascertain their views and wishes before proceeding with the negotiations.

In the recognition and deferential consideration by the several departments of government, each of the powers of the other, harmony in administration is to be found, friction avoided, and obedience shown to the Constitution.

It was unfortunate that the President in his speeches on his tour of the country should have referred to the opponents of the treaty, which necessarily included Senators who opposed ratification, as in form he submitted it, as "afflicted with amazing ignorance," "pigmy minded," "contemptible quitters," "as dishonest opponents of the treaty who will be gibbeted and will regret the gibbet is so high" and who see "with jaundiced eyes"; that he would like to see them "hung on a gibbet as high as heaven, but pointed in the opposite direction"; that, that "while he had the greatest respect for the Senate," he fought for a "cause greater than the Senate," "greater than the Government" and "as great as mankind." Diatribes of this character tend to discredit the Senate, in the estimation of his followers, as a co-ordinate branch of government, and to undermine public respect and confidence in our American Governmental system.

The Senate vindicated the wisdom of its creation. Had it been subservient to the President, or yielded to popular clamor, the treaty would have been ratified hastily, although as Lord Grey stated, it would have been for America "a leap into the unknown," but, in the performance of its constitutional right and responsibility, it forced a consideration, analysis and discussion of its provisions, and, whatever its ultimate fate, as a result of the "solemn referendum," the American people will have acted upon a clearer comprehension of its proposed "sacrifices" of our traditional policies and surrender in part of national sovereignty. Whether one may favor or oppose ratification, it is difficult to understand how any intelligent American can find occasion to criticize the United States Senate for its having delayed action and demanded consideration of a matter of such momentous bearing upon the future of the United States, either for weal or woe. It is under this American system of government, with its checks and balances by reason of power being nowhere centered but sub-divided into three branches, created as a government of law and not men—for the protection of its citizens in the enjoyment of individual life, liberty, property, religious freedom and pursuit of happiness, and for the restraint of majorities from ruthlessly over-riding the rights of minorities, which are protected by the Constitution or organic

law, that we have constructed and developed our civilization, and it is the spirit of this system which has spread throughout the world, placed this country for a century past in the forefront of the moral leadership of nations, and awakened the people of other climes to clearer visions of liberty, human rights, and representative government as essential to the enlightened progress of all nations.

Whether we can better serve mankind by entering into a league of political alliance, based on power vested in a council of nine and not upon the justice of organic law, with nations who have yet personal interests, traditions, languages and institutions at variance with our own, and government directed by monarchs, kings, mikadoes, sultans and premiers founded upon their personal will—in short, governments of men, not law—is a question of profound doubt as to its ultimate effect upon this and other nations.

President Wilson said in May, 1914, in a speech delivered in Washington, later repeating the same views in speech at Des Moines in February, 1916, that "It was not merely because of transient circumstances that Washington said we must keep free from entangling alliances. We cannot form alliances with those who are not going our way; and, in our might and majesty and in the confidence of our definite purpose, we need not and should not form alliances with any nation of the world."

In the development and progressive perfection of its own institutions, with broad recognition and sympathy with all people of all nations, if not with liberal assistance and co-operation in times of supreme need, a nation exerts the most enduring influence over other people and contributes its larger quota to the cause of civilization; but when it ventures by conquest of territory or direction of policies to control other nations, in order to enlarge its world activities, all history teaches it will lose the great influence it might have exercised and by neglect of its own development will start upon a downward course.

Truly, the times demand of the American people a recurrence to fundamental principles; the diligent study and constant reflection upon the basic principles of their government, its traditions and historic policies, that they may comprehend and appreciate their own institutions and preserve them as a priceless heritage to be transmitted unimpaired to posterity.

Plans for the Largest Pecan Orchard.

Knickerbocker, Tex., October 8—[Special.]—John R. Box and Joseph Tweedy of Knickerbocker and associates have taken steps to plant what is said will be the largest orchard of pecan trees in the United States upon a tract of 1580 acres of land in the valley of Dove Creek, near here. Preparatory to establishing this orchard they have growing in a nursery 2500 two-year-old trees, all grafted, and about 2000 native trees of the soft-shell variety. They will begin transplanting these trees early in December, and will between that time and April 1 set out 600.

This section of the State is noted for its pecan production. Local buyers last year shipped 45 cars of the nuts from San Angelo, the nearby concentrating point. The growers received around 12 cents a pound. Many cars of the nuts were not picked because of labor shortage. Practically all the bearing trees of this part of Texas at this time are of natural growth, the groves being scattered along the streams.

Texas Coal and Clay Development.

Coal and clay deposits on 160 acres of land near Cisco, Tex., will be developed by the Cisco Clay & Coal Co., which has organized with a capitalization of \$250,000 and leased the mineral property. The company will build works with daily capacity of 50,000 bricks, pottery, stoneware, cooking vessels, porcelain fixtures, architectural terra-cotta, etc. It has ordered clay excavating machinery and begun developing the coal mine, which includes a 65-foot shaft at the end of a 600-foot tunnel to two 30-inch veins of coal and four stratas of clay, the coal to be pulverized and blown into the furnaces by air. Beginning with a weekly output of 25 tons, the coal-mining equipment will be increased to a weekly capacity of 100 tons to supply the manufacturing plant.

BALTIMORE AND NEWBERN LINKED TOGETHER.

Inauguration of Barge Line Service on Inland Waterway System—New Move of Importance to Baltimore and Entire Coast Country.

Norfolk, Va., October 25—[Special.]—Inauguration of canal barge freight service between Baltimore and Newbern, N. C., via Norfolk, which began with the movement of 100,000 feet of lumber on the steam barge Wayne, is of significance to shippers and of much importance to Baltimore, Norfolk and all cities and counties along the coast of North Carolina.

The Wayne left Newbern, N. C., on October 15, under command of Capt. George W. Lyon, and arrived in Norfolk on October 17, proceeding to the Portsmouth Navy-yard for certain interior equipment. Several days later she left the navy-yard for Baltimore, where she will arrive some time this week.

On board the barge, in addition to the officers and the crew, is Col. T. Q. Ashburn, assistant chief of the inland and coastwise service of the Government, for the new barge operations are to be conducted under the directorship of the Inland and Coastwise Division of the War Department, but under the direct supervision of the Intercoastal Division of the New York Barge Canal section of the inland waterway system extending from New York to southeastern North Carolina.

That the new service has great possibilities of extension was indicated in optimistic remarks made by Colonel Ashburn on the day that the Wayne left the docks of the Bennett Steel Ship Co. at Newbern.

Speaking to a large crowd of people gathered to witness the event, Colonel Ashburn said:

"The departure of the Wayne from this city, bound for Baltimore via Norfolk, marks the advent of the first Government operated freight line by water for other than war purposes, this experiment of the Government through the Inland and Coastwise Division of the War Department being purely for commercial purposes.

"The Government has been operating a similar system of canal transportation between New York and Buffalo for some years, but operations there have been solely under the direction of the War Department and only for the transportation of Government supplies.

"The barge line between Newbern and Baltimore will be operated for the general benefit of producers of farm products, manufacturers and shippers, and I believe it will be a great success. In that case we shall construct and operate nine or ten other high-power steel barges between Newbern and Baltimore, and the system will be eventually extended north from Baltimore to New York via the Raritan Canal and New Jersey cities of importance.

"When all present plans are completed a steel-barge service for carrying large quantities of freight will have been established between Newbern and Norfolk and Baltimore and Buffalo, making a continuous inland waterway of approximately 1200 miles."

The Wayne is 150 feet in length and has cargo capacity of 2000 tons. She draws only 12 feet of water, and can easily navigate any of the inland canals on the Atlantic coast. Two twin steam engines of 350 horse-power each propel her.

The steamer Newbern, a vessel of 4500 tons, is now preparing to take on a cargo for Baltimore, and will soon follow in the wake of the Wayne, while the self-propelled barge Orange is on its way from New York to Norfolk as the third vessel that will be placed in the service.

In Newbern the vessels will use the piers of the former Old Dominion Steamship Co. in Norfolk the piers of the great Army Supply Base, and in Baltimore the municipal recreation pier.

In connection with this new service it is of interest to note that improvement on the inland waterways of North Carolina is going ahead rapidly, hundreds of thousands of dollars being expended by the Government in that State on its canals and coastal rivers, thus keeping pace with the developments under way along the Atlantic coast north of Baltimore, and it is but a question of a few years when inland waterway transportation will be possible from Jacksonville to Baltimore and New York, via all the important ports on the South Atlantic coast.

River Traffic Revival on the Ohio—Early Completion of Locks at Louisville Will Give Navigable Water the Year 'Round Between Pittsburgh and New Orleans.

Louisville Ky. October 23—[Special.]—Marking an epoch in Ohio River transportation improvements on the Louisville and Portland Canal, which will insure a nine-foot minimum stage between Pittsburgh and Cairo, now are about completed. W. H. McAlpine, assistant United States engineer in charge of the work here, announces that the canal, one of the largest pieces of work of the kind in the world, will probably be completed and turned over to the Government early in December, approximately 90 years after the first canal was opened here.

The new lock already has been placed in its cradle, and machinery for operating it will be installed in the next few weeks.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet interests already are preparing to take advantage of the opportunities that will be afforded by uninterrupted navigation of the Ohio, and on November 6 will re-establish river traffic from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. The steamer Queen City will leave on that date for the first through trip in more than 25 years from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, carrying both freight and passengers. The company owning the boat, it is said, is swamped with applications for cargo space, and all passenger reservations have long ago been made. If support is received from shippers in the cities and towns along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, it is asserted that the river will see a revival of its old-time prosperity.

This is believed to be assured from the advance interest that is being taken in the announcement here of the renewal of the service and the fact that it may be kept up uninterrupted throughout the entire year with the completion of the canal project here. Promoters of the service say that freight rates by the river route between Ohio River points and New Orleans will be cheaper and equally as fast as the railroads can carry it.

The completion of the canal locks here also will be followed by a revival of efforts that have recently been made to build an adequate dock, with storage and transfer facilities, and the construction of rail connection with the river front. Plans were worked out some time ago along the most modern lines, including electric loading and unloading devices, but have been held up pending the completion of the canal, which will be an accomplished fact within the next few weeks.

The canal was originally opened in December, 1830, but the Government has improved it continually, spending more than \$9,000,000 for its maintenance and repair since 1868. Other large sums have been spent on building chutes and the Government dam over the falls in the river here. The canal was first constructed by a private corporation, acting under a charter granted by the Kentucky Legislature in 1825. When completed it consisted of three locks, each with a lift of eight and two-thirds feet, 50 feet wide and 200 feet in length. The width of the canal was approximately 68 feet at normal stage. The United States became a stockholder in the corporation in 1826, and gradually increased its holdings until all the outstanding stocks and bonds passed into its possession.

In 1860 enlargement and improvement of the canal was found necessary, the width being increased to 90 feet, with three basins or places where boats might pass while going through the locks.

The Government assumed charge of construction work subsequent to the allotment of funds for that purpose in 1868, but the collection of tolls remained in private hands. In 1874, however, the canal was by an act of Congress declared free of all tolls and charges "except such as are necessary to pay current expenses."

When the canal was first opened it was intended for the accommodation of shippers throughout the entire West, and filled an important part in the development of a wide section of country to the west of and surrounding Louisville. With the rapid construction of the railroads, however, river traffic gradually died away, and the canal fell virtually into disuse. All efforts to effect a revival of river traffic failed until the rail congestion caused by the World War, during which interest was again awakened.

The new lock was authorized by an act of Congress in 1910. A contract was entered into December 1, 1911, with the Ohio River

Contract Co. for constructing a part of the canal project, and work was begun January 6, 1912. The contract stipulated that the improvements were to be completed December 1, 1915, but shortage of funds and other delays have prevented carrying out of this part of the contract. When completed, these new improvements will have cost more than \$2,960,000.

This lock is a single-lift structure, having a width of 110 feet and an available length of 600 feet, and is said to be the second largest canal lock in the world. With the widened channel, two boats may now pass into the canal, and 14 barges may pass through the locks at one time. This will make it unnecessary now to break tow while passing through the canal, greatly expediting traffic and resulting also in reducing expense.

Widespread Interest in Proposed Waterway from Ohio River to Lake Erie.

Huntington, W. Va., October 20—[Special.]—Of more than passing interest to the varied industries of West Virginia was the hearing held at Ashland, Ky., on Monday, October 18, by the United States Board of Engineers, at which advocates of Route No. 3, or what is known as the proposed Central Waterway from the Ohio River to Lake Erie, had their innings and presented strong arguments for the advantages offered by the route from Portsmouth, O., to Sandusky. These arguments include the claim that the engineering difficulties to be overcome would be less than would be encountered in connection with other routes; that the distance to be traversed would be shorter, and that there would be less rise and fall than over other routes suggested.

A. H. Singleton, traffic manager of the Whitaker-Glessner Company of Portsmouth, presented figures to show that 54,000,000 tons of freight a year now shipped by rail to the lakes could be transported in barges should the Portsmouth to Sandusky riverway become an actuality.

As showing the widespread interest in the proposed waterway, whichever route may be finally agreed upon by United States Engineers, and the importance attached to its construction, delegations of business men were sent from Youngstown, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, Portsmouth, Huntington, Charleston and other cities.

In order to familiarize themselves with the proposed route, the board of engineers, consisting of Colonel Hart of Cincinnati, Colonel Judson of Ohio and Major Marcum of Chicago, started on Tuesday to make a personal inspection of the terrain between Portsmouth and Sandusky.

Interest in the Ashland meeting was worked up to a large extent by C. M. Roehrig, a prominent coal man of Huntington, who until a few months ago was secretary of the Northeast Kentucky Coal Association, Mr. Roehrig taking an active part in the proceedings, as did J. J. Ross of Huntington, president of the Logan Operators' Association, and H. R. Wylie, also of Huntington, who is president of the State Good Roads Federation, which is backing the proposed \$50,000,000 bond issue for good roads in West Virginia.

Giving a concrete example of how fast tonnage was developing and the necessity therefore existing for providing additional transportation facilities, Mr. Wylie said that in the Logan coal field of West Virginia more coal is mined and shipped annually now than all the tonnage produced in all the coal fields served by the Chesapeake & Ohio 10 years ago. Mr. Wylie favored the proposed river-way as being a means of averting a fuel shortage.

Greater transportation facilities were needed, Mr. Roehrig said, in order to meet the growing demands of the nation for fuel and in order to keep pace with the actual and potential development of the West Virginia and Kentucky coal fields. He alluded to the fact that there was a production of 81,041,640 gross tons of coal in 1918, and that it would only be a few years before production would have grown to 100,000,000 tons a year. Despite all the coal which has been mined in West Virginia, he declared: "The available acreage has hardly been scratched. Take the Logan field as illustrative. Production on a commercial basis in this field did not commence until 1905, and only 64,545,000 tons have so far been mined. With an average yearly consumption of bituminous coal at the rate of 500,000,000 tons in the nation, the Logan field

by itself could supply the entire demand of the country for 100 years.

"On the other hand, on a 100,000,000-ton production basis, this same field would have an expected life of close to 500 years, or almost ten times the life of the Pittsburgh field at its present productive rate.

"Improvements and new developments totaling many millions are steadily being continued, and the railroad serving the fields in Southern West Virginia and Kentucky are indirectly responsible for the loss of much greater development, as many mineral land-owners are wisely refraining from developing the same until transportation has considerably improved.

"Coal moving from the fields near Portsmouth to the lower lake ports is dumped at the ports of Toledo and Sandusky. During the season of 1917 there were handled at these two ports 13,388,197 net tons of bituminous coal, which was 49.9 per cent of all coal tonnage handled at the lower lake ports. This movement does not get under way until about the first of May, so the railroads handling the movement are taxed to capacity to handle the Northwest tonnage requirements before the close of navigation."

For Developing North Carolina Feldspar Properties.

Feldspar deposits in Yancey County, N. C., will be developed by the Carolina Feldspar Co., of which Ben H. Case of Asheville is mining engineer. This is a new corporation chartered with an authorized capitalization of \$250,000, with \$65,000 paid in, by Ben H. Case, J. Frazier Glenn, E. P. Brownell, D. G. Noland, James Bush and others. In order to facilitate mining developments the company is constructing a one-half mile railway to connect with the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railroad between Burnsville and Pensacola, N. C.

Referring to North Carolina mineral resources, Mr. Case is quoted by the Asheville Citizen as follows:

"There are enormous quantities of the non-metallic minerals here, such as feldspar, used for glazing pottery, and also as body for fine wear; kaolin, used for making dishes; barvites, used for filler for the cheaper paints and as a filler for tires; marble for building purposes; mica for electrical work; talc, to use as fertilizer filler, toilet articles, soap and iron foundry facings; limestone, for building purposes and soil builder; asbestos, for roofing and fireproofing and electrical work. In addition to the non-metallic minerals, there are any number of metallic minerals also, such as copper in Graham and Jackson counties; gold in McDowell, Burke, Henderson, Transylvania and Buncombe counties and magnetic iron in Mitchell and Avery counties. There is also considerable iron along the line of the Murphy branch and in Madison county, while there is a good deposit of zinc just across the line in Tennessee.

"Some of the various kinds of minerals are being mined now and sent away, a condition which should not exist. Instead of sending them away, local people should become interested in erecting factories and making up the raw materials into finished product and save to this section the labor required to make it up into usable articles. With the enormously increased freight rates such a course is an economic necessity and would mean the establishment here of factories which give employment to labor just as is the case with the Champion Fibre Co. at Canton, which is now building a mill for the making up of the pulp into finished paper. It saves the big freight bill on the pulp to Ohio."

With the opening up of highways for all-year travel, and even for part-year travel, in the more western counties, and the building of other railroads some time in the future, this wealth of mineral products will be made available for commercial uses. Mr. Case declared, mentioning that the 25-mile railroad now being built from Andrews to Hayesville by John C. Arbogast would open up a wealth of mineral lands as well as the vast tracts of timber lands for which the road is primarily being built. And not only that immediate section, Mr. Case said, but it will open up similar resources in Union and Towns counties, in upper Georgia, adjoining the North Carolina State line, which will flow back into North Carolina over this road and the Murphy branch of the Southern. Mr. Case also said that this road was expected to be completed and to run its first passenger train from Andrews to Hayesville next Saturday.

SAFEGUARDS ITS COMMERCE FROM LABOR STRIKES.

Texas Enacts Law to Prevent Tying Up of Its Ports.

Austin, Tex., October 16—[Special.]—In the enactment by the Legislature at its recent special session of what is known as the "open port" bill an advanced step was taken toward preventing labor troubles in time of strikes upon docks, wharves, railroads and oil pipe lines. The bill as originally introduced applied only to longshoremen, and it was intended to meet the menacing labor situation which has existed among the striking dock workers at Galveston for several months. It was amended to apply also to all common carriers, such as railroads, interurban lines and oil pipe lines. The union labor element regards the measure as being the most serious blow to their interests ever enacted by the Legislature of Texas. The new law goes into effect January 1, 1921. Its principal provisions are as follows:

"The words 'common carrier,' for the purposes of this act, are defined and shall be construed to mean any railway corporation, any express company, any interurban railway company, any streetcar company, and ship, dock, wharf company, any pipe-line company engaged in the transportation of freight, express or passengers.

"The word 'commerce,' for the purposes of this act, is defined and shall be construed to mean any freight, express or passage being handled or transported by any common carrier as herein defined.

"The uninterrupted management, control and operation of the common carriers of this State is declared to be of vital importance to the welfare of the people of this State. It is therefore declared to be the policy of this State that the same shall not be impeded or interfered with by any person, association of persons, individually or collectively, or by any corporation, its agents or employees.

"It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, by or through the use of any physical violence or by threatening the use of any physical violence or by intimidation or threatening destruction of his property, to interfere with or molest or harass any person or persons engaged in the work of loading or unloading or transporting any commerce.

"It shall be unlawful for any two or more persons to conspire together to prevent or attempt to prevent by the use of act of physical violence or intimidation or by threat of physical violence, or by abusive language, spoken or written, to any person engaged in loading or unloading or transporting any commerce within this State or performing the duties of such employment.

"Every person who shall, through any act or written communication or conversation with any person or persons engaged in loading, unloading or transporting any commerce by any common carrier in Texas, or with the father, mother, wife, sister, brother, child or children of such person or persons while so engaged or during the hours of day or night while not engaged in such work which is reasonably calculated, intended or designed to cause such person or persons so engaged to desist from performing such work through fear of physical violence or destruction of his property, shall be deemed to have intimidated, molested or harassed such person or persons engaged in the work of loading or unloading or transporting commerce within this State.

"The term 'person or persons engaged in the work of loading or unloading or transporting commerce in this State,' as used in this act shall be construed as including any person or persons employed in any way on the docks, wharves, switches, railroad tracks, express companies, compresses, depots, freight depots, pipe lines or approaches or appurtenances to or incident to or used in connection with the handling of commerce by common carriers within this State. This section, by naming certain occupations and work, shall not be construed to exclude any other occupations or work not named, but reasonably incident to and necessary for the transportation of commerce in this State by common carriers.

"The provisions of this act shall not apply to peace officers in the discharge of their lawful duties.

"Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than 30 days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided, however, should any person violating any of the

provisions of this act use any physical violence upon or threaten the life of any person engaged in the work of loading or unloading or transporting any commerce as defined in this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by confinement in the State penitentiary for a term of not less than one year nor more than five years.

"If at any time the movement of commerce by common carriers of this State, or by any of them, is interfered with in violation of the provisions of this act, and the Governor of this State after investigation becomes convinced that the local authorities were failing to enforce the law, either because they were unable or unwilling to do so, the Governor shall, in order that the movement of commerce may not be interfered with, forthwith issue his proclamations declaring such conditions to exist and describing the area thus affected.

"Upon the issuance of the proclamation provided for in the preceding section, the Governor shall exercise full and complete police jurisdiction of the area described in the proclamation, whether the same shall be all within the limits of any incorporated city or county, the exercise of said police jurisdiction by the Governor as above set out shall supersede all police authority by any and all local authority, provided the Governor shall not disturb the local authorities in the exercise of the police jurisdiction at any place outside the district described in his proclamation.

"No peace officer of the State of Texas shall be permitted to make arrests after the Governor's proclamation has become effective in the territory embraced by such proclamation, except officers acting under the authority of the Governor under the provisions of this act. Persons arrested within the district shall be delivered forthwith to the proper authorities for trial.

"Indictment for violation of the provisions of this act may be returned by the grand jury of the county in which the violation occurs or by the grand jury of any county adjoining the county in which the territory embraced in the Governor's proclamation is situated. Any person indicted may be prosecuted and tried in the county in which the indictment shall be returned in any county, except where the offense occurred, until after the Governor has issued his proclamation as provided for herein; provided, that nothing in this act as to change of venue shall in any manner abridge the right of the defendant to apply for and secure a change of venue under the existing laws of this State, the same as if the indictment had been returned to the county where the offense is alleged to have been committed.

"The Attorney-General, when directed by the Governor, shall assist the district or county attorney in the prosecution of all offenses committed within the territory embraced by said proclamation, and for all violations of the provisions of this act.

"The provisions of this act shall be effective without a declaration of martial law. The State Rangers may be used in the enforcement of this act. If a sufficient number of rangers are not available, the Governor is authorized to employ any number of men, to be designated as special rangers, and such men shall have all the power and authority of the regular rangers, and shall be paid the same salary as the rangers are paid, and such salaries shall be paid out of the appropriation made to the executive office for the payment of rewards and the enforcement of the law.

"Nothing in this act shall be construed as limiting the power and authority of the Governor to declare martial law and to call forth the militia for the purpose of executing the law when, in the judgment of the chief executive, it is deemed necessary so to do. This act shall be construed as cumulative of existing laws of this State, and shall not be held to repeal any of the same except where in direct conflict herewith."

Open-Shop Association Formed at Shreveport, La.

A movement for the open shop has just been launched at Shreveport, La. The president of the new organization, which is known as the Open-Shop Association of Shreveport, La., is S. H. Bolinger. The membership of the association already embraces more than 900 business and professional men of the city. At the initial public meeting held for the purpose of declaring the principles of the open shop, Mr. Bolinger reviewed the work already accomplished by similar associations elsewhere, and stated that within the United States 130 cities have now adopted the open-shop plan, which is "equal rights for all and special privileges for none."

Oil Operators from Pennsylvania and Elsewhere Coming to Southwest in Greater Numbers.

Oklahoma City, Okla., October 15—[Special.]—Encouragement is yet being withheld by financial interests of the East from oil operators of the West, and there has been no perceptible change of policy on the part of major oil concerns in the matter of buying unproven leases. Yet, in spite of these facts, there is a noticeable upturn in operations.

The most important piece of news that has come West lately was that concerning the commissioning of at least three Oklahoma geologists to spend over \$1,000,000 in this State for likely leases for New York investors. An interesting phase of this is the responsibility being placed upon geologists as purchasers. Not so long ago the geologist was exclusively a professional man. Oklahoma oil development has proven not a few of them business men as well.

Unidentified Pennsylvania operators appear to be coming this way in greater numbers. News from scattered sections of Western and Southern Oklahoma and from the Breckenridge district of Texas contains only meager mention of their plans, but announces arrivals and acreage buying. Doubtless these men have come West at this particular time because of the no-demand lease situation, which has caused heavy reductions in sale values.

Oklahoma and Texas men returning recently from New York, while divulging little of detail, report successes in interesting capital in drilling ventures. One of these men 10 days ago was grabbing every good-looking thing in sight in Comanche, Caddo and Grady counties. Another secured finances for development in Lamar county, Texas. Still another severed connection with a local oil concern and announced he had New York backing for a big enterprise in Louisiana.

Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and New Mexico lately have attracted St. Louis financiers. That city seems just awaking to the possibilities of oil, and some St. Louis concerns are advertising the city as the coming oil center of the Middle West. Kansas City and Chicago during the last two years have divided honors in a claim to pre-eminence in petroleum. The number of St. Louis investors is growing, particularly in Southern Oklahoma, where great possibilities are in view. Chicago and Kansas City are wildcatting with renewed vigor in Kansas, the Texas Panhandle and New Mexico.

Industrial journal articles on oil shale lately, including commendatory editorials and illuminating articles by geologists, engineers and chemists, undoubtedly have brought that rich mountain product into much higher favor among Mid-Continent operators. More than to any other person, credit for this is due to Dr. David T. Day, consulting engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, who has perfected a process that appears to be the ideal for treating shale. This and other processes of merit seem to have superseded those transplanted here from Scotland, for the latter have proven, engineers say, entirely unsuited to Utah and Colorado shales.

A conference held in Kansas City recently between Oklahoma and Eastern engineers and chemists resulted in plans being laid tentatively for installing a small shale plant in Colorado and another in New England, the latter largely for experimental purposes and to enable chemists to determine the character and number of by-products that may be obtained from the shale.

Competent engineers assert that promoters, who were backed by inferior processes and who thereby subjected the shale industry to suspicion and serious doubt, have run their course, and real development is being undertaken by competent and substantial men. They declare there no longer is any doubt of the possibility of an enormous increase in the petroleum output through shale, and that its development will carry rich profits.

This is an era in which oil operators are giving vastly more attention to processes for increasing the production of wells. The increasing value of oil and the gradual decrease of supply are responsible for this, so far as the producer is concerned. Back of it is the advice and widely-distributed propaganda of the United States Geological Survey and the United States Bureau of Mines. The Mid-Continent district is now passing into a wave of interest created by the manufacturers and distributors of instruments designed to clean out and open the pores of old wells to increase their oil production. How many of these are genuine and will

stand the test remains to be seen. Meantime, every owner of an old well of small production is being "seen."

Operators and salesmen of these instruments are working on several bases. Some of them are doing the work at so much a well. Others contract to receive only a percentage of the increase during a given period. More farsighted of this class are buying small wells at market value and claim that the increased production alone will pay for them within a few weeks. Claims of increase range from 10 to 100 per cent. The original Cushing field, the shallow fields of Washington and Nowata counties, the Burkhardt field and the Desdemona field have attracted a majority of these men.

Northeast Texas and Arkansas have attracted many Oklahoma oil men during the last few months. The geology of Arkansas, which seems not to have been very inviting up to a year ago, has been revolutionized, in some sections at least. Recent surveys have been encouraging, in connection with both oil and gas discoveries, particularly in the southern part of the State. Probably 50 Oklahoma City and Tulsa operators are playing Southern Arkansas. An equal number and probably more is playing Northeast Texas.

Probably no official of Mexico ever received so great a welcome from a particular class of people as General Obregon has received from oil men, either by personal expression or through sentiment. Mexico is viewed as the chief land of petroleum opportunity on the American continent. American operators financially equipped to handle large properties there appreciate that amity with Mexico must be established at once if America keeps pace with other nations in acquiring oil concessions in Mexico. There is no doubt that if Obregon offers the least encouragement hundreds of men will take chances of being able to get good title to Mexican properties and on living there in safety to develop them. Not a few intrepid spirits already have gone to Mexico on threads of assurance. With peace reigning in the Southern Republic, it has become the most attractive place on the continent for adventurers.

The year has been unusual as regards the number of sales, consolidations and absorptions. With money tight and the lease market non est, it was generally predicted that many small properties would pass into the hands of larger concerns. The percentage of such deals was surprisingly low. No less surprising was the small number of failures. This is proof that a majority of little independents were in financial condition to weather the storm. Many of them were inactive so far as drilling was concerned, but they had enough production to pay their bills, and they experienced, even if they did not enjoy, a season of rest.

A forthcoming annual report of the State Issues Commission of Oklahoma may be subject to some valuable deductions regarding promotions. This report is in the hands of Governor Robertson for approval, and probably will, in substance at least, be submitted to the Legislature in January. W. L. Terry, secretary of the commission, advises that since the commission was created less than two years ago the total capital stock of enterprises asking permission to sell stock was over \$350,000,000, while the total capital stock of those granted permits is about \$10,000,000.

The outlook for stock sales is not encouraging, due to the sale all over the country in recent years of unprofitable stocks and to laws in a majority of States that so prescribe stock-selling concerns as to nearly make it impossible to peddle these certificates. Another reason stock selling is limited, and is likely to be for some time, is that no new points in wildcat territory are being uncovered. Excitement is restricted, and promises are not easily made that have a fair chance of coming true.

Endorsement of Open Shop at Richmond.

The following resolutions, endorsing the open shop as the American principle in industry, were adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond, Va., on October 15:

Resolved, That the welfare and prosperity of the civic, commercial and industrial life of this community demands that Richmond should endorse and uphold the American principle of the "Open Shop."

Every person possesses the right to engage in any lawful business or occupation and to enter, individually or collectively, into any lawful contract of employment, either as employee or employer.

The right of open-shop operation, that is, the right of employer and employee to enter into and determine the conditions of employment and relations with each other, is an essential part of the individual right of contract possessed by each of the parties.

These rights are subject to limitation only through a valid exercise of public authority; further

Resolved, That the Richmond Chamber of Commerce invites all good citizens to co-operate with it in maintaining these fundamental principles of our Democratic form of Government.

October 28, 1920.

Extensive Oil Prospecting in Southern Arkansas.

Eldorado, Ark., October 15—[Special.]—Oil prospecting over Southern Arkansas is being carried on in over a dozen counties. Slow progress has been made in a majority of wells, due to the financial stringency, and no important discoveries have followed the oil discovery at Stephens and the Constantin gas discovery near Eldorado. No less than 15 wells in several counties have reached what oil men call an interesting depth, and October should witness several completions either into production or to contract depth.

Because of its proximity to the Homer district of Louisiana and the known presence of oil and gas in at least three of the Southern tier of counties, no section of the country has been subjected this year to a more thorough geological study than this. That some of the most competent of geologists believe that oil and gas may be found here in paying quantities is proven by the buying of acreage in large blocks by the companies or individuals they represent.

The entire State seems to have been given but a cursory examination heretofore by petroleum geologists. As a matter of fact, until 12 months ago the southern section was studied by geologists with a view to locating minerals rather than petroleum. Except for limited investigations in Crawford and adjoining counties of that part of the State where paying gas sands have been developed, virtually the entire State was hurriedly passed over by those looking for oil.

In recent months geologists have explored nearly all of Arkansas in search of structures. Late reports of the United States Geological Survey have been encouraging with reference to certain sections. The department of geology in the State University has awakened to the possibilities. One professor of geology who lived in Arkansas for many years and went to California to teach has returned and admitted that he never while here appreciated the petroleum possibilities. He is now associated with an oil concern that has instructed him to make a detailed investigation of the most likely sections.

The State lately has attracted professors, students and directors of geology from Wisconsin and Minnesota, and considerable money from those States has been invested here. Chicago investors are here in considerable numbers also, and here and there a California operator is found. Tulsa and Oklahoma City men have holdings in nearly every county where surface indications are at all favorable. The State probably has more cable-tool holes drilling than any other purely wildcat region. This means, of course, that deep tests will be made. On the whole, indications are not favorable for pools shallower than 2000 feet.

Promotions this year have been carried on limitedly. This is due to the strict blue-sky law of the State, the financial conditions and to the more satisfactory method of paying the expense of a test well by the sale of leases surrounding it. Lease sales, however, have been very limited, save in regions having high geological approval. In spite of adverse conditions and the refusal of big companies to take on more purely wildcat lenses in many parts of Oklahoma, Louisiana and Texas, the big companies have been liberal buyers in Arkansas where structures seem evident. They have not encouraged unintelligent wildcatting or promotions.

Three geological relationships are being studied. One is the North Louisiana field, which is said to be part of the Coastal Plain. Another is to the Arbuckle and Kiamichi Mountains of Oklahoma, which are held responsible for several Southern Oklahoma fields. The third, and it has to do mainly with the northern part of the State, is to the Ozark Mountains.

Proposes \$1,000,000 Branch Works for Dallas.

Increasing demands for the oil-field machinery and supplies of the Mack Manufacturing Co., Houston, Tex., have resulted in a decision by the management of that corporation to increase capital to \$2,000,000 for the purpose of adding to manufacturing facilities. The three-unit plant now in operation at Houston will be completed as originally designed with more units, and nearly \$1,000,000 will be invested for building branch works at Dallas. Engineers and architects are now considering details for these plants.

Testing for Shallow Pool in Southwest Oklahoma.

Lawton, Okla., October 9—[Special.]—The tight-money tension, so far as it affected the oil industry, is beginning to loosen in Southwestern Oklahoma. On the surface there are no substantial indications of this, yet a few operators with Eastern connections are able to get New York money for development purposes. Blocks of leases ranging from 600 to 2000 acres, apparently on structure and four to six miles removed from production, have been turned recently to operators of this class who are in position to put cash guarantees of contract performance in the banks and to drill to necessary depths, starting within three to six weeks.

Northern and northeastern parts of Comanche county are to get several deep tests. Such substantial concerns as the Humble Oil & Refining Co., the Empire Gas & Fuel Co. and the Emerald Oil Co. are taking a lead in wildcatting. In the southwestern part of Grady and the northwestern part of Stephens the Prairie Oil & Gas Co. and the Pierce Oil Corporation are taking places along with minor wildcatters.

Several tests for shallow oil are being made along the southern border of the Wichita Mountains, a line of derricks extending nearly 50 miles westward. No such interest ever has been manifest before in shallow pools in Southwest Oklahoma. Quite a number of deep tests completed as dry holes in Comanche, Cotton and Tillman counties have had what doubtless would have been paying oil sands at shallow levels. They were cased off because the operator was searching for bigger pay. The same is true in a measure of the western part of Jefferson county. The shallow pool a few miles east of Lawton is being drilled out and the area gradually extended. Pay sands are found at 300 to 800 feet.

The Rev. J. E. McQuown, Presbyterian minister and former teacher, who made a stake in oil in the Burk Burnett field, is drilling two deep tests west of Temple, in Cotton county, on a section approved by both reputable geologists and a "dip" wizard who asserted that each well should produce 10,000 barrels daily. These tests and two or three immediately west and southwest of Walters are probably the most interesting being made outside of proven territory in Cotton county.

Drilling revivals are in prospect in the Granite and Gotebo districts of Greer and Kiowa counties, where shallow pools are producing. Probably a dozen tests in Jackson, Harmon, Tillman and Greer counties are likely to be completed this fall.

The centering in Lawton of enterprises in several ways related to the only industry indicates that Southwest Oklahoma is to be pretty thoroughly tested during the next few months. The city has become headquarters of a dozen or more substantial oil concerns and of scores of geologists, engineers and scouts. While no boom is in evidence, office buildings are filled and residences are at a premium. Real estate values have an upward tendency.

Oil Development in Mitchell County, Texas.

Colorado, Tex., October 18.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Notwithstanding the difficulty with which tools, machinery and materials for drilling have been procured and transported to this field, owing to unusual activity in other fields, there are at present two producing wells, three drilling wells, two derricks completed and ready to spud in, and three or four locations made in this county.

This field is thought to lie on the west anticline of the Marathon uplift, the axis of which extends from southwest toward the northwest portions of this county. The oil which has been produced here is found in the Permian formation in a sand which has been classified as a bituminous anhydrite, at an average depth of 2500 feet. The character of the oil found is excellent and shows about 30 per cent gasoline, with a paraffine base, and yields a superior grade of lubricating oil and also a very high-grade fuel oil.

The Underwriters' Producing & Refining Co. produced the first well in this county, and they are operating over a large portion of the field here, having recently taken over several blocks of acreage for drilling deep tests. This company controls four other deep tests which are just spudding in. Mr. Steve Owens of Tulsa, Okla., is actively superintending the work of the company in this field.

The Travelers' Oil & Development Co. is drilling a deep well in the eastern part of this county, and this well is now about 1700

feet deep, at which depth the 10-inch casing is set. It has already shown good traces of oil and gas.

The Colorado-Texas Petroleum Co., which has been drilling a well near the western edge of the county, last Wednesday were rewarded for its labors by touching the best grade of oil yet produced here. The well has not been brought in, but is estimated to be a commercial well with the present showing. The sand was encountered at about 2630 feet, and was penetrated only about 20 feet. It is generally believed that by drilling farther a much stronger flow of oil will result.

Two shallow tests are being made in the neighborhood of the Underwriters' T. & P. No. 1 (discovery well), which expect to get good shallow production at about 460 feet.

This field may be said to be the youngest field in Texas, and yet it is attracting the attention of some of the strongest companies operating in the Southwest.

C. H. EARNEST.

Activities in the Mid-Continent Field.

Oklahoma City, Okla., October 16—[Special.]—Hope lately has been held out by at least three major oil companies of the Mid-Continent district that the lease market would be reinstated shortly after the first of the year. These concerns deny that the Presidential campaign has had an important bearing on the oil situation. They say that it will require their time and much of their serious thought during the remainder of this year to complete their unloading of leases of doubtful value and get their financial and tax reports in shape for presentation to authorities and more definitely determine a basis for the business of 1921.

The financial situation is not prohibiting a few big concerns from proceeding regularly in the drilling of wildcat wells. Locations have never been so closely watched. Something of the old-time pep of lease investors is following these locations. A majority of men who have made money out of leases have pursued the policy of following the big companies.

Among new locations of interest are those made by the Shaffer Oil & Refining Co. in Love county and in Seminole county. Shaffer stays pretty rigidly by geology. In these counties he is entering territory that has not had a deep test. The Seminole district is being played for an extension of the Creek county fields and Love county for an extension of the Healdton and Hewitt fields. Another location of interest is that made near Crescent, Logan county, by the Champlin Refining Co. of Enid, which is looking for a more southerly trend of the sands of the Garber district.

The Magnolia Petroleum Co. has proven that the upper gas sand of the new Roberson district of Garvin county may not be found immediately northwest of the original gas wells, although deeper drilling may discover the second gas sand or an oil sand. Speculation now has turned toward the northeast in that county, where several locations have been made.

Important news from the west side is contained in the discovery by the Knox Petroleum Co. of a southeast extension of the cement pool, which carries activities into Grady county; in the completion of the Dawbell Development Co.'s well, a mile south of the Gladys' Belle discovery well, in the eastern part of Comanche county, which is reported good for at least 100 barrels, and the discovery by the Pierce Oil Corporation of a gas sand at about 2000 feet in Beckham county. This last report has not been definitely verified.

The retirement of J. J. Dempsey as general manager of the Seamans Oil Co. and the Continental Asphalt & Petroleum Co. means the organization of a new eastern concern that is to operate in De Soto parish, Louisiana. Mr. Dempsey and W. R. Ramsey have gone to New York in the interest of the project, which doubtless means the bringing of considerable eastern money into the Mid-Continent.

Other transactions of interest lately were the purchase by the Cole Petroleum Co. of Oklahoma City of 31 producing wells and 6500 acres of leases in Woodson and Montgomery counties, Kansas, from the Seamans Oil Co., and the purchase by the Union Petroleum Co., an Arkansas and Louisiana operator, of North Texas producing properties.

Early completion of its asphaltum refinery and building and road material plant at Dougherty and developing of its Texas and Oklahoma oil properties caused the Seamans Oil Co. to move its New York office to Oklahoma City, which now becomes the general office of the company, and of the Continental Asphalt & Petroleum Co., which is a part of the Seamans group of concerns.

Impressive Figures on Mexican Petroleum Industry—Wells Yielding Less Than 1000 Barrels Daily Are Not Worked.

Dallas, Tex., October 19—[Special.]—Engineer Manuel L. Stamp, a member of the party of General Jacinto B. Trevino, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Labor of Mexico, which arrived in Dallas for a visit Thursday, has furnished some startling figures on the oil possibilities and conditions of the industry in the southern republic.

Senor Stamp is with the Trevino party as a special delegate of the Mexican Government to furnish information concerning the petroleum and mining industry of Mexico. He is a graduate engineer of the University of Paris, and has had wide experience in his work.

The figures of Senor Stamp show that while the world's production of oil in 1919 was 473,000,000 barrels, Mexico alone can produce, if its wells were permitted to flow at full capacity, \$81,000,000 barrels of petroleum in one year.

In the United States there are approximately 200,000 oil wells producing petroleum on an average of five barrels per day, he said. In Mexico there are only 334 producing wells, which average 7000 barrels per day.

The petroleum resources of Mexico are hardly comprehensible. The figures of Senor Stamp show that, according to a recently completed survey, the probable petroleum grounds of Mexico aggregate about one-third of all that country. He estimates the oil lands as 7,607,500 square kilometers, or 157,950,000 acres. Of this land, only 212 square kilometers of 54,720 acres are in actual exploitation. A total of 14,373 square kilos, or 3,736,980 acres, have been explored for oil.

"In Mexico there are 334 actually producing wells," Senor Stamp said. "Located wells which have not been drilled number 147; 123 wells are being drilled. There are 35 small producing holes not being used. No well gushing less than 1000 barrels a day is worked. Nothing but a gusher is bothered with. There are no pumped oil wells in Mexico. The exhausted wells number 75. There are only 429 wells in all of Mexico without production."

"The oil industry in Mexico started in 1904. The potential production of the 334 producing wells is 2,414,569 barrels per day. In 1919 Mexico exported 87,072,955 barrels, and for the same period the total oil production of the United States was 377,719,000 barrels. From January 1 to June 1, 1920, Mexico exported 57,590,996 barrels of oil.

"To understand the greatness of Mexico as an oil-producing country and its possibilities, it is necessary to know that the actual productive zone is very small. There are only 334 wells in production, while in the United States there are 200,000 wells producing petroleum. The average production of an American well is five barrels a day, and of a Mexico well 7000 barrels a day.

"To develop the petroleum industry of Mexico it is necessary to increase the transportation facilities. The pipe lines of Mexico have a length of 2,106,771 meters, or a little more than 1300 miles. The actual capacity of these pipe lines per day is 1,079,395 barrels. There are oil tanks in the fields with a total capacity of 5,187,675 cubic meters, or 32,682,352 barrels.

"The actual oil production of all Mexican wells totals 2,414,569 barrels per day. This production is about two and one-half times the pipe line capacity.

"It is not only necessary to increase the capacity of the pipe lines, but the capacity and number of tank steamers operating out of the Mexican ports of Tampico, Puerto Lobos, Tuxpan and Minatitlan, all on the Gulf coast."

Senor Stamp furnished the following data on the three greatest wells in Mexico:

Corre Azul No. 4, located at Tuxpan, State of Vera Cruz; owned by the Huasteca Petroleum Co., an American concern headed by Edward Doheny; potential production of 261,358 barrels per day. It is now the biggest oil well in the world.

Amatlan No. 2, at Tuxpan, owned by the A. G. W. I. (American-Gulf-West-Indies Company; potential production of 120,000 barrels per day.

Chinampa No. 2, Tuxpan; O Tontepec Petroleum Co. (American-owned); 100,000 barrels per day.

Conservation Measures Forced by Rapid Decrease in Natural Gas Supply of Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City, Okla., October 15—[Special.]—Officials of the city of Walters, in agreeing to accept a rate of 70 cents a thousand cubic feet for natural gas to be charged by the Walters Gas Co., set the highest mark the gas industry has reached in Oklahoma in the distribution of gas to individual consumers. Although the rate was formally agreed to by and between the city officials and officials of the gas company, the Corporation Commission, before whom the application for authority to increase the rate was pending, examined witnesses as a further basis for an order permitting the increase. The order doubtless will be promulgated within a few days.

This action is significant of the rapid depreciation of the supply of natural gas in Oklahoma. Only three years ago many wells were drilled in the Walters field that made 50,000,000 to 80,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily, and it appeared that the depth of the sand, the thickness of the sand and the large territory to be developed would insure an abundant supply of gas for 10 to 20 years. Yet the supply has so depreciated and the outlook is so unfavorable that Walters, in the very shadow of the big gas-well derricks, agrees to pay the highest rate of any city in the State.

An agreement has been reached also between the city officials of Beggs and the gas company that supplies the city for a domestic rate of 60 cents. The commission took testimony in this case also, and will issue an order in accordance with the agreement.

The commission is making a detailed investigation of the supply of gas controlled by the Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. To this end hearings have been held in several towns and cities and several other hearings are scheduled. One is to take place in Tulsa November 8.

A rate increase granted to the Oklahoma Natural a few months ago was temporary, and was to expire in October. The commission's inquiry is to determine whether the schedule should be made permanent. It will develop also whether the Oklahoma Natural would be justified in asking for a still higher schedule. Oklahoma gas now going to Kansas, Missouri and Texas sells to consumers for \$1 a thousand feet.

Edgar S. Ratliff, attorney for the Corporation Commission, who during the last year has made a thorough study of the natural gas situation in handling numerous cases coming before the commission, advocates calling a conference of officials of Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas, the principal gas-producing States of the Southwest, to formulate conservation measures.

"The situation is becoming so critical," says Mr. Ratliff, "that I believe all marketable gas should be saved for domestic use solely. To do it would be necessary to deprive manufacturers of its use. Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas should agree that that step will be taken immediately."

The commission has definitely set its foot down on the use of high-pressure gas for the manufacture of carbon, but it has no objection to the use of low-pressure gas for that purpose. The Western Carbon Co., which sought to move a plant to Pittsburg county, was denied use of gas in that county. The company went into Federal Court and was there also denied the gas. It has announced that the case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court. Attorney Ratliff says that to his knowledge no similar case has gone to that court. With respect to conservation, the high court once held in a mineral water case that waste of mineral water in extraction of a by-product was unjustified.

"Our law is very clear," says the attorney, "that our natural gas may be used almost exclusively for heat, light and power purposes. When it is otherwise used, waste is constituted."

Georgia City Needs Gas Plant.

Writing to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD regarding the needs of his city, Z. B. Rogers of Elberton, Ga., states:

"A few of us are wondering if a gas plant wouldn't pay for Elberton, and I am writing to find out to whom we might write to get information. There is nothing definite about it, but if I can obtain information as to details it may be that an interest could be worked up. May I ask if you can and will furnish me the name of any person or concern to whom I might write?"

Wildcat Operators Invade Southeastern Oklahoma.

Idabel, Okla., October 16—[Special.]—Promoters of wildcat wells have invaded nearly all of Southeastern Oklahoma. At least 25 blocks of leases have been segregated for tests in Choctaw, McCurtain, Pushmataha and Le Flore counties. Four or five wells are drilling and probably a dozen are under contract.

This region embraces the Kiamichi Mountains, in various sections of which are oil and gas emissions from seepages, indicating the presence of shallow producing sands. Virtually all the explorers are after shallow sands, particularly in that territory north of the east-west line of the Frisco road. They operate on the theory that the Kiamichi are a part of the Arbuckles uplift, and that within and near the mountains only shallow sands will be found. Deeper tests are contemplated along the southern part of Choctaw and McCurtain counties.

This "oil" invasion is due to recent discoveries in Northeast Texas and Southwest Arkansas, to late geological reports and to the retirement from many large tracts of lumber companies which for many years have operated sawmills. As regards geology, it is due largely to the assumption that there is a string of pools in the vicinity of Red River all the way from Burk Burnett to Homer, La. That this assumption has some intelligent scientific backing is shown by the purchase of large blocks of leases for at least one wealthy operator who wildcats with his own money.

Large areas held by lumber companies from which the merchantable timber has been cut in the upper regions of Pushmataha and McCurtain counties are being sold to farmers. Individuals who purchased large blocks a few years ago for \$3 to \$5 an acre are now selling them in parcels for agricultural purposes at \$8 to \$12 an acre. Within the last few years hundreds of tracts of Choctaw Indian land have been sold to white men for homes.

The parceling of this great area of mountain, timber and grazing land marks the passing of the last frontier in Oklahoma. For many years it has grazed hundreds of thousands of cattle owned principally by a few individuals and syndicates. The range was unfenced and grass was virtually free. The region is well watered, and never has been seriously afflicted with drouths. The elevation of much of it is less than 800 feet above sea level. Herds, except in hard winters, have passed through the winter without feed, thus making it one of the most attractive cattle-raising sections of the Southwest.

Several large sawmills continue in operation, and probably will continue for several years. It is not likely that the lumber industry will be maintained on a large scale as denuded sections again become productive of big timber.

It is a fact not generally known that some of these mills for several years have been turning out derrick timbers. They have supplied timbers for oil fields of Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana. They were the most accessible source of supply for fields of Southern Oklahoma and North Central Texas.

Texas Sand and Gravel Men Organize.

Dallas, Tex., October 16—[Special.]—At a meeting held here on October 13 sand and gravel dealers of Dallas and other points in the State organized the Texas Sand and Gravel Association, with B. O. Johnson, president, and E. Guy Sutton, business manager. The Dallas branch, together with similar branches in Houston and San Antonio, was used for a nucleus for the State organization.

Mr. Sutton, business manager, told the association that preference had been accorded the coal interests by a ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of open cars.

"As long as this condition exists, building of any kind will be practically stopped, for the producers will be unable to supply the contractors with sand and gravel, and these commodities are absolutely necessary for construction," he said.

"The sand and gravel men practically control the situation, and unless the railroads release some of the cars now being held idle in large numbers on storage tracks, the producers can refuse to supply the one material needed for all buildings. There will be a shortage of cars for the next 10 years," he predicted, "but with the proper distribution no one business will suffer."

SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXHIBIT AT CHEMICAL SHOW A SUCCESS.

Its Origin and Purpose and Possible Results.

By ROBERT F. LA BARRON, Cambridge, Mass.

The recent exhibit of the Southern Railway system and Mobile & Ohio Railroad at the Sixth Annual Exposition of Chemical Industries in New York city during the week of September 25 was a pronounced success. It was prepared with the aid of Arthur D. Little, Inc., chemical engineers of Boston, an organization recognized as thoroughly familiar with Southern resources. Considerable favorable comment was heard on the exposition floor during the week as to the desirability of having competent and impartial technical advice available at an exhibit of this character and assisting in its preparation. The origin and purpose of this step on the part of the Southern Railway, together with the manner in which the exhibit material was collected, caused speculation in many quarters, and it is with a view to answering some of these queries that the following material is presented.

The purpose was to introduce to the general public the varied character, quantity and significance of the mineral and chemical resources which are distributed along the lines of the Southern system. Some of these resources are now being utilized as rapidly as economic conditions permit. Others are in the youthful stage of industry, while many are still dormant, known as facts but undiscovered as opportunities. To point out possible combinations of these various basic materials, together with adjoining power developments, in the high hope that something of their possibilities might arouse the interest of potential manufacturers along the Southern lines, was the goal of the Southern Railway Development Service, under whose charge and direction the exhibit was produced.

The exhibit was confined almost exclusively to representative samples of raw materials from the regions tapped by the Southern lines and to various maps pointing out the location of these materials and their correlative significance in connection with hydroelectric power development in the South. To impress this point more firmly in mind, three large maps occupied prominent positions. One of these showed the coal fields in conjunction with Southern Railroad lines, with hydro-electric power development stations and with transmission lines. One could not but be impressed by the overlapping network of red transmission lines and black railroad lines closely adjoining or covering an extensive carboniferous background. Another map showed the location of the various metallic resources of the South in conjunction with the lines of the Southern system. Still another showed in a similar manner the non-metallic resources. Representative samples from these regions were secured, in many instances, by an economic geologist and a chemical engineer from Arthur D. Little, Inc. In a sense, these samples represented more than inert pieces of material, for the deposits from which they came were in most instances personally known to these technical men. The geologist was able to give an opinion on the particular sample or deposit from the standpoint of commercial exploitation, while the chemical engineer could do the same regarding the product from the mining stage to the marketing of the finished article. In this manner the samples were given a background not often found in such exhibits. In all this work assistance of extreme value was given by the local representatives of the Southern Railway Development Service and by various local people in the different regions.

It is perfectly proper and logical to inquire how far the exhibit substantiated the premises on which it was built; or, in other words, to what extent it accomplished its purpose. To answer this question fairly requires a consideration of the functions of a railroad development service in the sphere of transportation. A railroad exists mainly on its freight income, while its freight income is, in turn, dependent on the industries (agriculture and manufacturing) situated along its line. To obtain the maximum income at the lowest rates, these industries must be so situated as to keep the volume of traffic flowing in both directions at something like an even balance, otherwise a great amount of empty hauling is bound to arise. Railroad tariffs are often influenced in large measure by this lack of balance, and attempt to correct it. But making rates to meet this unbalanced situation is not an economic solution of the problem in a broad sense. It is better for all con-

cerned that the industries themselves be built and placed in such a manner as to help rather than to hinder the maintenance of balanced traffic. From the standpoint of immediate gain, it may be better policy for a railroad to increase its volume of freight in one direction and then to haul its cars over the return trip at a very low rate or for nothing, which means at great expense, but in the long run such an adjustment is bound to cause a strained economic condition which does not endure. While it is true that many factors properly influence the location of industries, it is, nevertheless, also true that the freight problem could be materially improved by a more careful consideration of the location of plant sites from the standpoint of transportation facilities. The resulting gain would be reflected both in the balance-sheet of the railroad and in the transportation costs of the industries.

To bring about such balance of traffic involves a sound knowledge of economic, engineering and technical principles on the part of the railroad development service. The department must know the resources of its territory, their possibility of economic and industrial development, and it must understand the economics of transportation. It must be a sales organization in the sense that one of its duties involves the proper display of wares before the potential investor. In all this work, technical and engineering advice is absolutely necessary. In the early days of railroads in this country, during the process of agricultural development, generalities were sufficient to bring the man of the soil and his family to the new territory. There is a great difference, however, between inducing a farmer to settle on untried land and persuading a corporation to build a mining or manufacturing establishment adjacent to newly-opened mineral deposits. To accomplish the latter, the issue must be met with a new prospectus, in which the information asked for must be definite and specific and expressed in the terms of economics and engineering as we know them today.

To induce industries to establish themselves in such co-ordinated localities is a task that cannot be accomplished in a month or a year. It requires a decade. But in making an initial step in this direction the Southern Railroad has pioneered a new movement, the significance of which is yet to be realized.

Whether the exhibit paid for itself or not will probably be answered in the affirmative very shortly by the establishment of enough new plants to have made the effort worth while. But whether its greater purpose, which is the development of industrial establishments so located along its lines that the great advantage of balanced traffic will accrue to the industries themselves, to the railroad and the territory which it serves, rests in the lap of the future. It will take time and study in the light of science to bring this about.

Million Dollars for Presbyterian Schools in the Virginias.

Charleston, W. Va., October 18—[Special.]—A total of \$1,000,000 will be given to the educational institutions of the Presbyterian Church in the States of Virginia and West Virginia by the West Virginia churches within the jurisdiction of the West Virginia Synod, South. The sum above named will be distributed among the various educational institutions as follows:

Davis & Elkins College at Elkins, W. Va.	\$500,000
Lewisburg Seminary, Lewisburg, W. Va.	300,000
Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.	50,000
Assembly Training School, Richmond, Va.	10,000
Davis-Stuart Orphanage	100,000
West Virginia Synodical School	40,000

The \$1,000,000 will be raised and distributed in 1920 and 1921.

Farmers Planning Big Creamery Enterprise.

Farmers and others interested in the agricultural development of the country around Monroe, La., are planning to build a large creamery and to develop Monroe into an important dairy center. They are members of the North Louisiana Farmers' Association and the Monroe Dairy Association, with John B. Filhol, W. W. McDonald and B. N. Jackson as the committee in charge. It is proposed to have farmers pledge milk from 600 cows for the creamery, and bankers of Monroe have expressed their willingness to extend loans totaling \$50,000 to farmers desirous of buying additional cows for supplying the creamery.

Model Fertilizer Plant Nearing Completion

MANY SPECIAL FEATURES OF CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT IN NEW PLANT SOON TO BE PLACED IN OPERATION IN CURTIS BAY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT OF BALTIMORE.

By CARROLL E. WILLIAMS.

One of the most modern and labor-saving fertilizer plants in the country is fast nearing completion at Curtis Bay, Baltimore, for use of the Piedmont-Mount Airy Guano Company. It is being constructed and placed in operation by the Chemical Construction Co. of Charlotte, N. C., after their own plans. This plant will contain a number of special features in design of equipment, including a pneumatic device for unloading boats, a concrete silo for storing phosphate rock, new type of acidulating plant and an entirely new system for conveying and mixing fertilizer ingredients.

The plant is located on Curtis Creek, south of the main Curtis Bay section, near the mammoth storage depot of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, and adjacent to the new plant of the Armour Fertilizer Works, recently placed in operation. The main building is 160 feet wide and 500 feet long, of steel and concrete construction and entirely fireproof. The sides and roof are of galvanized-iron construction, with a large percentage of glass in steel sash, giving plenty of light, in addition to two eight-foot sections of corrugated wire glass placed on either side of the peak of the roof on the main building bay. The building consists of a main bay 70 feet high at the peak and 52 feet high at its lowest point, being 80 feet wide. On the south side of the building the roof is continued on the same slope to the width of the building, 160 feet, at which point it is 23 feet high. The foundations and floor are of reinforced concrete, the northern foundation being used as a retaining wall for stored materials in the main bay. The steel of the south side of the building proper is supported by concrete columns. The southern wall is also solid, and supports a six-inch reinforced concrete platform 10 feet wide, the space beneath being used for storage purposes and for placing machinery where it will be somewhat protected. The shipping platform runs the full length of the building, and is covered by the projection of the main factory roof. It is provided with sliding pressed steel doors, permitting the storage of materials for shipment without the danger of exposure to weather. It is placed four feet above the ground, so that the floor level of cars on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad siding will be about right for the easy unloading and loading of goods. There are two parallel tracks alongside the building.

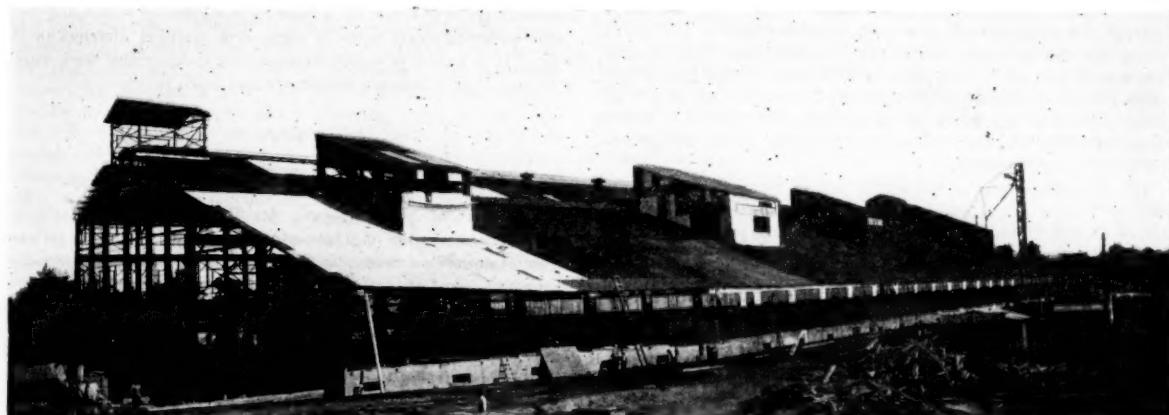
The southern lean-to has upon it four elevator towers for mixing and bagging goods. Adjoining the main plant, and directly east of it, is the acidulating unit, a structure of steel and reinforced concrete, with roof of flat concrete slab design, 40x50 feet, 52 feet at its highest point and sloping to 39 feet. Directly in front of this building is a storage silo for phosphate rock used in manufacturing acid phosphate. It is of reinforced concrete, with a nine-inch wall, 40 feet in diameter and 80 feet high, having

a concrete roof and providing for the storage of 4500 tons of material. Rock will be discharged into this silo from a hopper placed alongside an elevator which lifts the rock from below. Through an outlet at the bottom of the silo, rock will be permitted to run into another elevator, which will lift it to run into rock mills situated directly in front of the silo. Here it will be ground to the proper fineness and delivered from the mills into the main factory building by means of a spiral conveyor, and thence to hoppers placed above the hot dens, where it will be made into acid phosphate.

The hot dens, which are temporary, are located in the extreme northeast corner of the main bay. They are of heavy timber construction, one of the features being a movable top upon which is placed the mixing pans for mixing the acid and phosphate rock preparatory to its being dumped into the dens for "cooking." This will enable mixing to go on in one bin while the other is being emptied by means of an electric crane fitted with grab bucket. Above each hot den is a large hopper of wood to receive the dust after it is ground in the acidulating plant.

The replacement of the present hot dens will be made next year with a Forbis revolving den, the first of its kind to be built in Baltimore or vicinity. This will permit of continuous mixing, denning and discharging throughout 24 hours of the day. It is built of reinforced concrete, with a concrete floor supported by steel wheels that revolve upon circular steel tracks. It has an outside diameter of 40 feet and an inner wall 25 feet diameter, providing a space of about 13½ feet wide for mixed goods, the area within the inner wall being made up of steel spiders to reinforce the den. The center portion also acts as a pivot about which the den revolves. It is about 14 feet high, and has an air-tight cover to prevent escape of gases. The mixer is supported above the top of the den and has a sealed opening to prevent escape of gas when mixing as the den revolves. The walls are nine inches thick, and heavily reinforced. The den is discharged by an elevator dropped into the den to near the floor level in such a manner that as it revolves the elevator buckets barely scrape the phosphate, thereby taking but a small portion of the material each time, for the den is so geared to a five-horse-power electric motor that it makes but one revolution every 24 hours. Hence the phosphate obtained is of almost uniform analysis, since the elevator buckets cut into every layer of the mixed phosphate evenly and regularly. These dens have been installed and operated very successfully in a number of Southern plants.

The entire main bay of the building will be devoted almost exclusively to storage of materials. A 6½-ton 5-motor Shepard electric crane with a span of 80 feet has been installed to handle materials in this building. It is cage-controlled, and fitted with a double line

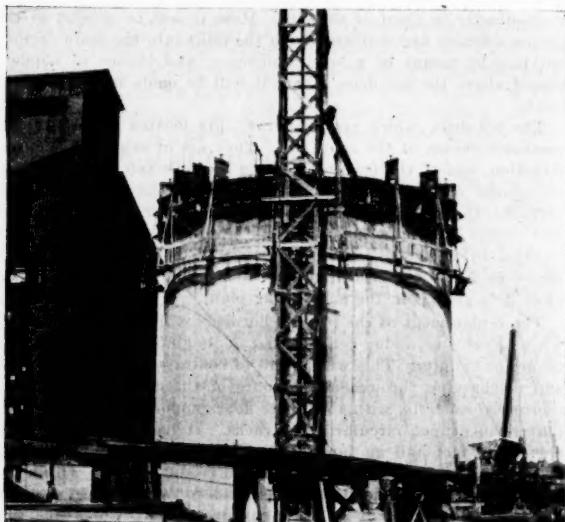


MAIN FACTORY BUILDING OF PIEDMONT-MT. AIRY GUANO COMPANY.

to a two and one-half cubic yard Hayward bucket. An extensive belt conveying system is planned for this bay, material to be moved to it by the electric crane and conveyed thence to desired points. A monorail system will be installed in the lean-to for conveying materials there.

In each of the four elevator houses previously mentioned will be a bagging unit, having two bagging hoppers giving an output of 40 tons hourly for each unit.

The handling of incoming and outgoing goods involves a big feature of design in this plant. Incoming goods will be handled almost entirely by overhead third-rail cars. The operation of the electric crane necessitated the installation of a motor generator



STORAGE SILO WITH CAPACITY OF 4500 TONS PHOSPHATE ROCK.

set, and one has been provided of such output as to take care of the operation of the cranes and cars combined on direct current. The cars will carry their own load and be 27-inch gauge. The third-rail system will for the most part run in the lean-to rather than in the main bay proper, but near the center of the 500-foot side of the building will be placed five steel hoppers placed near the southern side of the main bay and above the big belt conveyor mentioned previously. These hoppers are so placed that cars with incoming material may discharge directly into them by switching onto a track above from the tracks in the lean-to, and thereby permit of the discharge of the material on the belt conveyor for distribution throughout the plant. The track will leave the building at the eastern end in the lean-to section, and, passing over the acidulating plant and around the concrete silo, will run to the wharf on a level with the point of exit from the building, which is about 27 feet above the first floor level. A heavy timber structure will support the tracks outside the building, but inside the factory columns will give permanent support to the tracks, which will run to within 40 feet of the western end of the lean-to. The tracks will pass above three steel hoppers on the pier proper, so that should it be desired to reship materials just coming into the plant, it will be possible to do so without first having to receive them and then rehandle. Automatic weighing scales will be provided on the pier tracks.

On the extreme end of the wharf will be located the unloading device. This will be installed by the Dust Collecting & Conveying Co. of Cleveland, O. It consists of two pneumatic units, with two intakes to a unit, and two elevators for lifting the materials to hoppers to discharge into cars on the third-rail system above. Both of these units will be operated at once when a ship is being unloaded, and together they will unload 60 tons an hour throughout the ship. However, the capacity of each unit will be such that during the early stages of unloading, when the hatches are filled with materials, the capacity will be about 60 tons per unit.

The wharf is of wood pile construction, with timber floor, and contains about 7000 square feet of space. Ships will be able to tie up at both the northern and eastern sides of the wharf.

The plant was moved to its present location from the Locust Point section after the old site was sold to the American Sugar Refining Co. for erection of its mammoth plant now under construction. A large part of the old plant was dismantled and brought to the new Curtis Bay plant for use. Much lumber for temporary construction and for use on the wharf was obtained. Acid storage tanks were also brought to the new plant. Because of the speed with which the old plant had to be abandoned, it was necessary to devise means for getting materials from it into the new plant at least expense. Accordingly, after the completion of the wharf a steam-operated stiff-leg derrick, with a two-line grab bucket, was placed upon it and a wooden hopper erected. In unloading barges the material is dumped into the hopper, and thence into storage battery cars that run by gravity from the main shipping platform to the wharf. To assist these cars in negotiating the incline when loaded, a small gasoline hoisting unit was installed. A line is fastened to the front of the cars, and they are pulled up the incline without using their own power until they regain the level platform on which they carry the material to the desired point. Before this runway was completed a small gasoline tractor was used to tow factory dump trucks from the wharf over a temporary wharf into the basement of the factory.

In building the plant it was necessary to excavate over 25,000 cubic yards of dirt. This was utilized in leveling the grounds for future development, and will be used for erection of other units of the plant that may now be needed. The northwest end of the tract being boggy, it was necessary to drive wood piles before going ahead with the foundations.

The Shoemaker-Satterthwaite Bridge Co. of Pottstown, Pa., erected the building and furnished the steel.

The output will be 100,000 tons of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients yearly.

Organized Drainage in South Carolina.

Clemson College, S. C., October 20—[Special.]—Preliminary figures on organized drainage enterprises in South Carolina have been announced by the Census Bureau, showing a total of 154,697 acres of land in organized drainage districts, involving a total cost of \$618,083. These figures are as of December 31, 1919.

It is interesting to note that the drainage areas include 62,427 acres of improved farm land, 73,012 acres of timbered and cut-over land and 19,259 acres of other improved land. The swampy or wet land subject to overflow included in these figures amounts to 5750 acres.

The total land area in South Carolina is 19,516,800 acres, so that the land included in the organized drainage enterprises is only eight-tenths of 1 per cent of the total area, though there are hundreds of thousands of acres, especially in the Coastal Plains section of the State, that could and should be drained for profitable agriculture.

The average cost per acre for organized drainage, according to the above figures, is the very small sum of \$3.99. When this small cost is considered in connection with the wonderful improvement in productivity of the land so drained, it is surprising that much more rapid progress is not made in organizing drainage districts in the State. It is a form of co-operation among farmers and landowners, however, that is meeting with more and more favor.

New Orleans and the Mississippi Valley.

"The Port of New Orleans: Its Relation to the Mississippi Valley," is the title of a pamphlet issued by the New Orleans Association of Commerce. It was prepared by Walter Parker, general manager of the association, and presents a large number of facts, including several pages of valuable statistics relating to the wealth, population, production and capacity of the Mississippi basin, the transportation lines of low resistance and their bearing upon foreign trade, the amount of money invested in port facilities, health work, boat lines, navigation channels and other improvements. Among the items noted is the publicly-owned harbor frontage at New Orleans, amounting to 41 miles.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM OUR READERS

[Publication in this department of letters from our readers does not mean that we either approve or disapprove the views expressed. We believe in a full and frank discussion of the mighty questions of the hour, for only in this way can the truth be found. Therefore we often publish letters with which we do not agree.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

Should Gold Production Be Artificially Stimulated?

GEORGE E. PUTNAM, Chicago.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD of September 30 contained a front-page editorial entitled "World's Decreasing Gold Supply Demands Immediate Consideration," in which it is contended that since decreasing gold output has always meant poverty, and increasing gold supplies have produced prosperity, the governments of the world should "spend money with the utmost freedom to find gold and mine it wherever it can be found, regardless of the cost, for the prosperity produced by an abundant supply of gold would far exceed the cost of thus increasing its output."

It is true that gold production has greatly declined. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that mining costs have risen, along with the general rise in prices since 1914, while the price of gold at the mints has remained the same. Ever since the legislation of 1834-1837, which fixed the weight of our standard gold dollars, an ounce of pure gold at the United States mints has been the exact equivalent of \$20.67 $\frac{1}{2}$. The quantity of gold in a gold dollar has remained fixed for the same reason that our mile, yardstick and other standard measurements of distance or weight have remained fixed. A standard that is constantly changing falls short of the requirements of a standard. It is true, furthermore, that bank reserves are low in practically every country, although the banks have more gold in their vaults than ever before. Reserves are low simply because the volume of bank loans has been allowed to expand too far during the past four or five years of rising prices. In order to protect their reserves bankers have been obliged to raise their discount rates, and this has had the effect of producing a slack condition in business, lowering prices, increasing the number of business failures and threatening unemployment.

The question at issue is this: Should we continue to slacken our former pace and eventually get back to a healthy state of lower prices by letting the gold reserves work out their own salvation, or should something be done by the Government to increase the gold reserves so that we could return to prosperity on the basis of the present price level?

If the latter course is preferred, the Government could do what the gold miners have repeatedly suggested that it should do; namely, raise the mint price of gold—make an ounce of gold convertible into \$40, instead of \$20.67 $\frac{1}{2}$. There can be no question that such an act of Congress would stimulate gold mining and produce a period of so-called prosperity. It would make two dollars grow where one grew before, raise prices, stimulate business activity, increase bank loans and eventually lower bank reserves. Then it would be necessary for the banks to raise their discount rates. Price recession would begin, weak firms would fail, and we should be in precisely the same predicament that we are in now. To relieve matters arbitrarily it would be necessary to raise again the mint price of gold and repeat the whole cycle of rising prices and prosperity ad infinitum. What one group would be gaining from such artificial prosperity, another group would be losing. Bondholders, for instance, receive a fixed income in dollars. If, through rising prices, the purchasing power of a dollar falls, the bondholder loses. The whole creditor class would be victimized by cheap dollars, while the debtor class would be the beneficiary. This is precisely the kind of injustice which the 16 to 1 proposal in 1896 contemplated.

The truth of the matter is that business moves in cycles. Anything—such as increased gold output—which tends to produce a period of prosperity produces also a period of overexpansion, and sets into operation the forces that bring on a reaction. A period of depression is required to reduce interest rates, wages and the prices of raw material before business can go forward again. Such alternating periods of prosperity and depression

have been the rule ever since the factory supplanted the workshop, and there is no known method of avoiding them.

It now seems that business has passed through a period of intoxicating prosperity and is face to face with the necessity of getting readjusted to a lower price level. The best interests of all will be served if the process of readjustment takes place gradually and orderly. If, however, the Government should adopt any arbitrary measures to stimulate gold production, or to maintain prices by reducing the weight of the gold dollar, it would merely postpone the inevitable reaction. At the same time, it would be a party to the business of legally defrauding the creditor classes and of making our standard of contracts a football of class interests.

The fundamental fact is that the world does not live on gold. It lives on goods. We are prosperous in proportion to the number of goods we have and can enjoy, not in proportion to the number of gold dollars, dollar bills or rouble bills that a government turns out. If we are not prosperous at present, it is because the war diverted industry from the production of essentials to the production of destruction; and through a process of liberal credit extension our price level, together with interest rates and wages, has since reached a point where production could not go forward in the face of declining demand. High prices have forced economy and readjustment. Where there has been inflation there must be deflation. Those who were the beneficiaries of the former will be adversely affected by the latter.

Under these conditions is it the proper function of a government to interfere with the weight of the dollar or to stimulate by any other means the mining of gold, which, as Edison says, is fit only for filling teeth and gilding picture frames?

The Gas Field in Kleberg County, Texas.

MARCUS PHILLIPS, Secretary Kleberg County Commercial Club, Kingsville, Tex.

In the last issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD I see a splendid account of the immense gas reservoir at Amarillo, in the extreme northwestern portion of Texas. Probably it will also interest those who have their thoughts turned toward factory sites to know that in extreme Southern Texas more than 700 miles from Amarillo, there is another large gas field tapped at Kingsville, in Kleberg county, Texas. Just 40 miles away some years ago the famous White Point gas wells blew in near Corpus Christi, and this year, at practically the same depth, while the Kleberg County Oil & Gas Co. was engaged in making a test for oil, 10,000,000-cubic-foot gasser came in. Realizing the probable importance of the gas for industrial and manufacturing purposes to this section on account of the mild climate and comparatively cheap Mexican labor, an analysis of the gas was made, which proved it to contain 985 British thermal heat units per cubic foot. It also registered a "rock" pressure of 925 pounds. The company, which was composed of local business men, "moved over" to carry on their tests for oil, and proceeded to conserve this gas and lay a pipe line for seven miles into the city of Kingsville. Today the gas is being used by the two ice factories, the power plant which furnishes the city with its lights, and is to be carried to the roundhouse and machine shops of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railway Co. According to the franchise from the city, the lines will be laid for domestic uses within the next 12 months.

Kingsville has just finished gathering an 8200-bale cotton crop from 9000 acres of land, and some of this cotton is long staple. Efforts will be made to get at least half of the acreage planted in long staple next year. We want a textile mill of some kind. The local business men and farmers are anxious to subscribe at least 50 per cent of the stock.

THE IRON AND STEEL SITUATION

Marking Time in Steel Trade—Talk of Banking Iron Furnaces—Decline in Prices for Connellsville Coke.

Pittsburgh, Pa., October 25—[Special.]—The American steel trade (except the Steel Corporation, which is conservative at all times) is notably one of moods. When conditions are good, the steel producers look at things optimistically and see them better than they are, while when conditions are poor they look at them pessimistically and see them worse than they are. This would be a time for the producers to change from an optimistic to a pessimistic viewpoint, because demand has disappeared and prices are falling, but that is not the viewpoint. The producers admit that conditions as to prices were artificial during the period of steel scarcity, and were such as to keep many buyers out of the market. They welcome a readjustment that will put business on a safe and sound basis and bring out demand again. It is considered obvious that there is plenty of business to be done when prices and costs are made right.

Construction Work Light.

The Bridge Builders' and Structural Society reports bookings of fabricated steel contracts in September at 43 per cent of the shop fabricating capacity, against 40 per cent in August, 50 per cent in July, and an average of 72 per cent during the first six months of the year. There is no reason for supposing that the price of steel itself is particularly objectionable to investors contemplating engaging in works of permanent construction. Before steel in general became plentiful structural shapes were easily to be had. The Steel Corporation's price of 2.45 cents was only 63 per cent above the 10-year pre-war average prices, while several independents were willing to sell at 3.10 cents, or 106 per cent advance. Other construction materials were much higher, proportionately, and investors had to look at the cost of the structure as a whole. Money, moreover, has been commanding exceptionally high rates. For construction work to be stimulated, therefore, the steel market itself has little readjusting to do. A decline in the independent price to 2.45 cents would probably leave investors with no complaint as to the cost of steel.

Freight Car Deadlock.

The situation as to freight-car buying seems to be misunderstood in considerable part. A common view, apparently, is that the chief obstacle to car buying by the railroads is the money situation. That, of course, is important, for on account of the senseless continuance of the Federal taxing system the railroads would have to pay too high rates for money. With tax-free bonds yielding 5 to 6 per cent, the investors to whom the railroads must go for money require over 7 per cent from the railroads in order to pay the income tax and still have as much return left, as is obtainable on tax-free bonds. The Esch-Cummins or Transportation Act is good by itself, with its guarantee of 5½ or 6 per cent return on railroad property, but the income tax law spoils the matter, since the railroads would have to pay out more than they would get. However, some purchases would yield large returns, and there is another reason why freight cars are not being bought. That reason is the price. Generally speaking, a standard open-top steel car of 50 tons capacity is quoted at about \$3400, while a careful study by buyers has developed the conclusion that the price should not be over \$2700. No particular fault is found with the cost of the steel, or with the profit the car builders, who are really assemblers, desire, but much fault is found with the prices demanded for many of the parts and accessories the car builder must buy. The claim is made, though the writer cannot vouch for this particular statement, that some of the parts are priced at six to nine times the pre-war price. It has been stated repeatedly that the United States Steel Corporation itself needs a large number of freight cars, yet the Corporation does not buy. Obviously, in the Corporation's case, it cannot be the price of steel that is objected to, for the Corporation itself would furnish the steel.

Declining Steel Prices.

In last report it was noted that there were instances of the highest-priced steel sellers becoming the lowest-priced among the independents, and in the past week further instances of this condition have developed. The point is that the highest-priced sellers,

during the period of scarcity, had relatively clear order-books, or they could not have gotten such high prices, and now they are naturally left without business, while mills that pursued a more conservative policy still have much business on books. Two Western plate mills, for illustration, have quoted 2.65 cents and 2.75 cents, respectively, when the general run of independent plate mills are quoting 3 to 3.25 cents. It is even related that the representative of one mill has offered to do \$1 a ton below any price quoted elsewhere. The Steel Corporation price is 2.65 cents.

Last Monday morning the Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Co. began quoting merchant steel bars in rounds, flats and squares at 2.35 cents, which is the Steel Corporation price. The same day many of the other producers learned of the development, and all were fully cognizant of the situation on Tuesday. With no known exceptions thus far, the other independents have refrained not only from meeting the cut, but even from reducing prices at all, their quotations ranging from 3 to 3.25 cents. There is a very considerable volume of business on independent mill books at about 3 cents, while the Steel Corporation has a very large volume at its price of 2.35 cents. Bars were, and are, considered one of the very strongest items in the list of steel products.

Hot-rolled strips have sold at 5 cents and cold-rolled strips at 8 cents, marking declines from \$10 a ton from the market as regularly quoted in August, while some small lots for early delivery had been sold at still higher prices.

Many of the independent steel producers expected to secure some definite information, through the medium of attending the American Iron and Steel Institute meeting last Friday, as to what the Steel Corporation's price policy is going to be. Certainly no information was given publicly, but some ideas may have been gathered up. The independents would have a long way to drop to get down to the Industrial Board prices of March 21, 1919, to which the Steel Corporation has adhered, but even in the past couple months there have been recurrent rumors that the Steel Corporation would advance its prices slightly, say \$3 to \$4 a ton, thus bridging the gap a little bit. A horizontal advance in Steel Corporation prices is, however, rather improbable, for the reason that costs and competitive conditions have greatly changed since the Industrial Board schedule was promulgated, and under present conditions one Industrial Board price might be relatively high and another relatively low. For instance, it cannot be said that prices of 2.65 cents for plates and \$3.25 for nails are equally fair. If 2.65 cents is not too high for plates, \$3.25 is altogether too low for nails, and vice versa. Similarly, if \$7 is not too high for tinplate, 5.70 cents for galvanized sheets is too low, and vice versa.

Pig Iron and Coke Decline.

Bessemer pig-iron last August advanced to \$48.50, valley, and in recent weeks the market has been altogether nominal at that price, there being no inquiry to develop a real market. In the past week offerings of Bessemer iron have been made at \$47, valley, setting a new market price. No actual sales are reported except of one carload lot, which went at \$47. Basic iron, which had also reached \$48.50 in August, sold recently at \$45, and last week's report recorded offers of iron at \$42 by three producers, with a sale by a middleman at \$40. In the past week sales at \$40, involving a total of perhaps 4000 or 5000 tons, have been made by producers at \$40, and this makes the market for the time being. No inquiry has developed in foundry iron to make a new market, and the market price is quoted at \$47, valley, at which figure a few small lots were sold.

There is no reason to suppose that the rate of pig-iron consumption has decreased greatly, or that the rate of production has increased greatly, but enough has occurred to alter the situation completely. Two or three months ago consumers were buying prompt lots because deliveries on contract were insufficient. Now, the contract deliveries seem more than sufficient. At any rate, a number of furnaces have received instructions from customers to curtail the rate of shipment, and several furnaces contemplate banking or blowing out. Banking is preferred, as that would give opportunity for further study of the course of trade, and it does not cost much more to bank and then blow out than to blow out at once.

The change of attitude on the part of these furnaces has had a startling effect on the Connellsville coke market. The furnaces

involved desire to use up their stocks of coke before going out, and at the same time wish to have less coke in transit at the present time. Accordingly they have been buying less spot coke in the open market and some have instructed coke operators to decrease shipments on contract. As a result, in the past week the spot furnace coke market has declined \$3 a ton, from \$17 to \$14. Further declines are expected. The average price of spot furnace coke in May, 1915, was \$1.50.

Improvement in Coal Production.

The total output of soft coal during the week of October 16 was, with one exception, the greatest in any week since the armistice, according to the weekly report of the United States Geological Survey. Preliminary estimates place production at 12,135,000 net tons, an increase of 44,000 tons over the preceding week. That 12,135,000 tons is a large weekly production will be appreciated from the fact that, except for the period of maximum activity in the summer of the war year 1918, it has been surpassed but twice during the time over which records of weekly output extend. A production of 12,143,000 tons was attained in early December, 1917, and in the last full week before the coal strike of 1919 an even greater output—13,140,000 tons—was reached. With the single exception of the latter, the week of October 16, 1920, stands as the maximum since the armistice.

The average production per working day was 2,022,000 tons.

Production during the first 246 working days of the last four years has been as follows (in net tons):

1917.....	438,190,000	1919.....	376,511,000
1918.....	472,891,000	1920.....	428,339,000

The year 1920 is thus about 10,000,000 tons behind 1917, and about 44,500,000 tons behind 1918, but is nearly 52,000,000 tons ahead of 1919. In this connection it should be remembered that production during 1918 exceeded consumption and provided for a net addition to consumers' stocks by the end of the year of approximately 30,000,000 tons. In 1919 the condition was reversed; consumption exceeded production, and there was a net draft on stocks of perhaps 40,000,000 tons for the year.

Steady improvement in the production of anthracite is indicated by the record of shipments originated on the principal anthracite-carrying roads. Loadings for the week ended October 16 were 36,114 cars, an increase of 153 cars. This suggests a total production, including mine fuel and sales to local trade, of 1,855,000 net tons, the largest in any week since last July. Current production, however, is still short of that maintained at this season a year ago, when a weekly rate of 1,925,000 net tons was attained.

The output of beehive coke continued to fluctuate a little above the 400,000-ton mark during the week ended October 16. The total production is estimated on the basis of shipments over the principal coke-carrying roads at 403,000 tons, an increase of 3000 tons over the revised figure of production for the preceding week. In the Connellsville region, as reported by the Courier of Connellsville, Pa., the output was practically stationary, amounting to 213,265 tons.

The cumulative production since the beginning of the year now stands at 16,874,000 tons, an increase over 1919 of 1,389,000 tons, or 9.0 per cent.

Continued recovery in the movement to the Lakes brought the dumpings for the week ended October 16 up to 1,104,384 tons. With the exception of the last week of August, this was the best performance of the year. That it is still short of what the ports have handled in the past is seen from comparison of this tonnage with the corresponding week of 1918, when 1,132,000 tons were dumped.

The cumulative Lake movement from the beginning of the season now stands at 17,824,000 net tons as against 22,744,000 in 1917, 25,300,000 in 1918, and 20,743,000 in 1919. The year 1920 is therefore still behind its predecessors. In comparison with 1917 the decrease is 22 per cent; with 1918, 30 per cent, and with 1919, 14 per cent.

The present week (October 18-23) opened with an excess of cars standing at the ports awaiting dumping. On Tuesday morning, October 19, there were 11,004 cars of soft coal on hand, a figure greater than normal, as shown by the statement of cars on hand at recent dates, as reported by the American Railroad Association.

Cars of bituminous coal dumped over tidewater piers during the week ended October 9 numbered 26,357. Of this, 8565 cars were handled at New York, 4061 at Philadelphia, 5176 at Baltimore, 8328 at Hampton Roads, and 227 at Charleston.

Measured in tons, the tidewater movement during the week ended Sunday, October 17, increased slightly. The total quantity of bituminous coal handled at tide is reported to the Geological Survey by the Tidewater Bituminous Coal Statistical Bureau at 1,301,000 net tons. There was an increase of 8000 tons in the amount consigned to New England, but a decrease in the tonnage for bunker and local account. Exports were 615,000 tons, or at the rate of 2,640,000 net tons per month.

Receipts of American coal in Canada during the month of September are reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as follows (in net tons): Anthracite, 371,626; bituminous, 1,787,455.

The 1920 movement of anthracite to Canada is behind 1917 and 1919, but exceeds the six-year average from 1914-19 by 188,000 tons, or 5.4 per cent.

The bituminous movement, while much behind 1917 and 1918, is likewise ahead of the six-year average. Against an average of 9,342,000 tons in the first nine months of 1914-19, the year 1920 shows 10,144,000 tons, an increase of 802,000 tons, or 8.6 per cent.

Steel Lumber Construction Lessens Fire Hazard.

Aside from the safety to human life, one would naturally think that because of the high cost of building these days every precaution would be taken to reduce the fire hazard in building construction. B. W. Blake, Lexington Building, Baltimore, district representative for the National Pressed Steel Co. of Massillon, O., reports a growing interest on the part of builders of homes to secure better protection from fire than has been offered by the old type of dwelling construction. In the past the high cost of such construction for home-building purposes has been the stumbling-block. Mr. Blake states that at an extra cost of from \$25 to \$200 per dwelling homes may be made measurably fire safe, saving hundreds of thousands of dollars and many lives annually.

Steel lumber floor construction is a combination of steel joists, metal lath and a thin concrete slab. Steel lumber was designed primarily to take the place of wood joists and studs in floor and partition construction. It was reasoned that metal lath, which is attached directly to the steel lumber, would provide a construction which would entirely eliminate combustible material. With the use of steel lumber floor construction it is said a light-weight, fire-proof and indestructible building can be constructed at slightly increased cost over wood and of less cost than previously developed types of fire-safe construction.

Steel lumber was first introduced to the building industry in 1906. Since that time it has been used in practically every type of building, offices, schools, apartment-houses, theaters, churches, warehouses, etc. Fabricators of steel lumber and designers of structures using steel lumber report contracts for group housing plans in many States.

Glass Products Plant to Begin Operations.

Huntington, W. Va., October 22—[Special.]—Finishing touches having been put on the construction of the plant begun last spring for the Superior Glass Products Co. in this city, arrangements have been perfected to begin operations on Monday, October 26. Members of the new industries committee of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce will have a part in the ceremonies incidental to the opening of the plant, the principal products of which will be automobile shades, headlights, laboratory glasses, oval and straight picture-frame glass and other product specialties. About 125 men will be employed by the new concern.

To Build Marine Engines in Florida.

Three types of marine engines to meet the needs of vessels plying the waters around Titusville, Fla., will be manufactured by the Superior Motor Works. This company is now of Jackson, Mich., and it has decided to remove its plant to Titusville, with about 30 families of employees.

Good Roads and Streets

South Carolina Roads Commission Adopts State System Embracing 3000 Miles of Highways.

Columbia, S. C., October 22—[Special.]—A State system of more than 3000 miles of highway has been adopted by the State Highway Commission, according to announcement just made. It includes roads which the system hopes to have under its maintenance at some future date. However, only about 600 miles of these roads are already constructed. A total of 351 miles have been taken over for construction. On 200 miles work of construction according to State standards is under way.

Maintenance agreements are fast being signed by the highway department with counties of the State, and the announcement is now made of several new agreements.

An agreement with Spartanburg county calls for the maintenance of 46 miles of roads, and \$17,159 is to be turned over to the county at once for this work. The roads to be maintained are the Duncan road, for 15 miles; the Cowpens road, 7 miles; the Cedar Spring road, 2 miles; the Shesnee road, 15 miles; to the North Carolina line, 7 miles. About \$5000 of the money is to be used for equipment and signs. Agreement with Bamberg county calls for the maintenance of 18 miles of the Bamberg-Allendale road, \$7000 being turned over to the county. An agreement with Allendale county calls for the construction, not maintenance, of the Barnwell road, with \$2994 allotted. Agreement with Pickens county calls for maintenance of the Greenville-Pickens road, 17.3 miles; Pickens-Liberty road, 6.3 miles, and the Easley road, 5.8 miles, with \$6745 allotted. Union county has entered agreement with the Highway Commission whereby the State will reconstruct two miles of the Union-Laurens road and three miles of the Lockhart road, \$13,000 going to the county from the State highway funds. Agreement with Chesterfield calls for the maintenance of 2.14 miles of the Cheraw-Society Hill road and construction of the Chesterfield road, the county getting \$8370. Dorchester's agreement calls for the construction of Rosinville-Orangeburg road, four miles, and the Orangeburg-Four Hole Swamp road, 12 miles, the county getting \$3453. The Williamsburg county agreement calls for no maintenance, but for construction of the Kingstreet-Florence road, the county getting \$5799.

\$115,000,000 Invested in Automobiles in South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C., October 17—[Special.]—More than \$115,000,000 is invested in automobiles in South Carolina, or more than twice the investment in banks and nearly as much as the investment in textile industries, according to a statement issued today by the South Carolina Highway Commission. The State consumed more than 32,000,000 gallons of gasoline in 1919. The statement from the highway department follows:

"An estimate of the cost of automobiles and trucks now registered in South Carolina, if based on an average of \$1275 per car, which is considered conservative, places the investment in motor cars within the State at present at no less than \$115,400,250. It is interesting to notice by way of comparison that our investment in all the banks of the State combined aggregates only a little more than \$42,000,000, of which approximately \$24,000,000 is capital stock and \$18,000,000 is surplus. Our textile manufactures represent an investment of about \$117,000,000, while the total amount of capital invested in all industries in South Carolina last year was slightly more than \$201,000,000. This serves to give some idea of the importance already assumed by pleasure and commercial cars, because of the money value alone which they reflect, and it demonstrates most conclusively the need for a system of roads in the State good all the year 'round; a necessity that grows almost imperative if we stop to consider the enormous loss to the citizens of the State occasioned by roads such as we have enjoyed (?) in the past.

It is an admitted fact that the average life of an automobile traveling over bad roads is only from two to three years, whereas on good roads the average period of usefulness may be prolonged to six or eight, and even ten years, and, moreover, the consumption of gasoline, oils and tires and other expenses of upkeep is reduced

fully 33½ per cent. When we note that during 1919 this State consumed more than 32,000,000 gallons of gasoline, and for nine months of 1920 we have used 31,857,830 gallons, not to mention other items of expense, it becomes self-evident that roads properly constructed and maintained will bring about a tremendous saving to the automobile-using public in both the cost of operation and the deterioration of cars."

Millions of Government Funds Available for Road Building in West Virginia.

Charleston, W. Va., October 25—[Special.]—The total amount of State and Federal aid available for road building in West Virginia at the present time, according to a statement made by Major C. P. Fortney, chairman of the State Road Commission, is \$4,385,525, of which \$1,770,159.94 has been paid to date.

Kanawha County ranks first in the amount of State and Federal funds available, \$131,200. Although one of the smaller counties of the State, Pocahontas county ranks second in the amount of State and Federal aid to which it is entitled, the sum being \$121,920; it has already received \$61,239. Randolph county stands third with \$117,405.

Some of the more densely populated counties of West Virginia, which may be regarded as the rich counties of the State because of industrial development, have failed to avail themselves of Federal and State aid to any great extent. For instance, Cabell County, of which Huntington is the county seat, is entitled to only \$19,200, and Ohio County, one of the wealthiest counties in West Virginia, containing Wheeling, the State's largest city, is only entitled to \$40,320 in State and Federal aid funds. In other words, in many instances, the rural counties appear to be engaged in building more roads than some of the larger industrial counties.

Important Highway Construction in Eastern Kentucky.

Whitesburg, Ky., October 25—[Special.]—On November 2 Letcher County will vote for road bonds, which, together with State and Government aid, will make it possible to construct a system of highways, permeating every section of the county and connecting the important industrial and mining towns. This program will obviously require several years for its fulfillment. One of the most important inter-county seat highways now under construction runs between Whitesburg and Hindman, Knott County, an inland town having no railroad, 26 miles west. Nearly six miles of this road has been completed and the county will award additional contracts at once for another section. The State contributed \$100,000 on this highway and promises more.

Another highway will be constructed between this city and Jenkins in the center of the Elkhorn coal fields. At Jenkins a connection will be made with the Mayo Trail which will pass down the Big Sandy, reaching from the Virginia border line at Pound Gap, via Jenkins, Pikeville, Prestonsburg and the other growing towns of the Big Sandy valley to Ashland, about 150 miles. The road from here to Jenkins will be about 20 miles long. Another highway is contemplated from Whitesburg to Harlan, and from Whitesburg to Hazard, the county seat of Perry County. Whitesburg will also be on the proposed Kentucky river highway from the Virginia border line via this city, Hazard, Jackson, Beattyville and the other towns to Winchester, Ky., connecting the mountains with the Blue Grass section.

\$800,000 Federal Aid for Kentucky Roads.

Washington, D. C., October 18—[Special.]—The Department of Agriculture announces that \$800,000 has been granted for road building in Kentucky, which is the largest made during this fiscal year to any State for Federal aid.

The specific projects approved and the amount of Federal aid given each are as follows: The Jackson-Wolfe county road and the Wolfe county line, \$31,887.54; the Louisville and Paducah road between the Meade county line and the Hancock line in Breckenridge county, \$469,456.14; Barboursville-Pineville road between Bardstown and the Bell county line, \$160,323.35; the Dixie Beeline road between Webster county line and the Christian county line, Hopkins county, \$170,150.75; Dixie Beeline road, Henderson county, \$21,634.50.

Including Federal aid and State aid funds, these roads when completed will represent an investment of \$1,600,000.

RAILROADS

\$14,000,000 EQUIPMENT TRUST.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Gets 3700 Cars and 50 Engines—Other Rolling Stock.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will purchase 2200 hopper cars, 1000 boxcars, 500 refrigerator cars and 50 locomotives, through participation in the plan provided for in the new railway act. An equipment trust of \$14,000,000 will be established for this equipment, some of which has been ordered, and bids have been invited for the rest.

Southern Railway is reported in the market for 2500 boxcars with steel center sills and of 40 tons capacity, besides 50 passenger cars and 50 baggage cars.

Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railroad contemplates purchase of 100 flat cars 40 feet long and of 50 tons capacity.

Tennessee Central Railroad has ordered 4 Mikado type superheater locomotives from the American Locomotive Co.

Gulf Coast Lines have ordered five locomotives of the 10-wheel type from the American Locomotive Co.

El Paso & Southwestern Railway is reported to have ordered 75 tank cars of 10,000 gallons capacity from the American Tank Car Corporation.

Coal-Loading Record at Curtis Bay Pier.

All records were broken in the number of cars dumped over the Curtis Bay coal pier of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on October 18, when 910 cars, aggregating 43,000 tons, were unloaded. The best previous record was made October 11, when 734 cars, or 33,000 tons, were dumped in vessels. In addition to this, on October 18 there were also handled at the Locust Point piers, which take care principally of domestic and coastwise traffic, 59 cars, or an aggregate of 3000 tons of coal, making the grand total for the day 46,000 tons.

When the Curtis Bay pier was put in operation, in February, 1917, it had a capacity of 700 tons an hour, or approximately 12,000,000 tons a year. Since then improvements have been added to it, particularly four massive coal trimmers, which facilitate considerably the distribution of coal in the holds of ships. The effectiveness of these trimmers is demonstrated by the remarkable handling of the tonnage recently, which has more than doubled the pier's capacity, as evidenced by the record-breaking performance noted, when over 1700 tons an hour was the average. Of course, to do this everything had to work in unison, and the expedition with which the masters of the vessels put their crafts alongside of the pier and promptly removed them when loaded enabled the accomplishment of the big day's work.

Coal Freight Rates.

Coal freight rates, revised to August 26, 1920, and covering West Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania, have been prepared and issued in large sheet form suitable for hanging upon a wall for convenient reference by the West Virginia Mining News, Charleston, W. Va. They are appropriately classified under the names of the different railroad companies operating in the mining regions of the several States, and then arranged as to mining districts.

A New General Manager.

R. E. Simpson, general superintendent of the northern district of the Southern Railway, Danville, Va., has been promoted to be general manager of the eastern lines of the system with office at Charlotte, N. C., this appointment filling the vacancy caused by the death of W. N. Foreacre.

Improvement in Conditions on Mexican Railroads.

Monterey, Mexico, October 13—[Special.]—The National Railways of Mexico have recently placed orders for more than 1000 cars of lumber and bridge timbers to be used in repairing freight cars and bridges, particularly along the main line from Laredo to the City of Mexico. Business in the country is increasing, and for this reason the railroads are being improved and new equipment

added. During the turbulent period large quantities of materials were accumulated, and recently production has been speeded up, and this, together with the purchasing of large stocks by merchants throughout the country whose supplies had been practically exhausted because of the traffic conditions, has caused the business of the railroads to become brisk. Moreover, plants for the manufacture of building materials and steel products have resumed operation. An indication of the approach of business to a near normal basis is the resumption of through sleeping-car service between San Antonio and the City of Mexico after a lapse of eight years.

In the southern part of the country railroad conditions are not so favorable, the roads there having suffered very severely from depredations of revolutionists and bandits.

More favorable reports have been received concerning the Southern Pacific Railroad operating through the Pacific coast agricultural region.

Mining activity has been resumed in the State of Oaxaca.

\$400,000 Infirmary Building for San Antonio.

Plans for a four-story fireproof building to cost \$400,000 are being prepared for the Santa Rosa Infirmary of San Antonio, Tex., by A. B. Ayres of that city. It will contain 100 patients' rooms and six operating-rooms, and be of reinforced concrete, with brick and terra-cotta trimmings, having floors of tile and marble.

Florida Bee Keepers to Advertise Product.

Bee keeping on a large scale is now under consideration in Florida, and plans are on foot to launch an advertising campaign to dispose of the product. At a recent meeting held in Gainesville 100 of the men most prominent in the industry reported a total of 15,355 colonies of bees. A general census showed that there are 3000 bee keepers in the State.

Great Demand for Office Space in Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., October 23—[Special.]—Lease contracts for business property in Atlanta, including storerooms and office space, signed in one day aggregated \$1,250,000, according to announcement made by the Calhoun Company. Two floors in the new Metropolitan Building, which is not yet completed, were leased to a single tenant for \$353,000. All suites in this big structure will have been allotted several months before ready for occupancy. Andrew Calhoun, whose firm negotiated the leases, declares the outlook is reassuring, and that the demand for business property will show no cessation.

Another recent transaction is the purchase by the Murphy Real Estate Co. for \$100,000 of 26 parcels of land, comprising nearly 100 acres. The tract will be divided and sold for industrial and residential development.

Textile Mill Notes.

The Mays Mills plant and mill village at Mayworth, N. C., will be improved.

J. R. Brown, J. C. Dobson and W. O. Connor have incorporated the Texas Hosiery Mills of Dallas with \$100,000 capital.

Plans and specifications have been accepted for the Philippi (W. Va.) Blanket Mills' new building recently mentioned. This will be a one-story 45x25-foot hydraulic steel structure for picker department, replacing building recently destroyed by fire. The Hydraulic Steel Construction Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, has the building contract. With a daily capacity of 200 pairs of blankets, the company will operate 1250 spindles and 20 looms.

Plans for Brookside Mills' Addition.

Plans have been accepted and contract has been awarded for constructing the Brookside Mills' recently-announced addition at Knoxville, Tenn. The company's new building will be a two-story concrete and brick structure 222x195x143 feet, to be equipped with looms for weaving cotton cloth. F. P. Sheldon & Son of Providence, R. I., are the architects and engineers in charge, and the Aberthaw Construction Co. of Atlanta and Boston is the contractor for the building.

Commendations, Kicks and Comments

For the Cotton Grower.

ROBT. D. HEWLETT, Hewlett & Downs, cotton buyers, Conyers, Ga.—Your editorials are just simply fine. Am proud we have some men who can and will speak out for the interest of the farmers. Success to you.

Wants League of Nations.

CASE & COTHRAN, Atlanta, Ga.—We still desire that you discontinue our subscription. We are not in sympathy with the attitude of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD towards the League of Nations and President Wilson.

Finds in Manufacturers Record True Spirit of Americanism.

M. B. MCLEOD, Farren, Ark.—You will find enclosed my personal check for one year's subscription to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. I have been reading your magazine for several months, and find in it a clearer and truer spirit of genuine Americanism than in any periodical of the times.

They Come by Wire.

(Telegram to Manufacturers Record.)

Des Moines, Iowa, October 18.

Please enter our subscription MANUFACTURERS RECORD from August last and forward quickest method all issues from that date. We are particularly interested in article on coal industry in MANUFACTURERS RECORD appearing September and October. Remittance receipt of invoice. Oblige.

CLAYTON B. STIVER CO.

Keeping Up to Date.

JOHN B. CANNON, President Spartanburg County Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.—I am enclosing herewith my subscription blank in the name of Spartanburg County Mills. I discontinued the MANUFACTURERS RECORD about 10 days ago, but find that in order to keep up to date in all matters I must get the MANUFACTURERS RECORD regularly.

Strong Commendation from Southern Pastor.

OAKDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, Z. T. Sullivan, pastor, Oakdale, La.—Please change my address from Oakdale, La., to Slagle, La., and let the MANUFACTURERS RECORD come there.

I have been a reader of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD only one year, but I cannot get along without it. I consider it the best thing, in many respects that comes to my desk. A great paper, indeed.

Spreading a Right Gospel.

J. A. ANGERS, E. W. Minter Co., Inc., building construction, New York.—We have in the past appreciated the MANUFACTURERS RECORD because of its business qualities, but we have also admired, enjoyed and concurred in its Americanism—a rare combination, broad-minded, conservative, honest, enthusiastically patriotic and wisely human. Your work is exceptionally Christian. It is your duty to continue and spread such a gospel.

For the Good of the Nation.

J. FREEMAN WILLIAMS, President and Manager Woodstock Manufacturing Co., Charleston, S. C.—The writer is intensely interested in the admirable stand you are taking relative to the League of Nations, together with the way you are championing everything towards the good of the nation. He reads everything in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that his time will permit and considers it the most valuable periodical published in the United States. He only wishes he was able to express himself more forcibly concerning the good work you are doing.

From the World's Most Widely-Known Baptist Minister.

In a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD Rev. Robert Stuart MacArthur, D.D., president of the Baptist World Alliance, writes: "A great issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is that of October 7. The following articles I have noted with special pleasure—'President Enters the Campaign'; 'A National Disgrace'; Dr. Hillis' statement of Senator Harding's sentiments; 'Where Do You Stand on a Great Moral and Economic Issue'; 'The Socialistic Campaign Should Be Met'; 'Three Great National Issues Clearly Stated'; Answer to Hyman Hagedorn; 'Governor Cox's Play for Votes'; your article reprinted from the Baltimore Sun.

"The answer to H. Hagedorn was very brave. It is also conclusive. Still greater strength to your strong arm!"

To Keep Abreast of Times.

E. S. WINN, Cashier Bank of Culloden, Culloden, Ga.—I take pleasure in handing you herewith the check of Messrs. F. H. and W. A. Chatfield for \$6.50, covering year's subscription to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, which you will please enter to them at this address.

The topics of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD are most timely, I think, and the manner by which these are handled commend it most favorably to those who desire to keep abreast with current issues.

For America.

MEMPHIS BLUE PRINT & SUPPLY CO., Memphis, Tenn.—We are enclosing you today a check for our next year's subscription to your most valued magazine.

If we had more fearless writers, and good red-blooded men like your editor we would not be in this dire state of Bolshevism. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD is the greatest exponent of true Roosevelt Americanism in this country, and should be in the hands of every America-loving citizen.

A Suggestion for Others to Follow.

J. EVAN REESE, Managing Director The Whitaker Paper Co., Baltimore, Md.—We feel that the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is a national institution, carrying on a work that is being done by no other publication, and that, in addition to its tremendous value as a commercial and industrial magazine, it is carrying out a program of enlightenment on questions of national importance in a most constructive and salutary manner. It would be a splendid thing if more of our industrial and commercial publications, who are in a position to speak with authority to a preferred audience, could adopt and carry a message as helpful and constructive for better Americanism as does the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

Why He Is Opposed to the League of Nations.

D. H. BURGESS, D. H. Burgess & Co., International Purchasing and Selling Agents, Petersburg, Va.—I wish to thank you for your promptness in sending me the 100 copies of the "League of Nations" pamphlets. I have received them and mailed them out to parties in this city and State, and hope that good will result. I am enclosing cash for the additional 100 I requested you to reserve for me, and would ask that you let same come forward by return parcel post, as the time is now quite short.

In this connection, I wish to congratulate you on the "League of Nations" pamphlet. This certainly should do good and make people think. So many people think that the League of Nations will prevent future wars, and so many preachers are advocating this, forgetting entirely that peace is only promised by acceptance of Jesus Christ. It might be interesting to note in this connection that it is distinctly stated in the Bible that there should be four kingdoms on earth, and after the fourth kingdom the Kingdom of Christ would be established. The four kingdoms have been on earth, the last being the Roman Empire. It is stated that the nations should mix, but not cleave together. Since the fall of the Roman Empire various rulers have tried to cleave the nations together and have all failed. The present League of Nations will fail. It is in direct opposition to the word of God.

"Let Not Your Angry Passions Rise," Good Friends.

H. O. STEELE, J. C. Steele & Sons, manufacturers of brick-making and clay-working machinery, Statesville, N. C.—Your periodical is an excellent trade paper, and has many excellent traits.

However, continual ranting about the President, the Reserve Board, and about everything else democratic, is not one of its admirable qualities.

It would seem that by accident the Administration would do something that would meet the approval of as frothy a Republican partisan sheet as your trade paper has evolved into.

It seems that being so eminently capable of loudly giving instructions to Washington, and saving the country every little while, that there would have arisen a loud clamor for Colonel Edmunds for President, or for the whole thing, but we seem to have heard no insistent demand for such service.

We would not mind this rank stuff, as it seems to have little effect either one way or the other, except that in trying to get trade items out of both the Daily Bulletin and the weekly paper we run up onto this rot at every turn, and the unfairness and absurdity of most of it makes us mad.

[Is Mr. Steele in favor of the League of Nations controlling our finances? Is he in favor of the breakdown in business and the low price of cotton due to credit restriction? We wonder if he was among the number of our readers who, in 1896, bitterly denounced the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for its opposition to free silver at 16 to 1. Come, good friend, don't take it so seriously that you have to "run into this rot." Just read it, be converted, for "while the candle holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return."—Editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD.]

Steelmaking in Moving Pictures.

Something which the naked eye may not look upon—the boiling of incandescent molten metal in an open-hearth furnace—is displayed in detail by motion pictures recently made at the Middletown (Ohio) plants of the American Rolling Mill Co. This "movie" is soon to start on a tour of technical schools, engineering societies and sales conventions for the study of results in metallurgy.

Few men outside of steel and iron workers have ever viewed metal heated to 3000 degrees Fahrenheit; the intense light emanating from the mass is too blinding for the naked eye. Only through specially colored glasses can the human eye behold iron when it is hot enough to flow like water, but now it may see just what it looks like without danger or discomfort.

When the Rothacker Film Co. of Chicago was selected to make the "Armeo" picture, Tiry H. Miller was given the task. Veteran steel workers were thrilled when he set up his camera. Would he stick it out? Would the heat crack the lens or set fire to the explosive film inside? The camera man did not know it, but there were two husky chaps back of him ready to jerk him out of the way in case anything happened.

After the film was developed Mr. Miller felt well repaid. He had obtained a series of pictures of wonderful excellence, and now this scene, together with the rest of the 300 feet of film, will be a real adventure to technical-school students before whom it will be shown this winter. It will be a trip through a great steel plant via the films. It will also be shown in all parts of the world. The entire process—from the arrival of the iron ore at the blast furnaces to the final inspection of the finished products—is visualized. The first large showing of the picture was to 10,000 people on a big out-of-doors screen at Middletown, Ohio.

The sales department of the rolling-mill company will be provided with suitcase projectors to show prospective customers conveniently the manufacturing processes. An electric-light socket is all that is necessary for the salesman to show the customer the pictures on the wall of his office.

Facts About Markets of the World.

"Markets of the World" is the title of a copyrighted series of economic maps and statistical abstracts of the principal countries of both hemispheres, compiled for and published by the First National Bank of Boston. The entire series are presented in book form, but in such binding that they may be added to or subtracted from according to requirements; for instance, the compilation of fuller data or the gathering of more facts. They will be of great value to everyone interested in foreign trade, and, as an instance of the nature of the information they contain, reference may be made to the map for Argentina, which, after presenting principal statistics of that country, sets forth the monetary system, leading exports and imports, steamship connections, tariff duties, consular regulations, costs of patents and trademarks, etc. Other countries are similarly treated in their respective maps. In addition to the separate maps there is an index giving a deal of information concerning shipments by sea, commercial quotations and the abbreviated terms thereof, definitions of the different kinds of tonnage of vessels, marine insurance, suggestions as to commercial travelers and their samples, besides much other data. The book is enclosed in substantial binding and appropriately lettered in gold.

Florida to Bahamas Steamship Service.

Commerce between Florida and the Bahama Islands is expected to be developed during the winter by direct steamship service from Jacksonville to Nassau. Arrangements for this enterprise have been completed by George W. Armbrister, vice-president and managing director of the Bahamas Producers' Corporation, a member of the legislative assembly in the Bahamas parliament and a director of the Ocean Leather Co. of New York, whose activities in catching fish in Florida waters for leather manufacture were announced recently. Two ships have been secured for the Jacksonville to Nassau route, and they will be operated on a weekly schedule. Each has modern equipment, with first-class accommodations for 100 passengers, 25 in the second class and separate accommodations for female passengers. Export products will be carried to the Bahamas, and sponges, bananas, pineapples and other West Indies products will be unloaded at Jacksonville.

FOREIGN NEEDS

[The MANUFACTURERS RECORD receives many letters from abroad asking for information about American goods, and others, from men who wish to represent American houses. Without assuming any responsibility for these concerns, we publish a summary of the foreign letters of inquiry from week to week.]

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishings.

J. O. PENA, Mexico City, Mexico.—It is my desire to represent an American exporting house or factory for young ladies' furnishings and articles of silk, as well as gents' furnishings. I am experienced in this line. Correspondence in Spanish suggested.

Belts, Machinery Supplies, Mill Stores.

A. P. MEHTA & Co., Ahmedabad, British India.—We desire to be introduced to good, respectable firms of manufacturers of belts, machinery sundries and dealers in mill-store articles. We would be glad to take up any business on commission sale.

Concrete Machinery—Tile-Making Machines.

J. MALONEY, engineer and contractor, 6 Church Street, Bangalore, India.—Is in the market for concrete machinery; also machinery for manufacturing cement tiles, including presses, stencils, pallets, mixers, etc. Desires to be put in touch with American manufacturers of this class of equipment.

Metal Doors and Trims.

H. W. VAN BRAKEL & ZOON, Piet Heinstraat 15 Hock, Thompstraat, Gravenhage, Holland.—We are highly interested in a sole agency for Holland and its colonies for metallic doors and trims as manufactured by the Art Metal Construction Co. at Jamestown, N. Y., but which material should be obtainable at more moderate prices.

Petroleum Coke.

MILLO FROHLICH, 35 Boulevard de Plombières, Marseille, France.—I want in great quantities the product—petroleum coke. I would trust contract for a year to buy 56,000 tons petroleum coke at your country. The product must not contain more than 10 per cent of ashes. The offers must be quoted c. i. f. Marseille. It must be promptly delivered in 100-ton shipments.

Fine Mechanical Tools—Hardware.

RAFFAELLO RIMASSA & Co., Salita Fondaco, 4 (Piazza de Ferrar), Genoa, Italy.—We are interested in the market as jobbers of fine mechanical tools and hardware, and we should be pleased to increase our business with American people. We have not found manufacturers of the following goods: Steel files, temperature instruments, steel vises, chucks, hardware, and we would be obliged for some addresses of the most important firms making these items.

Stationery, Printing Materials, Paper, Etc.

N. LALLUBHAI & Co., 13, Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay, India.—We are interested in imports of stationery, sundries, printing material, paper, novelties and other things, current or requiring introduction into our market. Proposals of agency will be entertained. Machinery does not fall in our lines, but we shall try to create business if we have definite inquiries. We also take interest in exports from here of imitation jewelry, casein, yellow millet and such other products of this country.

Wire-fence Machinery.

ARMSTRONG & MAIN, LTD., Australia House, Strand, London, W. C. 2, England.—We are anxious to get into touch with a manufacturer of suitable machinery for making square mesh wire for either fencing purposes or in connection with reinforced concrete work. The process we favor is to weld the wires at points of intersection electrically, but we would also consider a suitable wire-weaving machine. The width of the fence would be 3 to 6 feet, the mesh from 3-inch to No. 2 to 12x36-inch. The long wires would be from No. 8 gauge up to the heaviest made and the cross wires of oval section 12x14 gauge.

Machine Tools, Machinery, Metals.

CLAVARINO BROTHERS & Co., Via Innocenzo Frugoni, 5, Genoa, Italy.—Our firm is divided into two branches—technical one and a commercial one. The former is interested in machine tools for working metals, machinery for woodworking, hammers and presses of every type, complete plants for compressed-air mechanical piercing, complete plants for working flint and sand, turbines, compressors, tools and machinery of every kind. The commercial branch is interested in every kind of metal; cast iron, special types of steel, iron, alloys, round and other iron, copper, steel and iron tubes; wire ropes, galvanized strips, homogenous iron plates, etc.

Construction Department

EXPLANATORY.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD seeks to verify and obtain additional information regarding all enterprises reported in its Construction Department, by direct daily correspondence. Further facts of news value are published later from telegraph, mail and representatives' reports. We appreciate having our attention called to errors that may occur.

DAILY BULLETIN.

The Daily Bulletin of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is published every business day in order to give the earliest possible news about new industrial, commercial, building, railroad and financial enterprises organized in the South and Southwest. It is invaluable to manufacturers, contractors, engineers and all others who want to get in touch at the earliest moment with new undertakings, or the enlargement of established enterprises. The subscription price is \$20.00 per year.

Airplane Plants, Stations, Etc.

Fla., Miami—Aerial Transportation.—Aero Limited Incpd.; capital \$35,000; Charles H. Over, Prest.; C. N. Reinhardt, V.-P.; Robert W. Dewey, Secy.-Treas.; all New York.

Va., Hampton Roads—Seaplane Runway.—Navy Dept., Bureau Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.; construct seaplane runway; Spec. 4267; Raymond Concrete Pile Co., Contr., 921 Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; \$64,750.

Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts.

Ala., Montgomery.—State Highway Comrs. of Alabama; build bridge over Tallapoosa river at Judkins Ferry; two 175-ft. and two 20-ft. steel spans; 416 ft. concrete approaches; \$175,000; contracts let; W. S. Keller, State Highway Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ga., Cedartown.—City; build arch bridge over Big Cedar Creek; two 60-ft. clear spans; \$23,685; Luten Bridge Co., Contr., York, Pa.; Thos. N. Monroe, City Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ga., Darien.—State Highway Engr., Walton Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; build 4330-ft. bridge over Altamaha River; timber; bids until Oct. 27; B. H. Graff, Div. Engr., 401 National Bank Bldg., Savannah, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

La., Marksville.—Avoyelles Highway Comrs., Emile Regard, Chrmn.; build 17 creosoted timber trestle bridges; 15 panels, 15-ton truck capacity; construct earth approaches across Bayou Des Glaises; bids until Nov. 1; Leroy Havard, Parish Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Miss., Potts Camp.—Marshall County Supvrs., Holly Springs, Miss.; build 120-ft. span bridge; bids until Nov. 15; H. C. Dietzer, State Highway Engr., Jackson, Miss. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Mo., Alton.—Oregon County Comms.; build 3 bridges to span Eleven Points River; \$60,000.

Mo., Jefferson City.—Cole County Comms.; build Osage River bridge; length, 792 ft.; four 140-ft. spans and 100-ft. lift span; concrete foundation and steel with creosoted wood floor; 60-ft. approaches; bids until Nov. 8.

Mo., St. Joseph.—State Highway Dept.; build reinforced concrete skew slab superstructure and 4 reinforced concrete pile bents over Contrary Creek; Rushville bridge over Rushville drainage ditch; reinforced concrete deck girder superstructure and temporary bridge over drainage ditch; reinforced concrete skew superstructure and concrete pier over drainage ditch; reinforced concrete skew slab superstructure and 2 concrete piers over drainage ditch; Federal-aid Proj. ect 49; contract to Buchanan County.

Va., Houston.—Virginia State Highway

Comrs., G. P. Coleman, Commr., 116 S. Third St., Richmond, Va.; build 540-ft. bridge and fill approaches over Bannister River; bids until Nov. 19. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Canning and Packing Plants.

Ala., Mobile.—A. L. Smith, Box 1332; install drying and evaporating plant for fruit and vegetables. (See Drying Plant.)

Fla., Tampa.—St. Helena Citrus Corp. chartered; capital \$1,000,000; Geo. R. McKean, Prest.; M. G. Gibbons, Secy.-Treas.

Ky., Frankfort.—S. C. Shaver & Son; rebuild burned cannery; loss \$30,000.

Md., Baltimore.—George W. Meyers Co. Incpd., 719 S. Curley St.; capital \$100,000; George W. Stratmeyer, U. Ward Riggs, Daniel H. Crider.

Md., Green Ridge.—H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; will not construct \$500,000 preserving and packing plant; recent report an error.

Md., Salisbury.—W. K. Leatherbury; construct 2-story cannery; \$10,000; Jno. Windsor, Contr. (Lately noted to rebuild burned cannery.)

Tex., Lindale.—Lindale Canning Co.; rebuild burned plant; loss \$100,000.

Clayworking Plants.

Fla., Molino—Bricks.—Brownson Brick Co. organized; capital \$40,000; W. P. Brownson, Prest.; Jno. Baumeister, Secy.-Treas. (Lately noted, Incpd.)

Ky., Clay City—Shale Products.—Devon Oil Shale Products Co. organized; S. D. Baldwin, Prest.; Oscar W. Mueller, V.-P.; all Cincinnati, O.; construct 1500-ton shale plant.

Md., Baltimore—Bricks.—Columbia Brick & Clay Co. Incpd., 1902 Whitmore Ave.; capital \$250,000; Harry C. Kalben, John C. Kump, Joseph J. Flynn.

S. C., Littleton—Shale Products.—Richland Shale Products Co., W. H. Greerer, Secy.-Treas., Drawer 300, Columbia, S. C.; increase capital from \$75,000 to \$100,000. (Lately noted under Columbia, S. C.)

Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.

Ala., Birmingham.—Weller Coal Co. Incpd.; capital \$10,000; J. M. Donaldson, Prest.; Thos. Stobert, Secy.-Treas.

Ark., Hackett.—Araknsas-Oklahoma Coal & Mining Co. Incpd.; capital \$50,000; R. M. Black, Luther Hopkins.

Ky., Dalna.—Consolidated Fuel Co.; erect coal tipple, 2 mi. miners' houses.

Ky., Hazard.—Scuddy Coal Co.; construct coal tipple, miners' houses, etc. (Lately noted Incpd., capital \$150,000.)

Ky., Mayking.—Pine Creek Coal Co.; develop additional coal land; erect miners' houses.

Ky., Pineville.—Mechansburg Coal Co., incorporated; capital \$40,000; C. Hurst, J. C. Buell.

Ky., Prestonsburg.—Prestonsburg Coal Co.; develop coal land; erect miners' houses.

Ky., Praise.—Dominion Smokeless Coal Co., First Natl. Bank Bldg., Huntington, W. Va. (Lately noted Incpd., capital \$50,000), organized; Harry Brown, Prest.-Mgr.; T. H. Hooper, V.-P.; Chas. H. Brown, Secy.-Treas.; develop 400 acres; install additional mining machy. (See Machinery Wanted—Mining Machinery.)

Ky., Whitesburg.—Kentucky-Virginia Coal Co. Incpd.; capital \$150,000; J. P. Adams, R. H. Bruce, J. A. Baker; all Norton, Va.; W. E. Barry, Mgr., Whitesburg; leases several hundred acres coal land; open mines; build 50 coke ovens; develop town.

Mo., Lohman.—A. R. McClanahan, represented by Chas. Smith of Jefferson City, Mo.; unwater mine; install machinery. (Supersedes recent item.)

Okla., Gaither.—J. W. Hinton, John Johnson, both Henryetta, Okla.; organize \$50,000 company; develop coal land; sink 2 shafts. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tex., Dallas.—American Fuel Co. Incpd.; capital \$2,000,000; S. Reece, S. J. Jacobs, E. W. Blumenthal.

Va., Raven.—Tomb Coal Co. Incpd.; capital \$25,000; D. G. Yates, Prest.; H. M. Tomb, Secy.; both Honaker, Va.

Va., Roanoke.—Wyatt Coal Sales Co. Incpd.; capital \$100,000; W. H. Warren in charge.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Wilbur Fuel Co. Incpd.; capital \$50,000; H. W. Sheets, B. B. Jarvis, G. F. Williams.

W. Va., Charleston.—H. M. Coal Co. Incpd.; capital \$100,000; F. E. Haskins, M. E. Moore, Wm. Johnson, Hinsford, W. Va.

W. Va., Charleston.—Kanawha Cannel Coal Co. Incpd.; capital \$50,000; A. M. Straughan, 506 Carolina Ave.; C. M. Carson, 215 Bridge St.; W. C. Barger, 1210 Quarrier St.

W. Va., Charleston.—Lauree Coal Co. incorporated; capital \$9,000; R. M. Donnally, W. Hayson, R. S. Blair.

W. Va., Coal Fork.—Chester Coal Co. (Lately noted Incpd., capital \$50,000) organized; W. H. White, Prest., South Charleston, W. Va.; T. A. Borradaile, V.-P.; W. A. O'Neill, Secy.; both 27½ Capitol St.; P. J. McEntee, Treas., Peyton Hotel; each Charleston, W. Va.; Okee B. Robertson, Mgr., Coal Fork, W. Va.; develop 250 acres; daily output 100 tons; Conrad M. Ross, Contr. Engr., Charleston. (See Machinery Wanted—Mining Machinery.)

W. Va., Fairmont.—West Virginia Wyoming Coal Co. Incpd.; capital \$100,000; Frank R. Lyon, John W. Mason, Jr., A. H. Reeves.

W. Va., Fairview.—Stone Bros., Uniontown, Pa.; purchased 600 acres Simpson Creek coal land; reported price, \$500,000; will develop; build 2 mi. railway, construct town, open mines, etc.

W. Va., Grant Town.—Paw Paw Coal Co. Incpd., Deveny Bldg., Fairmont, W. Va.; capital \$50,000; D. M. Osgood, Prest.; Ernest Schwaner, V.-P.; Jacob F. Straight, Secy.-Mgr.

W. Va., Huntington.—Right Fork Mining Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; J. M. Moore, F. M. Livezey, S. McNeer.

W. Va., Huntington.—Porter Block Coal Co. chartered; capital \$50,000; W. W. Smith, W. J. Waugh, Daniel Metheny.

W. Va., Keystone.—W. & C. Coal Co. incorporated; capital \$25,000; W. W. Wood, L. M. Rish; both Keystone; I. R. Carter, Northfork, W. Va.

W. Va., Lanark.—Four Vein Coal Co. (lately noted inceptd., capital \$200,000) organized; C. M. Lilly, Prest.-Mgr.; J. Caloway, V.-P.; Herbert Staunbury, Treas.; develop 525 acres coal land, 4 seams; daily output 500 tons. (See Machinery Wanted—Locomotive; Generator; Boiler; Pump.)

W. Va., Lex.—Drill Coal Mining Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; T. N. Daugherty, Stephen Kennedy; both Lex; J. O. Strother, Welch, W. Va.

W. Va., Morgantown.—Commercial Fuel Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; Claude Scott, W. E. Arnett, E. D. Tumlin.

W. Va., Morgantown.—Crest Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; Dominic Furfari, Anthony Levane, both Morgantown; D. F. Dusenberry, Mount Morris, Pa.

W. Va., Pittsburgh.—Ocean Coal Co. incorporated; capital \$500,000; Julian Kennedy, Jr., J. W. Kennedy.

W. Va., Sutton.—Herd-List Coal & Coke Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; James A. List, Washington Herd; both Connellsville, Pa.; John L. Bryson, Uniontown, Pa.

W. Va., Welch.—Leckie-Ramsey Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$250,000; William Leckie, A. E. Jennings; both Welch; A. C. Ramsey, Birmingham, Ala.

W. Va., Wheeling.—Wheeling Quality Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; Otto Schenk, Harold W. Campbell, J. F. Gilbert.

Concrete and Cement Plants.

Mo., Joplin—Concrete Pipe.—John Zedler, St. Joseph, Mo.; establish plant; leased building; install mech.; mfre. concrete pipe.

Cotton Compresses and Gins.

Ala., Autaugaville.—Jones Ginning Co.; rebuild burned cotton ginnery.

Ala., Oldtown.—Miles Hardy; rebuild burned cotton gin; loss \$500.

Ala., Orrville.—E. H. Ellis; rebuild burned cotton gin and sawmill; loss \$10,000.

Ga., Edison.—Citizens' Mercantile Co.; rebuild burned cotton ginnery; loss \$6000.

N. C., Tarboro.—Mildred Ginnery Co.; rebuild burned cotton ginnery; owned by Lewis Edmondson and Perry Jenkins.

Okla., Howe.—Farmers' Gin Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; I. N. Lassiter, A. B. Wiggington, F. D. Hass.

Okla., Sayre.—Planters' Cotton Gin Co.; rebuild burned ginnery; loss \$20,000.

S. C., Yarborough Bridge.—Yarborough Bros.; rebuild burned cotton gin.

Tex., Big Springs.—Keisling Gin Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; L. F. Keisling, David Gerrier; has mill building; install gin mech.; steam power; gin cotton. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Cameron.—Cameron Compress Co.; construct building for compress and storing 10,000 bales cotton; concrete construction; metal roof; concrete flooring; \$150,000. (Lately noted rebuild burned compress.)

Tex., Deport.—Farmers' Gin Co.; increase capital from \$11,300 to \$30,000.

Tex., Hufsmith.—Wm. Holderrith; erect \$1000 mill-construction cotton ginnery building; bids in 1921; install mech.; daily capacity 20 bales cotton. (Lately noted rebuild burned cotton ginnery.)

Tex., Handley.—Handley Gin Co.; rebuild burned cotton ginnery.

Tex., Riesel.—Marley Gin Co., F. E. Burney, Mgr.; construct 80x22-ft. building; bids about Mech. 1; install \$10,000 ginning mech. (Lately noted rebuild burned cotton ginnery and seedhouse.)

Tex., Rockwood.—Winneford Gin Co.; rebuild burned cotton ginnery; loss \$15,000.

Tex., West.—Farmers' Gin Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; Jim Soukup, J. E. Stainislav, L. D. Karlik.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Jameson Gin, J. B. Jameson (lately noted to rebuild burned plant) will rebuild for next ginning year. (See Machinery Wanted—Ginning Machinery.)

Va., Lummis.—Farmers' Gin Co., Suffolk, Va., organized; R. C. Norfleet, Prest.; J. L. Hare, Secy.-Treas.; D. G. Wilson, Mgr.; all Holland, Va.; has cotton ginnery; 40x30-ft. building. (Lately noted chartered.)

Drainage Systems.

La., Thibodaux.—Lafourche Parish, Drainage Dist. No. 2, W. H. Price, Chrmn.; construct drainage system; drain 27,000 acres; issue \$50,000 bonds.

Electric Plants.

Ala., Rogersville Light & Power Co.; contemplates construction \$10,000 plant. (Lately noted to rebuild burned plant.)

Ga., Pineora.—Pineora Utilities Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; P. J. Ziegler, J. V. Norton, Wm. L. Gignilliat; establish electric-light, power, water and telephone plants.

Ky., Louisville.—Board of Park Commrs., M. H. Crawford, Prest.; install electricity in Central Park; \$12,500.

Miss., Oxford.—City, E. E. Temple, Mayor; repair, remodel and improve light plant and water-works; voted \$30,100 bonds. (Previously noted to vote.)

Miss., Winona.—City; purchased Winona wafer, sewerage, ice and light plants; vote Nov. 1 on \$60,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Red Springs.—Town, Ernest Graham, Mayor; install electric-light and water systems; electric pump; purchased; Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C.; Virginia Machinery & Well Co., Contr., Richmond, Va. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Breckenridge.—Oil Belt Power Co., Eastland, Tex.; install transformer station; construct distribution lines through various towns and into oil fields.

Tex., Breckwalker.—Oil Belt Power Co., Eastland, Tex.; install transformer station; construct distribution lines through various towns and into oil fields.

Tex., Kennedy.—Kennedy Oil Mill; establish electric-light and power plant.

Va., Clifton Forge.—Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., F. I. Cabell, Ch. Engr., Richmond, Va.; construct power-house, storeroom and office building, roundhouse and ice plant; \$600,000; Arnold Co., Contr., 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

W. Va., Charleston.—Navy Dept., Bureau Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.; construct D. C. electrical distributing system at armor plant; (Specification 4294); bids 'until Nov. 17. (See Machinery Wanted—Electrical Distributing System.)

Fertilizer Factories.

Ala., Dothan.—Home Guano Co.; rebuild burned plant; loss \$100,000.

Ga., Augusta.—Shepard Guano Co., W. H. P. Shepard, Prest.-Treas.; establish plant; construct 200x144-ft. wood main building; composition roof; railroad tracks on both sides; 12-ft. platform around entire building; purchased \$10,000 mech.; daily output 200 tons fertilizer; T. O. Brown & Sons, Contrs. (Lately noted organized, capital \$150,000.)

Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.

Ky., Hazard.—Perry Feed & Commission Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; J. W. Allieday, P. W. Ould, Harry Jones.

La., New Orleans.—Geo. B. Matthews & Sons; build \$250,000 additional plant; cement and steel structures for mill, grain elevator and warehouse; purchased \$55,000 site; advises Manufacturers Record: Have made no plans or specifications; architect or construction engineer not chosen.

N. C., Fayetteville.—Christian Ewing Co.; rebuild burned flour and grist mill.

Okl., Muskogee.—Gene Adkins; build grain elevator; \$46,000.

Tex., Beaumont.—Beaumont Mills increased capital from \$300,000 to \$400,000.

Foundry and Machine Plants.

Ala., Birmingham.—Armatures.—Walstrum Armature Works; increased capital from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

Fla., Titusville.—Marine Motors.—Superior Motor Works, Jackson, Miss.; establish plant; mfre. marine motors.

La., Monroe.—Machinery.—Austin Machinery Corp. chartered; capital \$300,000; Robt. L. Morris, Prest., Monroe; Ambrose C. Hinsman, V.-P., Chicago, Ill.; deal in Austin machinery.

S. C., Charleston.—Iron.—Baxter & Allen Iron Works inceptd.; capital \$20,000; Thomas B. Allen, Prest.; W. H. Baxter, V.-P.; A. S. Herbert, Secy.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Foundry.—Mutual Enamel Works Co.; erect foundry building; concrete and steel construction; reinforced concrete floor; concrete foundation; D. P. Robinson, Contr., 125 E. 46th St., New York.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Ranges, etc.—Wright Dance Range & Furnace Co., C. O. Pennington, Secy. (lately noted organized, capital \$25,000); erect 70x130-ft. building; mill construction; \$6000; install \$5000 foundry equipment; L. J. Powers, Gen. Contr. (See Machinery Wanted—Foundry Equipment.)

Tex., Dallas.—Oil-Well Supplies.—Mack Mfg. Co., Houston, Tex.; establish \$1,000,000 branch plant; mfre. oil-well supplies and cable tools.

Tex., Dallas.—Seale Repairing.—Dallas Seale Repair Co. inceptd.; capital \$3000; M. D. Dillon, F. L. Rogles, R. B. Tweedy.

Tex., Houston.—Oil-Well Supplies.—Mack Mfg. Co.; increased capital to \$2,000,000; complete 3-unit plant; establish \$1,000,000 branch factory in Dallas, Tex.

W. Va., Huntington.—Cars, etc.—Star Car & Foundry Co., organized; merger of Ohio Valley Mine Car & Mfg. Co., Huntington, W. Va., and Star Car & Mfg. Co., New Lexington, O.; J. C. Shirer, Prest., Columbus, O.; increase Huntington daily capacity from 40 to 100 steel mine cars. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$750,000.)

W. Va., Wheeling.—Machinery.—Wheeling Machine Products Co.; increased capital to \$200,000.

Gas and Oil Enterprises.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Triangle Lubricating Oil Co. organized; capital \$50,000; Forest H. Hyde, Pres.; Paul D. McCarry, Secy.-Treas. (Lately noted inceptd.)

Fla., St. Petersburg.—City; install additional gas mains; issued \$15,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Elberton—Gas Plant.—Z. B. Rogers; interested in establishing gas plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Gas Plant.)

Ky., Bowling Green—Refinery.—Western Kentucky Pipe Line Producing & Refining Co., Thos. W. Coyle, Gen. Mgr.; construct 1500-bbl. refinery; install stills and tanks.

Kentucky.—Central Kentucky Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; capital \$300,000; W. A. Hirschfield, F. V. Kinmonth; both Altoona, Pa.; G. D. James, Lewiston, Pa.

Ky., Frankfort.—Oneida Oil & Gas Co.; increase capital from \$25,000 to \$200,000.

Ky., Paintsville.—Castle Petroleum Co.; incorporated; capital \$75,000; C. H. Castle, Jno. T. Howard.

Ky., Paintsville.—Kirk Oil & Gas Co. organized; capital \$350,000; A. J. Kirk, Prest.; Chas. A. Kirk, Secy.; W. J. Rodgers, Gen. Mgr.; all Paintsville; J. H. La Blanc, Treas., Huntington, W. Va.

Ky., Scottsville.—Glencoe Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Michael Clooney, Jas. M. Royal, G. S. Smith.

Mo., Kansas City.—United Security Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$1,000,000; John E. Miller, W. L. Jones, T. E. Elliott.

Okla., Garber.—Rude Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; M. G. Harrington, G. A. Harman, V. L. Headrick.

Okla., Muskogee.—Equitable Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; Jas. L. Powell, H. K. Herbst, G. C. Jackson.

Okla., Tulsa.—Sanisco Oil Corp. chartered; capital \$100,000; R. R. Rosler, R. L. Bannister, Harriet Baber.

Okla., Tulsa.—Tidal Western Oil Co. incorporated; capital \$1,500,000; W. M. Welch, D. M. Bell, E. H. Salrin.

S. C., Aiken.—Illinois-Texas Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$300,000; Forest G. Gyles, Prest.; Herbert E. Gyles, Secy.-Treas.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Texas Drilling & Development Co.; inceptd.; capital \$10,000; Clay Cooke, F. B. and T. W. Potter.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Independent Petroleum Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; E. Z. Curnett, W. L. Tackett, H. H. Crenshaw.

Texas Renz Oil Co. of Texas inceptd.; capital \$1,000,000; F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pinn; both Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. MacFarland, Camden, N. J.

Va., Danville—Gas Plant.—City, Harry Wooding, Mayor; construct gas plant addition; Anderson-Hunter Construction Co., Gen. Contr., Dudley Bldg.

W. Va., Fairmont.—Oil & Gas Production Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; Martin C. H. Clinch, Bedford Hills, N. Y.; Lester Larson, New York City; Geo. B. Nathan, Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. Va., Kanawha County.—Kern Oil & Gas Co., Charleston, W. Va., inceptd.; capital \$100,000; Geo. Kern, New York; C. E. Goettman, M. F. Stiles, H. W. Hunter; all Charles-ton.

Hydro-Electric Plants.

Mo., Mountain Grove.—Mountain Grove Creamery, Ice & Electric Co., Ray Treon, Mgr.; erect power-house at dam; fireproof; construction probably by owner; install 700 to 1000 K. W. water-wheels and turbines;

furnish power to Mountain Grove, Willow Springs, Cabool and other cities. (Lately noted to increase capital, etc.)

Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.

D. C., Washington.—Knickerbocker Ice Co., 1480 Broadway, New York; erect 1-story ice plant; brick and steel construction; C. Leslie Wier, Consnl. Engr.

Ga., Columbus.—Atlantic Ice & Cold Storage Co.; rebuild burned tankroom.

Ia., Arcadia.—Acadia Ice & Fuel Co., Lawrence Daniel, Mgr.; erect 24x94-ft. brick building with concrete platforms to cover 30x100-ft. site; fire-resistant composition roof; concrete floor; \$7000 to \$8000; material purchased; O. J. Morris Ice & Cold Storage Building Co., Archt. (Lately noted to erect.)

Md., Salisbury.—W. P. Messick Ice Co., W. F. Messick, Mgr.; erect 30-ton daily capacity ice plant; Hartings & Parsons, Contrs. (Lately noted to erect plant.)

Miss., Canton.—Canton Ice Co., W. W. Johnson, V.-P. and Gen. Mgr., 400 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; repair plant; has mch.; daily capacity 90 tons ice. (Supersedes recent item.)

Miss., Winona.—City; purchase Winona ice, light, water and sewerage plants; vote Nov 1 on \$60,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Greensboro.—Piedmont Ice & Coal Co., W. B. Ross, Gen. Mgr.; double ice plant and increase coal-handling facilities; expend \$75,000; increased capital from \$25,000 to \$150,000; erect concrete building; install new mch.; ordered; daily capacity 50 tons ice; electric power, replacing steam power in present 50-ton plant and 50-ton additional factory; Triumph Ice Machine Co., Engr.-Contr., Cincinnati, O.

Okla., El Reno.—El Reno Ice Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; P. G. Liebmann, L. R. Dalk; both El Reno; George M. Nicholson, Sulphur, Okla.

S. C., Walterboro.—C. E. Carter, Mount Carmel, S. C.; purchased site; erect ice plant; steam laundry contemplated.

Tex., San Antonio.—Southern Ice & Cold Storage Co. purchased by Ernest Nalle and H. A. Wroe; both Austin, Tex.; capitalized at \$200,000; transfer includes Southern and Artesian ice plants; erect 20,000-ton ice-storage warehouse; \$250,000; install \$136,000 mch.; increase daily capacity to 300 tons ice.

Va., Lynchburg.—Chamber of Commerce, A. E. Chamberlain; interested in establishment of cold-storage plant and creamery.

Va., Roanoke.—Swift & Co., main office Chicago, Ill.; S. J. Wilburn, Local Mgr.; erect 2 and 3-story 50x100-ft. cold storage and warehouse; brick or reinforced concrete construction.

W. Va., Clifton Forge.—Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., F. I. Cabell, Ch. Engr., Richmond, Va.; erect ice plant.

Iron and Steel Plants.

W. Va., Brosius—Steel Furnaces.—Hancock Steel Co. chartered; capital \$500,000; J. Frank Fields, Prest.; W. Riley Daniels, V.-P.; Roy N. Daniels, Secy.-Treas.; all First National Bank Bldg., Hancock, Md.; build steel plant; has 20-acre site; absorb several small plants in vicinity of Hancock.

W. Va., Parkersburg—Iron Furnaces, etc.—Parkersburg Iron & Steel Co., C. F. Niemann, Prest., Pittsburgh, Pa.; expend \$500,000 to improve plant and enlarge power department; \$250,000 for new power buildings and mch.; increase power capacity by 100 per cent.

Land Developments.

Md., Baltimore.—Maryland Farms Improvement Co. inceptd.; 607 Calvert Bldg.; capital \$100,000; Joseph P. Murray, Frank S. Muzzy, F. Stanley Saurman.

Md., Elkton.—Woodlawn Orchard Co. incorporated; capital \$25,000; Henry L. Constable, E. Kirk Brown, Charles P. Bartley.

N. C., Mayworth.—Mays Mills, H. L. Moore, Secy.; improve mill village and plant.

S. C., Spartanburg.—City, Jno. F. Floyd, Mayor; develop parks; voted \$50,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Wichita Falls.—City; W. D. Cline, Mayor; improve parks; voted \$25,000 bonds; J. Montgomery, City Engr.

Lumber Manufacturing.

Fla., Howey.—Howey Mill & Lumber Co. inceptd.; J. H. Kelley, W. R. Beum, Frank Woolley.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Florida Industrial Co. inceptd.; capital \$5,000,000; W. F. Coachman, Prest.; W. J. Kelly, V.-P.; J. H. Burroughs, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Perry.—Perry Planing Mill Co. incorporated; capital \$10,000; Ollie Williams, Geo. N. Brown, W. T. Hendry.

Ga., Macon.—Columbia Lumber & Mfg. Co.; increased capital to \$300,000. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ky., Flemingsburg.—Hall Lumber Co.; increased capital from \$400 to \$8000.

Ky., Marion.—W. D. Drennan; rebuild burned sawmill.

Ky., Marion.—A. O. Woodsides; rebuild burned sawmill.

Ky., Thornton.—Stickley & English, Men-
data, Va.; purchased timber tract; develop.

Md., Baltimore.—O'Connor & Shields, 438 Equitable Bldg., inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Vincent O'Connor, Howard S. Shields, Henry Valentine.

Miss., Jackson.—Eureka Lumber Co.; rebuild burned plant; loss \$50,000.

Miss., Jackson.—Colonial Lumber Co. organized; T. E. Griffin, Prest., Hattiesburg, Miss. Change of name from Reliance Lumber Co., lately noted inceptd.)

Miss., Jackson.—Mercantile Lumber Co., J. T. Allen, owner; erect \$100,000 plant; mch.; purchased; construction by owner. (Lately noted to rebuild burned plant.)

Miss., Sebastopol.—Henderson-Molpus Lumber Co.; rebuild burned planing mill.

N. C., Gastonia.—Home Lumber Co. (lately noted inceptd., capital \$10,000) organized; T. E. Leavitt, Prest.-Treas.; Z. R. Leavitt, V.-P.-Secy. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Materials.)

Tenn., Knoxville.—Chavannes Lumber Co., A. L. Chavannes; increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Tex., Galveston.—Gulf Lumber Co.; increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Tex., Texarkana.—Twin City Lumber & Shingle Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; L. B. and H. H. Brown, T. A. Bryant.

W. Va., Charleston.—Thomas Hall Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$1,000,000; Thomas Hall, W. A. Carroll, E. P. Billups.

Metal-Working Plants.

Md., Hagerstown—Electrical Fixtures.—Alfeo Electric Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; F. A. and G. E. Vogelsang, Ambrose L. Foreman.

Mining.

Ark., Cushman—Manganese.—Northern Minnesota Ore Co., Deerwood, Minn.; A. K. Knickerbocker, Supt., Cushman; develop 600 acres manganese ore land; present daily output 40 tons; hand mining; explore property thoroughly by trenching with power scraper or drilling; preparatory to determining method of mining. Lately noted purchased manganese ore land. (See Machinery Wanted—Drilling Contractors.)

N. C., Yancey County—Feldspar.—Carolina N. C., Yancey County—Feldspar.—Carolina Feldspar Co. Incptd.; capital \$250,000; J. Frazier Glenn, Ben H. Case, E. P. Brownell; all Asheville, N. C.; Ben H. Case, Mining Engr.

Tenn., Knoxville—Marble.—Gray Knox Marble Co., J. B. Jones, Prest.; has 200 acres marble land; plans to consolidate number of companies. (Lately noted increased capital to \$500,000.)

Va., Bristol—Limestone.—East Tennessee Limestone Products Co. Incptd.; capital \$50,000; W. T. Swoyer, Prest.; L. T. Harrower, Secy.

Va., Roanoke—Lead and Zinc.—Pocahontas Lead & Zinc Corp. chartered; capital \$400,000; O. D. Oakley, Prest., Roanoke; R. W. Kime, Secy., Salem, Va.

Miscellaneous Construction.

Okl., Ada—Swimming Pool.—City; construct swimming pool; Johnson & Benham, Engrs., Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Tex., Houston—Wharves.—City, B. C. Albin, Director of Port; construct 1500 ft. wharves; \$2,500,000; vote Nov. 10 on bonds; J. C. McVea, Engr., City Hall. (Supersedes recent item.)

Va., Bowlers Rock—Lighthouse.—United States Govt., Supt. Lighthouse, Baltimore, Md.; construct lighthouse; \$18,000; Raymond Construction Plle Co., Contr., Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Va., Norfolk—Quay Wall.—Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.; construct section quay wall at navy yard; bids until Nov. 3; Spec. 4306.

Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Fla., Miami—Electrical Advertising.—Electric Sun Co. Incptd.; capital \$220,000; Chas. D. Winters, Prest.; Wm. J. Van Vleck, V.-P.; Kays R. Morgan, Secy.-Treas.; all Asbury Park, N. J.

Ca., Camilla—Potato Curing.—P. C. Cullens; establish sweet-potato curing plant; remodel brick building; capacity 25,000 bu.

Ky., Louisville—Printing.—Berman Printing Co.; increased capital from \$825 to \$10,000.

Ky., Louisville—Printing.—Berman Printing Co.; increased capital from \$850 to \$10,000.

La., Monroe—Cleaning and Dyeing.—Liner & Parker; erect 40x66-ft. building; ordinary construction; bids until Nov. 1; install cleaning and dyeing mchly.; purchased; Drago & King, Archts. (Supersedes recent item.)

Miss., Brookhaven—Playground.—City, Chester Byrne, Clerk; issue \$15,000 bonds for playground.

N. C., Oxford—Laundry.—William H. Couch, Richmond, Va.; establish laundry; reported.

Okl., Tulsa—Plumbing and Heating.—A. C. Plumbing & Heating Co. Incptd.; capital \$10,000; H. E. Brown, D. M. Love, G. E. Warren.

S. C., Charleston—Upholstering.—Automat Upholster Co. Incptd.; capital \$10,000; A. A. Hirsch, Prest.; Alex Hirsch, V.-P.

S. C., Chesterfield—Publishing.—Advertiser

Publishing Co. Incptd.; capital \$15,000; P. H. Hearn, Prest.; F. G. Hearn, V.-P.-Secy. S. C., Columbia—Contractors.—Concrete Construction Co.; increased capital from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

S. C., Walterboro.—C. E. Carter, Mount Carmel, S. C.; erect steam laundry; contemplated.

Tenn., Knoxville—Laundry, etc.—C. D. Jones, 531 S. Gay St.; erect 1-story-and-base ment 20x50-ft. laundry and heating plant; construction by day labor; Manley & Young, Archts.

Tenn., Nashville—Electrical Appliances.—Home Electric Appliance Co. Incptd.; capital \$25,000; J. C. Akers, W. H. Levine, H. Scott.

Tex., Beaumont—Marine Engineering.— Beaumont Marine Engineering Works Incptd.; capital \$15,000; C. C. Ellisor, Roy Kellog, John Currie.

Tex., Dallas—Hardware.—Weston Hardware Co. Incptd.; capital \$30,000; H. P. Horseley, C. G. Hancock, C. P. Haynes.

Tex., Dallas—Engraving.—A. Zeece Engraving Co.; increased capital from \$60,000 to \$90,000.

Tex., Dallas—Addressing and Multi-Color.—Rapid Addressing & Multi-Color Sales Co. Incptd.; capital \$15,000; R. G. Buford, G. H. Lavo, J. F. Snowden.

Tex., Fort Worth—Incinerators.—City, James C. Liston, Secy.; install three 12-ton capacity and one 25-ton capacity incinerators; steel, concrete and brick construction; \$60,000; Superior Garbage Incinerator Co., Contr., Dallas, Tex. (Bids lately noted.)

Tex., Galveston—Towboat.—Houston Towboat Corp. chartered; capital \$100,000; A. and T. J. Hudson, A. T. Barclay.

Tex., Liberty—Hardware.—Liberty Hardware Co. Incptd.; capital \$6000; H. A. Dismukes, H. O. Compton, E. A. Allison.

Tex., Ranger—Plumbing.—Lincoln Plumbing Co. Incptd.; capital \$25,000; R. D. Lincoln, Ben Weinberg, L. R. Taylor.

Tex., Wichita Falls—Incinerator.—City, W. W. Cline, Mayor; construct incinerator; voted \$25,000 bonds; Julian Montgomery, Engr.

Va., Fort Myer—Dry Cleaning.—Construction Service, Q. M. Corps, 2038 War Trade Bldg., Washington, D. C.; erect dry-cleaning building; bidders are: W. E. Mooney, H. C. Ball, John Trout Construction Co., J. B. Knight; all Washington. (Bids lately noted)

Va., Lynchburg—Abattoir.—Robert Hancock, Giles Miller, D. Ward Hill; establish abattoir and stockyards; co-operative butchers' ownership.

Va., Roanoke—Laundry.—Wet Wash Steam Laundry, L. A. Armentrout, Secy.; increased capital from \$500 to \$50,000.

W. Va., Charleston—Laundry.—Consolidated Laundry Co. Incptd.; capital \$750,000; F. L. Blackmar, J. E. Whitley; both Charleston; Prescott Smith, Marlette, Mich.

W. Va., Clarksburg—Dyeing and Cleaning.—Heinz & Co., H. A. Heinz, Secy.-Treas.; erect dyeing and cleaning plant; has plans.

Miscellaneous Factories.

Ala., Birmingham—Chemicals.—Steel Cities Chemical Co.; increased capital from \$150,000 to \$400,000.

Ala., Dothan—Candy.—J. N. Blaum Candy Factory; enlarge buildings; contemplates erecting additional story to present structure.

Fla., Brooksville—Creamery.—Brooksville Creamery & Ice Co. Incptd.; capital \$20,000; E. P. Million, J. W. Wilkins, G. T. Heard.

Fla., Jacksonville—Naval Stores.—Lake Wales Naval Stores Co. Incptd.; capital \$1,

000,000; W. F. Coachman, Prest.; J. H. Burroughs, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Oldsmar—Brushes.—Palmetto Brush & Fibre Co., E. B. Keller, Prest.; rebuild burned plant; loss \$40,000 to \$50,000. (Lately noted to enlarge plant.)

Ga., Newton—Turpentine.—Baker Turpentine Co., J. P. McRee, P. R. Cleveland; both Camilla, Ga.; purchased 2 turpentine stills; consolidate; establish plant; P. R. Cleveland, Mgr.

Ky., Campbellsville—Drugs.—Diggs Drug Co. Incptd.; capital \$1000; Ernest Diggs, C. R. Nicholls, G. W. Durham.

La., Monroe—Bakery.—G. G. Griffin; rebuild burned building; frame; \$1800; construction by day labor.

La., New Orleans—Veterinary Drugs.—American Veterinary Scientists' Remedies, 3907 N. Rampart St., organized; Gilbert T. Jackson, Prest.; Lucien L. Balcenie, Secy.-Treas.-Mgr.; establish plant; construct brick building; mfr. veterinary drugs and remedies. Lately noted Incptd., capital \$10,000. (See Machinery Wanted—Crusher; Mixer; Sieve.)

Md., Baltimore—Bags, etc.—L. J. Ruff Co. Incptd., Key Highway and Webster St.; Lawrence J. and Mary Ruff, M. de R. Jones.

Md., Baltimore—Confectionery.—Kiehl-Pentz Co., 4 W. Barre St., organized; Chas. W. Pentz, Prest.; Edwin H. Kiehl, Secy.-Treas.; has plant; mfr. confectionery. (Lately noted Incptd., capital \$50,000.)

Md., Baltimore—Ice Cream.—Horn Ice Cream Co., 446 Alisquith St.; construct \$300,000 concrete and steel building; include 60-ton ice and 20,000-gal. daily capacity ice-cream plant.

Md., Baltimore—Bakery.—City Baking Co., Equitable Bldg.; construct 1-story 111x532.5-ft. plant addition; brick; slag roof; \$6000; John F. Kunkel, Contr., 20 S. Linwood Ave.

Md., Baltimore—Remedies.—Swindell Co., 1006 Madison Ave. Incptd.; capital \$100,000; Benj. F. Swindell, Jos. R. Hertford, Frederick Garrison.

Md., Baltimore—Paints and Oils.—General Paint & Oil Co., Abel Bldg., Incptd.; capital \$50,000; Walter A. MacLaughlin, Howard H. Johnson, Wallace MacWilliams.

N. C., Elizabeth City—Pulp and Paper.—Consolidated Pulp & Paper Co. Incptd.; capital \$1,500,000; Walter S. Taylor, Chrmn. Directors.

Okl., Altus—Ice Cream.—Altus Ice Cream Co. organized; M. T. Cochran, Prest.-Mgr.; C. C. Henry, Secy.; construct 140x100-ft. with 50x25-ft. basement building; brick and concrete construction; purchased \$50,000 mchly.; daily output 25 tons ice and 3000 gals. ice cream; R. W. Abbott Construction Co., Contr. (Lately noted Incptd., capital \$50,000.)

Okl., Okmulgee—Candy.—American Candy Factory Incptd.; capital \$50,000; E. R. Filson, J. R. Harrison, R. S. Peters.

Okl., Oklahoma City—Glass.—Bristow Glass Co.; increase capital from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Okl., Pawnee—Beverages.—W. E. Toler; contemplates establishing plant to mfr. pop; install mchly. (See Machinery Wanted—Oil Burners; Bottling Machinery.)

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Peglar & Brownlee; construct brick factory building; \$7500; G. A. Collins, Contr.

Tenn., Nashville—Marietta Mfg. Co. Incptd.; capital \$1000; I. J. Edwards, B. M. Hughes, W. C. Hunt.

Tex., Edinburg—Mattresses.—Valley Mattress Co., W. A. Hart, Mgr.; enlarge plant and capacity.

Tex., Fort Worth—Acid.—Fort Worth Acid Works; increase capital from \$37,500 to \$50,000.

Va., Roanoke.—H. H. Warwick, Archt., 533

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if

the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Munsey Bldg.; construct 3-story-and-basement 9x40-ft. factory building and store; E. H. Mosher, Gen. Contr., 539 Munsey Bldg.

Va., Salem—Chemicals.—Rex Chemical Co. Incpd.; capital \$15,000; C. E. Shelor, Prest.; R. P. Shelor, Secy.

W. Va., Charleston—Laundry Supplies.—New Art Mfg. Co. Incpd.; capital \$25,000; C. H. Alexander, R. L. Flowers, J. W. Londreer.

Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, Etc.

Ala., Birmingham—Garage.—Government; erect \$20,000 garage; 5000 sq. ft. floor space; office room, storage room and shower baths for employees; contract to Frank Fowlkes and Crawford Johnson.

D. C., Washington—Motors—Truck Mfg.—W. W. Griffith, 1st and N Sts.; erect motor truck factory; E. H. Mosher, Contr., 539 Munsey Bldg.

D. C., Washington—Service Station.—Service Co. of America Incpd.; capital \$250,000; Hal G. Nelson, M. T. Cunningham, Jos. A. Jennings.

D. C., Washington—Salesroom.—Stanley H. Horner, 1015 14th St.; erect addition to salesroom and loft building; 3 to 10 stories; 72x120 ft.; Geo. A. Fuller Co., Contr., Munsey Bldg.; Waddy B. Wood, Archt., 816 Connecticut Ave.

Fla., Miami—Automobiles.—E. H. Bacon Motor Car Co. Incpd.; capital \$40,000; E. H. Bacon, Prest.; Alton R. Coleord, V.P.; Hector Cameron, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., St. Augustine—Garage.—J. E. Maucy; erect garage.

Fla., St. Petersburg—Garage.—Mrs. Kate De Koven; erect garage; concrete blocks.

Ga., Atlanta—Garage.—McKee Motors Co., J. H. McKee, Prest.; rebuild 2 and 4-story garage; loss \$100,000.

Ga., Gainesville—Garage.—E. L. Sisson; rebuild burned garage; loss \$75,000.

Ky., Louisville—Filling Station.—Western Petroleum Co.; erect filling station; 16x30 ft.; brick; stone; Thos. J. Nolan, Archt., 235 Courier-Journal Office Bldg.

Md., Baltimore—Automobiles.—Spann Motor Co., Incpd. Philadelphia and East Aves.; capital \$225,000; Charles A. Spann, John D. Spann, John H. Sause, Jr. (Lately noted to erect garage.)

Md., Baltimore—Tires.—Eskridge Tire Co., 868 N. Howard St., Incpd.; capital \$5000; David R. Eskridge, Maurice R. Robinson, Isaac Michaelson.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—City; erect garage; 28x21 ft.; brick; slag roof; cement floor; steam heat; electric-lighting plant; \$2800; Reinhart Construction Co., Contr., 521 Calvert Bldg.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—S. W. Smitzer, 3454 Reisterstown Rd.; erect \$15,000 garage and showroom; 3 stories; 60x90 ft.; brick; concrete; John Freund, Archt., 1307 S. Paul St. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Butler—Filling-Station.—A. D. Allen & Co., 515 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; erect filling-station; brick; stucco; Hunt Engineering Co., Engr.-Contr., 515 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Mo., Hardin—Filling-Station.—A. D. Allen & Co., 515 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; erect filling-station; brick; stucco; Hunt Engineering Co., Engr.-Contr., 515 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Mo., Hawkeye—Tires.—Hawkeye Tire Sales Co. Incpd.; capital \$10,000; C. T. Cohee, C. B. Outten, S. L. Mackey.

Mo., Higginsville—Filling-Station.—A. D. Allen & Co., 515 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; erect filling-station; brick; stucco; Hunt Engineering Co., Engr.-Contr., 515 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Mo., Kansas City—Garage.—F. H. Fitch and J. W. Grounds, care of Kansas City Structural Steel Co., O'rear-Leslie Bldg.; erect garage; Swenson Construction Co., Contr., Shubert Theater Bldg.; F. E. McIlvan, Archt., 1001 O'rear-Leslie Bldg.

Mo., Plattsburgh—Filling-Station.—A. D. Allen & Co., 515 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; erect filling-station; brick; stucco; Hunt Engineering Co., Engr.-Contr., 515 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Mo., Richmond—Filling-Station.—A. D. Allen & Co., 515 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; erect filling-station; brick; stucco; Hunt Engineering Co., Engr.-Contr., 515 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Garage.—Z. C. Patten, Jr.; construct garage and driveway; \$3000.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Garage.—Postoffice Dept., Washington, D. C.; erect garage; 2 stories; contract to Thayer Montague, T. H. Payne and C. H. Howard.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Garage.—Payne, Montague & Howell; erect \$12,000 garage; brick; steel; concrete; L. S. Smallwood Construction Co., Contr.

Tenn., Humboldt—Garage.—Humboldt Garage Co., G. T. Dodson; erect garage; 1 story and basement; 85x130 ft.; brick walls concrete; floor; Mahon & Broadwell, Archts., American Savings Bank, Memphis, Tenn.

Tenn., Memphis—Automobile Accessories.—Motor Shop chartered; capital \$50,000; L. B. Lowenstein, Leroy Friedlander, Leo Goodman.

Tenn., Nashville—Automobiles.—Ford Sales & Service Corp. chartered; capital \$5,000; H. A. Potter, R. J. Potter, L. O. Bing, A. C. Bain.

Tex., Eastland—Automobiles.—Magness Buick Co. Incpd.; capital \$32,000; H. S. Magness, J. H. Cheatham, F. A. Blankenbeckler.

W. Va., Wheeling—Garage.—Twelfth Street Garage Incpd.; capital \$150,000; S. W. Harper, J. A. Bloch, Arthur Langhans.

Railway Shops, Terminals, Roadhouses, Etc.

Ky., Ashland—Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., F. I. Cabell, Ch. Engr., Richmond, Va.; improve roundhouse and repair shop; install turntable; \$1,500,000; additional \$1,500,000 for improvements of Big Sandy Division; J. B. Farris, Div. Supt., Ashland.

Mo., Fort Scott—St. Louis.—San Francisco R. R., F. G. Jonah, Ch. Engr., St. Louis, Mo.; erect \$15,000 additions to car shop; Leak Construction Co., Contr., Chicago.

Va., Bristol—Norfolk & Western Ry., J. E. Crawford, Ch. Engr., Roanoke, Va.; erect 4 shop buildings; J. P. Pettyjohn & Co., Contrs., 212 8th St., Lynchburg, Va.

Road and Street Construction.

Ala., Birmingham—Jefferson County Board of Revenue, Jerry W. Gwin, Prest.; construct 10 mi. Leeds Highway from Irondale to Leeds; macadamize 13 mi. Arkadelphia Rd. from end macadam via Mt. Olive to corner schoolhouse; bids until Nov. 12; S. R. Batson, County Engr., 406 Jefferson County Bank Bldg. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ala., Florence—City; construct 1250 sq.

yds. pavement; warrenite-bitulithic on crushed-stone foundation; Southern Roads Co., Contr., Birmingham, Ala.

Ala., Guntersville.—State Highway Comn. of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.; construct 18.88 mi. Guntersville and Boaz road; 176,500 sq. yds. bituminous macadam; bids until Nov. 10; W. S. Keller, State Highway Engr., Montgomery. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Fla., Mayo—Town; resurface streets. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Americus.—State Highway Dept. of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.; construct 5 mi. Georgetown-Fort Gaines road; sand-clay; 26-ft. width surfacing; 13,094 cu. yds. sand-clay surfacing; bids until Nov. 30; W. C. Caye, Jr., Div. Engr. Third Dist. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ga., Augusta—City, Streets and Drain Committee; construct 2500 yds. pavement on Hampton St.; bids opened Oct. 25; W. H. Wise, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

La., St. Martinville.—State Highway Dept., New Orleans, La.; construct St. Martinville-Cade Highway; H. A. Sealey, Contr.

La., Arcadia.—Bienville Parish Police Jury, J. S. Williams, Chk.; construct 17 1/2 mi. parish highway from east side of Black Lake Bayou through Jamestown; bids until Nov. 8. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

La., Winnfield.—Winn Parish Police Jury, J. B. Wilm, Sr., Prest.; grade and drain 10.4 mi. Winnfield and Tulles road and 8 mi. Winnfield and Olla road; bids until Nov. 8; N. C. Woody, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Westminster.—State Roads Comn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; grade and drain 10.25 mi. State Highway from end Contract 529 toward New Windsor; Carroll County, Contract CI-27; bids until Nov. 9. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Baltimore.—Board of Awards; pave McElderry St. from Loney's Lane to a point 100 ft. west Highland Ave.; sheet asphalt; Exeter St. from Fawn to Pratt St.; Stiles St. from Little Gough to Exeter St., and Little Gough St. from Central Ave. to Pratt St.; sheet asphalt; grade and pave alleys listed in Contract No. 67; cement concrete; bids until Nov. 3. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Mo., Cassville.—State Highway Dept., Springfield, Mo.; construct 2 mi. Springfield-Neosho road; \$54,555; bids opened Oct. 27; H. P. Moberly, Div. Engr., Springfield.

Mo., Kirkwood.—City; pave 1/2 mi. Kirkwood Road from Peck Ave.; 71,280 sq. yds. bitulithic macadam; W. Elbring, Engr., Clayton, Mo.

N. C., Newton.—City; grade, drain and pave Main, College and other streets; 25,000 sq. yds. concrete paving; 26,400 lin. ft. concrete sidewalk; 31,600 lin. ft. concrete curb and gutter; G. R. Martin, Contr., N. Kerr St., Salisbury, N. C.

N. C., Pittsboro.—Chatham County Comr., W. H. Ferguson, Chrmn.; construct 24 mi. roads from Cape Fear Township by way of Fearington; bids until Nov. 8; L. V. Edwards, Consrt. Engr., Masonic Temple, Winston-Salem, N. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

N. C., Winston-Salem.—City; construct 21,419 sq. yds. pavement; warrenite-bitulithic; Atlantic Bitulithic Co., Contr., Richmond, Va.

Okla., Marietta.—City, T. M. Randolph, Chk.; construct 22,350 sq. yds. paving on W. Second, Third and Fourth Aves.; 16,490 lin. ft. gutter; 16,210 lin. ft. curb; bids until Nov. 4; Henry Exall Elrod Co., Consrt. Engr., 229 Interurban Bldg., Dallas, Tex. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Okla., Miami.—City; construct 9100 sq. yds. pavement; warrenite-bitulithic on 5-in. concrete foundation; A. R. Young Construction Co., Contr., Kansas City, Mo. (Supersedes recent item.)

S. C., Greenville.—Greenville County Supvrs., W. H. Willimon, Supvr.; improve 2.12 mi. Laurens road; 22,400 sq. yds. asphaltic concrete paving; lowest bidder Southern Paving & Construction Co., James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

S. C., Newberry.—Newberry County Supvrs., J. C. Sample, Supvr.; construct 4.231 mi. Piedmont Highway between Lexington County line and Little Mountain; Federal-aid Project 65; bids until Nov. 1; L. M. Weisiger, Div. Engr., Laurens, S. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

S. C., Spartanburg.—City; pave streets; voted \$300,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Previously noted to vote.)

Tenn., Pulaski.—Giles County Commrs.; construct roads; voted \$350,000 bonds.

Tex., Bastrop.—City; construct bitulithic pavement on Main St.; Briggs & Co., Contrs.

Tex., Bonnerville.—City; construct 6942 sq. yds. pavement; warrenite-bitulithic on 3-in. concrete foundation; Southern Roads Co., Contr., Birmingham, Ala.

Tex., Brenham.—City Comsn.; pave streets; vote on \$50,000 bonds.

Tex., Brownsville.—City; construct 28,155 sq. yds. pavement; warrenite-bitulithic; Southwest Bitulithic Co., Contr., San Antonio, Tex.

Tex., Cameron.—Milam County, Giles L. Avriett, Auditor; improve 8.71 mi. Highway 36; bids until Oct. 28; A. F. Mitchell, County Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., Del Rio.—Val Verde County Commrs.; grade, surface and drain 11.59 mi. road to Kinney County line; G. M. Jowers, Engr.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Tarrant County Commissioners, H. L. Small, Judge; grade and drain 6.824 mi. Kutemans Cut-off road, Highway 1; bids until Nov. 4; R. V. Glenn, County Engr.

Tex., Fredericksburg.—Gillespie County Commissioners, A. H. Kneese, Judge; grade, surface and drain 9.99 mi. Highway 9 to Kendall county line; bids until Nov. 11; A. F. Mourans, County Engr.

Tex., Linden.—Cass County Commrs.; construct roads; vote Oct. 27 on \$1,000,000 bonds. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tex., Mexia.—City Commrs.; grade and gravel 2 blocks on Commerce St.; contract let.

Tex., Sanderson.—Terrell County Commrs.; construct roads; voted \$250,000 bonds.

Tex., Waco.—City; pave streets; vote on \$100,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Waxahachie.—Ellis County Commrs., F. L. Wilson, Judge; gravel-surface 23 mi. road in Dist. 3; 43,000 cu. yds. gravel; grade, drain and gravel-surface 8.5 mi. Ennis-Waxahachie and 7 mi. K Fearis Rd.; 45,000 cu. yds. grading; 36,000 cu. yds. gravel; bids until Nov. 8; G. G. Edwards, Engr., Ennis National Bank Bldg., Ennis, Tex. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., Wichita Falls.—City; pave streets; voted \$340,000 bonds; Julian Montgomery, Engr.

W. Va., Sutton.—Braxton County Commrs.; construct 5 mi. road on Weston and Gauley Bridge turnpikes; Federal-aid Project 108; cost \$69,700; \$34,880 Federal-aid.

SEWER CONSTRUCTION.

Ark., Atkins.—City; improve sewer and water systems; \$120,000; Ford & MacCrea, Engrs., 326 Gazette Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.

Ky., Frankfort.—City; construct and install storm-water and sanitary sewer through Glenwood to Thorn Hill and Jones' bottom to Kentucky River; vote Nov. 2 on \$75,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Owensboro.—City Commrs.; repair and reconstruct sewer system; install sewer system; vote Dec. 4 on \$400,000 bonds.

Miss., Winona.—City; purchase Winona water, sewerage, ice and light plants; vote Nov. 1 on \$60,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Cameron.—City; construct clay sewers; \$15,000; E. T. Archer Co., Engr., New England Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Mo., Excelsior Springs.—City, R. T. Stephens, City Atty.; build sewage-disposal plant and main sewer; vitrified and cast-iron pipes; voted \$25,000 bonds; Shockley Engineering Co., Engr., Kansas City, Mo. (Lately noted to vote.)

Mo., Kansas City.—City; construct sewer in Sewer Dist. No. 500, Sewer Div. No. 5; let 2 contracts; \$16,335; Atlas Construction Co., 5510 Jackson Ave., and Mike Walsh & Son, Contrs., 2915 E. 33d St.; \$18,455.

Okla., Miami.—City, J. B. Gibbs, Clk.; construct vitrified clay outfall sewers; \$150,000; Hughes Engineering Co., Engr., 304 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.

S. C., Spartanburg.—City, Jno. F. Floyd, Mayor; extend sewer system; voted \$50,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Weatherford.—City Comsn.; install sewer system; voted \$25,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Va., Newport News.—City, Floyd A. Hudgins, Clk.; construct sewers and improve streets; \$350,000 bonds.

W. Va., Charleston.—City, Bonner H. Hill, Mgr.; construct lateral sewers; 11,900 lin. ft. 8 to 48-in. sewer; Ernest Bruce, City Engr.; F. B. Roberts, Contr. (Lately noted bids until Oct. 1.)

SHIPBUILDING PLANTS.

Md., Baltimore—Wooden Ships.—National Shipbuilding & Machinery Co., J. F. Connell, V.-P. and Gen. Mgr., Woolworth Bldg., New York; purchased property of Maryland Shipbuilding Co., comprising 51 acres land, 2600-ft. waterfront on 18-ft. channel; 1000-ft. dry dock, 5 mi. switch tracks, 4 shipways, 6 warehouses and many other facilities.

TELEPHONE SYSTEMS.

Ga., Pineoira.—Pineoira Utilities Co. inceptd.; capital \$2000; P. J. Zeigler, J. V. Norton, Wm. L. Gignilliat; establish telephone, water and light plants.

Ga., Savannah.—Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., David Laird, Division Gen. Mgr.; erect exchange building; install automatic equipment; \$850,000; contemplated expending \$1,500,000 within next 5 years.

La., Monroe.—Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co., C. A. Stair, Gen. Mgr., New Orleans; erect \$75,000 building; fireproof construction; install machine switching equipment; \$250,000; expend \$500,000 on Monroe plant and adjacent territory during next 5 years.

W. Va., Davis.—Northern West Virginia Telephone Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; F. W. Viering, Jason Harmon, C. W. Raese.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Mo., Kansas City—Cordage.—Hooven & Allison Co., Armour & Forest Sts., Kansas City, and Xenia, O.; construct 1-story and basement 363x80-ft. factory addition; brick and stone.

N. C., Mayworth—Yarns.—Mays Mills, H. L.

Moore, Secy.; improve plant and mill village.

Tenn., Knoxville—Cotton Cloth.—Brookside Mills; construct 2-story 222x195x143-ft. plant addition; concrete and brick construction; equip with looms for weaving; Frank P. Sheldon & Son, Archts.-Engrs., R. I. Hospital Bldg., Providence, R. I.; Aberthaw Construction Co., Gen. Contr., Peters Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., and 24 School St., Boston, Mass. (Lately noted to erect plant addition.)

Tex., Dallas—Hosiery.—Texas Hosiery Mills inceptd.; capital \$100,000; J. R. Brown, J. C. Dobson, W. O. Connor.

W. Va., Philippi—Blankets.—Philippi Blanket Mills, C. L. Hall, Secy.-Treas.; erect 1-story 45x25-ft. hydraulic steel construction picker building; replace one destroyed by fire; Lupton steel sash; concrete foundation; \$2700; 1250 spindles and 20 looms; daily capacity 200 pairs blankets; Hydraulic Steel Construction Co., Contr., Cleveland, O. (Lately noted to erect addition.)

WATER-WORKS.

Ala., Piedmont.—City, C. A. Jones, Clk.; install water-works; issued \$25,000 bonds.

Ark., Atkins.—City; improve water and sewer systems; \$120,000; Ford & MacCrea, Engrs., 326 Gazette Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—City; enlarge water plant; issued \$5000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Pineoira.—Pineoira Utilities Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; P. J. Ziegler, J. V. Norton, Wm. L. Gignilliat.

Miss., Oxford.—City, E. E. Temple, Mayor; repair, remodel and improve water-works and light plant; voted \$30,100 bonds. (Previously noted to vote.)

Miss., Winona.—City; purchase Winona water, sewerage, ice and light plants; vote Nov. 1 on \$60,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Red Springs.—Town, Ernest Graham, Mayor; install water and electric-light systems; Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Pharr.—Hidalgo Water Improvement Dist. No. 2; improve water-works; voted \$1,500,000 bonds.

Va., Norfolk.—City, Chas. E. Ashburner, Mgr.; improve water-works; repair building; install pumps and high-pressure boilers; \$250,000.

WOODWORKING PLANTS.

Ala., Hanceville—Doors and Windows.—Keltos Bros.; rebuild burned plant; loss \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Ark., Pine Bluff—Shingles.—Jett Dent; mfre. and creosote or otherwise treat sap pine shingles; contemplated. (See Machinery Wanted—Zinc Product.)

Fla., Tampa—Office Equipment.—Office Equipment Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; M. L. Price, J. C. Evans, R. W. Shackleford.

Md., Baltimore—Boxes.—E. Raast, Ridgely St.; remodel plant for mfre. boxes; has plans.

Mo., St. Louis—Cabinets.—C. Nelson Mfg. Co., J. L. Nelson, Secy.-Treas., 23d and Division Sts.; construct 2-story 83x50-ft. factory addition; A. Meyer, Archt., Central National Bank Bldg.; Batterman Construction Co., Gen. Contr., 1943 St. Louis Ave.

N. C., Charlotte—Woodworking.—Liddell Co.; rebuild burned woodworking plant.

Tex., Dallas—Wheels, etc.—Texas Wheel & Body Co.; rebuild burned plant; loss \$30,000.

Va., Waynesboro—Handles.—Basic Furniture Co., Boyd Stomback, Secy.; install mchly. to mfre. handles; contemplated. (See Machinery Wanted—Handle Machinery.)

Fire Damage.

Ala., Auburn.—Alabama Polytechnic Institute; loss \$50,000.

Ala., Antaungaville.—Jones Ginning Co.'s cotton ginnery.

Ala., Hanceville.—Kelton Bros.' sash and door factory.

Ala., Anniston.—R. M. Ingram & Co.'s building on Noble St., occupied by Silver Moon Cafe.

Ala., Dothan.—Home Guano Co.'s plant; loss \$100,000.

Ala., Loxley.—Residence of M. A. Maguire, Moreen, Pa.; occupied by C. J. Stowe.

Ala., Oldtown.—Miles Hardys' cotton gin; loss \$5000.

Ala., Orrville.—E. H. Ellis' cotton gin and sawmill; loss \$10,000.

Ark., Earle.—Earle Compress Co.'s warehouse; N. A. Cramer, Prest.

Fla., Oldsmar.—Palmetto Brush & Fiber Co.'s plant; loss \$40,000 to \$50,000.

Ga., Andersonville.—Easterlin Bros.' cotton warehouse.

Ga., Atlanta.—McKee Motors Co.'s 2 and 4-story garage; loss \$100,000.

Ga., Columbus.—Atlantic Ice & Cold Storage Co.'s tankroom.

Ga., Edison.—Citizen's Mercantile Co.'s cotton ginnery; loss \$6000.

Ga., Gainesville.—E. L. Sisson's garage; loss \$75,000.

Ga., Lagrange.—L. B. Wyatt's residence.

Ga., Union City.—Crow & Jaitette's warehouse; implement factory, owned by T. G. King and Chester Harvey, Fairburn, Ga.

Ga., Sandersville.—Happ & Paris Co.'s store.

Ky., Frankfort.—S. C. Shaver & Son's cannery; loss \$30,000.

Ky., Marion.—A. O. Woodsides' sawmill.

Ky., Marion.—W. D. Drennen's sawmill.

Ky., Paducah.—Leland Barnes' residence, Benton Rd., near Paducah.

Miss., Carthage.—W. A. Boyd's residence, near Carthage.

Miss., Jackson.—Eureka Lumber Co.'s plant; loss \$50,000.

Miss., Jonesboro.—W. B. Wise's building, occupied by A. Solomon; City Drug Store, owned by C. Cohen, Coahoma, Miss.; Chas. Marcus' store; R. M. Wise's building, occupied by J. W. Young.

Miss., Sebastopol.—Henderson Molpus Lumber Co.'s planing mill.

N. C., Charlotte.—Liddle Co.'s woodworking plant.

N. C., Fayetteville.—Christian Ewing Co.'s flour and grist mill.

N. C., Lake Junaluska.—Auditorium Hotel, owned by Southern Methodist Assembly; loss \$75,000.

N. C., Rocky Mount.—Blake Williford's building, owned by E. W. Shearin estate.

N. C., Tarboro.—Mildred Ginnery Co.'s cotton ginnery and sawmill; loss \$10,000 to \$11,000; owned by Lewis Edmondson and Perry Jenkins.

Okl., Sayre.—Planters' Cotton Gin Co.'s ginnery; loss \$20,000.

S. C., Yarborough Bridge.—Yarborough Bros.' cotton gin.

Tenn., Clarksville.—R. Sterling Bellamy's residence, District 1.

Tex., Dallas.—W. C. Witwer's building, 1201 Elm St., occupied by United Cash Grocery Co. No. 26; loss \$25,000.

Tex., De Leon.—Baptist Parsonage; Rev. W. D. Boswell, Pastor.

Tex., Christoval.—Walker Hale's store; Paul Crawford's meat market and store; loss \$15,000.

Tex., Dallas.—Texas Wheel & Body Co.'s plant; loss \$30,000.

Tex., Handley.—Handley Gin Co.'s plant.

Tex., Lindale.—Lindale Canning Co.'s plant; loss \$100,000.

Tex., Rockwood.—Winneford Gin Co.'s cotton ginnery; loss \$15,000.

Tex., Seabrook.—R. H. Larrabee's store.

Va., Clintwood.—Fleming-Remines Hotel; C. R. Fleming, Prop.

Va., Danville.—J. J. Woodall's store on Claiborne St.

Va., Danville.—Mrs. Thos. Womack's residence at Mount Olivet.

Odd Fellows; erect \$30,000 hall; 2 stories and cellar; 38x70 ft.; hollow tile and stucco; W. S. Plager, Archt., 1930 Kearney St. N. E., Washington, D. C.

Okl., Bigheart.—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; erect \$20,000 temple; 2 stories and basement; 28x100 ft.; brick; stone trim; composition roof; Geo. Winkler, Archt., 414 Palace Bldg., Tulsa.

Okl., Oklahoma City.—India Temple Masonic Lodge; plans to erect building, 6th St. and Robinson Ave.

Tex., Orange.—Salvation Army; plans to erect \$10,000 or \$15,000 building.

W. Va., Welch.—American Legion; remodel building for war memorial; 35x10 ft.; brick; \$25,000; bids opened Oct. 30; plans and specifications at office Alex. B. Mahood, Archt., Law and Commerce Bldg., Bluefield. (Lately noted.)

Bank and Office.

Ala., Birmingham.—Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.; erect brick office building, First Ave. and 32d St.

Ala., Birmingham.—Southern Sewer Pipe Co.; erect hollow-tile office building, 22d St. and 29th Ave. north, North Birmingham.

Ky., Stone.—First Natl. Bank, G. C. Wood, Prest.; erect \$35,000 bank and apartment building; 2 stories and basement; 43x15 ft.; brick and stone; Alex. Mahood, Archt., L. C. Bldg., Bluefield, W. Va. (Lately noted.)

La., Lafayette.—Bank of Lafayette; erect addition, Jefferson and Congress Sts.

Md., Baltimore.—United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.; erect 4 stories at present of 12-story building, Calvert and Mercer Sts.; 40x115 ft.; limestone; slab roof; cement and composition floors; elevator and pavement lift; about \$300,000; Wyatt & Nolting, Archts. Keyser Bldg.; Geo. Dose Engineering Co., 43 W. 27th St., New York, low bidder, will probably receive contract. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Standard Oil Co., Pier 2, Pratt St.; bids until Nov. 15 to erect 10-story office building with alternate proposals for 15-story structure; 90x140 ft.; fireproof; brick and marble; slab roof; 2 passenger and 1 freight elevators; \$1,500,000; Clyde N. Friz, Archt., Lexington Bldg.; following contractors estimating: J. Henry Miller, Inc., Miller Bldg., Franklin and Eutaw Sts.; Price Construction Co., Maryland Trust Bldg.; both Baltimore; Thompson-Starrett Co., 138 W. 32d St.; Tucker & Lewis, 103 Park Ave.; James Stewart & Co., 30 Church St.; Grange & Sloan, 527 Fifth Ave., all New York. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Carthage.—Carthage Bank, J. L. McMillan, Prest.; bids until Nov. 1 to erect \$12,000 building; 25x66 ft.; pressed brick and frame; composition roof; concrete and tile floors; metal lath; Emmett J. Hull, Archt., Jackson. (Previously noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—I. A. Hedges, Cupples Sta.; reported interested in syndicate to erect \$500,000 office building, Olive and Beaumont Sts.; 3 stories; 130x250 ft.; concrete and steel; P. J. Bradshaw, Archt., International Life Bldg.

S. C., Columbia.—Carolina Life Insurance Co., A. H. Cohn, Secy. and Treas.; erecting building. (See Machinery Wanted—Vault Doors.)

Tex., Dallas.—Educational Realty Co.; erect \$20,000 one-story addition, 1909-13 Bryan St.

Tex., Houston.—Houston Branch of Federal Reserve Bank, E. F. Gossett, Mgr.; erect \$500,000 building, Caroline St. and Texas Ave.

Va., Appalachia.—First Natl. Bank, C. F. Blanton, Prest.; erect \$8,000 building; 1 story and mezzanine; brick; C. B. Kearnott, Archt., Bristol.

BUILDING NEWS**EXPLANATORY.**

Buildings costing less than \$10,000 not covered in these reports.

BUILDINGS PROPOSED**Apartment-Houses.**

D. C., Washington.—Jas. J. Moehs; erect \$35,000 apartment-house, 1222-24 16th St.; 5 stories and basement; fireproof; slab roof; oak floors; vapor heat; elevator; plans and construction by owner. (Lately noted.)

D. C., Washington.—J. J. Moehs; erect \$35,000 5-story apartment-house, 1222-24 16th St.

Fla., Jacksonville.—O. P. Woodcock; remodel apartment-house, Laura St. between Monroe and Adams Sts.; \$15,000.

Ky., Kansas City.—C. E. Phillips, 1018 Commerce St.; erect \$150,000 apartment-house, Wyandotte St. and Armour Blvd.; 4 stories; 56 apartments; 2 wings, 39x100 ft.; brick and frame; gravel roof; oak floors; steam heat, \$10,000; hand elevator, \$600; plaster board; interior tile; N. E. Peters, Archt., Merriam, Kan.; construction by owner. (Lately noted.)

Vt., Bristol.—Robert L. Pennington; plans to erect 3-story apartment-house; brick to

second story, stucco above; Spanish design; 12 apartments; hot-water heat; Stanhope S. Johnson, Archt., Lynchburg.

Association and Fraternal.

Ark., Little Rock.—North Little Rock Lodge of Elks, D. A. Beard, exalted ruler; expend \$25,000 to convert school building, Third St., into home.

Fla., New Smyrna.—New Smyrna Lodge, F. & A. M., D. N. Disbennett, Secy. Bldg. Committee; contemplates erecting 3-story Masonic Temple.

Fla., Palatka.—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; expend \$10,000 to remodel 3-story brick building, First and Lemon Sts.; 2d floor, clubrooms; 3d, hall.

Ky., Hazard.—Seuddy Coal Co.; erect Y. M. C. A. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Jeff.—A. F. Parsons and A. B. Ewen; erect Y. M. C. A. (See Dwellings.)

Md., Washington Grove.—Independent Order

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Va., Bristol.—Bank of Bristol, Robt. L. Pennington, V.-P. and Chmn., Building Comm.; erect \$230,000 bank and office building, State and 6th Sts.; 11 stories; 30x140 ft.; fireproof; lower portion granite and Indiana limestone; upper, face brick or white terra-cotta; Stansope S. Johnson, Archt., Lynchburg. (Previously noted.)

Va., Mathews.—Farmers and Fishermen's Bank; erect \$10,000 building; 35x60 ft.; 1 story with mezzanine; fireproof; bids in spring of 1921. Address G. S. Merchant.

Va., Norfolk.—Continental Trust Co. of Norfolk; erect building, Main St. and Berkeley Ave.

Churches.

Ark., Little Rock.—First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Hay Watson Smith, Pastor; erect parsonage, Fourth and Izard Sts.

Ark., Springdale.—First Baptist Church, Rev. H. H. Burton, pastor; erect 9-room parsonage; construction begun.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Lutheran Church; erect building, 2d Ave. and 5th St. Address The Pastor.

Ga., Savannah.—Asbury Memorial Church, T. A. Marshall, Chmn. Bldg. Comm.; erect building.

Ga., Waycross.—First Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. S. Sibley, Pastor; plans to erect 3-story building; brick, stone and steel; 53x84 ft.; Corinthian temple design.

Ky., Warren.—Hurricane Church, Rev. O. M. Capshaw, Pastor; erect church and tabernacle to replace structures recently burned.

La., New Orleans.—Evangelical Lutheran Redeemer Church, William J. Burney, Prest. congregation; erect building, Alvar St., between Urquhart and Villere Sts.

Md., Baltimore.—Obey Shalom Congregation, Isaac A. Gusdorf, Prest., 409 N. Howard St.; erect synagogue, Eutaw Place Temple; \$150,000; 130x49 ft.; reinforced concrete; tile roof; composition and tile floors; vapor heat; electric lights; Benjamin Frank, Archt., 328 N. Charles St.

Md., Baltimore.—Church of the Messiah, Rev. Peregrine Wroth, Rector, 215 E. Preston St.; erect church and parish hall, Harford Rd. and White Ave.; English Gothic design; church, 52x122 ft.; seat 500; parish hall, 48x114 ft.; auditorium, stage, kitchen and bowling alley; Mottu & White, Archts., 322 N. Charles St. (Previously noted.)

Md., Chevy Chase.—All Saint's Episcopal Church; Guild Hall addition; 50x50 ft.; plasterboard; ventilators; Delos H. Smith, Archt., Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Canton.—Christian Church, W. M. Turley, Chmn. Building Comm.; expend \$25,000 to alter and erect addition to building; 2 stories and basement; 39x42 ft.; brick and stone; J. Hal Lynch, Archt., Dolph Bldg., St. Louis.

Miss., Leland.—Baptist Church; bids until Nov. 9 to erect \$75,000 building; 56x100 ft.; brick, stone and wood; slate roof; hardwood and cement floors; steam heat, \$5000; Raymond B. Spencer, Archt. and Henry J. Kramer, Asso. Archt., 540 Goodwyn Institute, Memphis, Tenn. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Charlotte.—Ninth Ave. Baptist Church; erect \$50,000 Sunday-school addition to building. Address The Pastor.

Tex., Dublin.—Methodist Church, M. C. Witcher, Chmn. Bldg. Comm.; erect \$30,000 annex.

N. C., Rural Hall.—Methodist Church, Rev. L. P. Bogle, Pastor; erect parsonage.

Okla., Mangum.—Central Christian Church; erect addition for Men's Bible class, Judge H. H. Edwards, Teacher.

S. C., Rock Hill.—St. John's Methodist Church; considering erecting \$500,000 church and parsonage, E. White St. and Oakland Ave. Address The Pastor.

Tenn., Alamo.—First Christian Church; erect \$40,000 building; 1 story and basement; brick; stone trim; R. A. Heavener, Archt., Elks Bldg., Jackson.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Ridgedale Church of Christ, Chas. Gibbs, Chmn. Bldg. Comm., 108 N. Dodds Ave.; erect \$15,000 building; brick; composition roof; wood floors; electric lights; W. H. Sears, Archt., James Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Nashville.—Memorial Presbyterian Church, Thos. H. Warren, Chmn., 306½ Union Ave.; bids until Dec. 1 to erect 2-story building, Hillsboro Rd.; 64x98 ft.; brick; stone trim; steel beams; wood roof; C. K. Colley, Archt., First Natl. Bank Bldg.

Tex., El Paso.—Westminster Presbyterian Church; erect \$15,000 stone building, Manhattan Heights Addition. Address The Pastor.

City and County.

Ky., Louisville.—Auditorium.—City, George Weissinger Smith, Mayor; votes Nov. 2 on \$500,000 bonds for memorial auditorium in honor of service men and women of Louisville and Jefferson County; plans to erect \$1,000,000 building.

Md., Baltimore.—Armory.—Board of Awards, Wm. F. Broening, Prest.; bids in duplicate at office Richard Gwinn, City Register, until Oct. 27 for skylight, alterations to ceiling and repairs to armory at City Hall, 4th floor, north side of building; plans and specifications at office J. F. Crowther, Inspector of Buildings.

Va., Norfolk.—Detention Home.—City, C. E. Ashburner, City Mgr.; C. B. Borland, Chf. of Police; plans to erect detention home for boys and girls.

Va., Portsmouth.—Fire Station.—City, J. Davis Reed, Safety Director; considering erecting fire station, Lincoln and Virginia Sts.

W. Va., Welch.—Memorial Building.—McDowell County, D. J. F. Strother, Prest. Comm.; expend \$25,00 to alter World War memorial building; slate roof; maple floors; steam heat; metal ceilings; metal laths; Alex B. Mahood, Archt., Bluefield, receives bids until Oct. 30. (Lately noted.)

Dwellings.

Ala., Birmingham.—C. W. Green; erect 3 dwellings, 26th St. and Thirtieth Ave.; \$15,000.

Ala., Birmingham.—John B. Reid & Co.; erect 7 dwellings, 2 in Alcoo.

D. C., Washington.—Geo. N. Ray, 1141 Connecticut Ave. N. W.; preparing plans to remodel residence on 28th St. N. W.; 3 stories; 30x40 ft.; brick; \$25,000.

D. C., Washington.—Harry Wardman, 1430 K St. N. W.; erect seven 2-story brick dwellings, Wisconsin Ave. between Fulton and Garfield Sts.; \$70,000.

D. C., Washington.—Fred A. Schmidt, care A. P. Clark, Jr., Archt., 816 14th St.; erect \$25,000 residence and garage; 2 stories, attic and cellar; 24x38 ft.; brick; stone trim; \$25,000.

Fla., Jacksonville.—T. E. Floyd; erect frame dwelling, Main St. between 17th and 18th Sts.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—C. B. Willis; erect 2 dwellings, 13th Ave. and 4th St. N. and 10th Ave. N.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Harry J. Winchell; erect residence, 8th St. and 9th Ave. north; lot 50x100 ft.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Jas. M. Ellis, Frank-

lin, N. H.; erect residence, Pine St. north, near 9th Ave.; lot 50x135 ft.

Fla., Miami.—Dr. J. D. Stuart; erect 2 bungalows, 1030-32 14th St.

Fla., Miami.—C. C. Clark; erect 3 bungalows, 1708-14-18 16th St.

Fla., Miami.—A. Mangos; erect stucco residence.

Fla., Miami.—W. K. Smith; erect frame residence.

Fla., Miami.—Mrs. Alfred Mitchell; erect \$15,000 residence, 2985 Brickell Ave.; concrete and frame.

Fla., Mt. Dora.—J. J. Chapman; erect frame dwelling, Highland Ave.; 28x24 ft.; composition roof; pine floors; stove heat; electric lights. (Lately noted.)

Fla., St. Petersburg.—L. C. Duncan; erect 16 one-story bungalows, 1st St. North near Thirteenth Ave.; \$48,000.

Fla., Tampa.—S. B. Denton; erect 3 one-story dwellings, 607-8-10 S. Oregon Ave.; \$23,500.

Ga., Americus.—D. R. Andrews; erect 2-story residence; tapestry brick, limestone trim; clay tile roof; steam heat; tile porches and terraces; interior tile hardwood floors; T. F. Lockwood, Archt., Murrah Bldg., Columbus, Ga.

Ga., Columbus.—F. W. Teague; erect 2-story residence; stucco on hollow tile; limestone trim; asbestos shingles; steam heat; hardwood floors; the porches and terraces; interior tile; T. F. Lockwood, Archt., Murrah Bldg.

Ky., Blackey.—James Whitaker; erect 3 residences; \$500 each; 6 rooms.

Ky., Dalma.—Consolidated Fuel Co.; erect 20 miners' dwellings, coal bin and coal tipple, Smoot Creek.

Ky., Dalma.—Amburg Coal Co.; construct 10 miners' houses; contract at once.

Ky., Frankfort.—Hooge-Montgomery Co.; erect employees' dwellings, Park Place.

Ky., Hazard.—Seuddy Coal Co.; construct 12 miners' houses, Y. M. C. A., tipple and other buildings.

Ky., Jeff.—A. F. Parsons and A. B. Ewen; develop coal lands on Carr's Fork; erect 25 miners' houses, coal tipple, store, Y. M. C. A. and other buildings.

Ky., Mayking.—Pine Creek Coal Co.; construct number miners' houses on Pine Creek.

Ky., Middlesboro.—C. A. Blackburn; erect \$10,000 residence; 2 stories; frame; Barber & McMurray, Archts., Knoxville.

Ky., Middlesboro.—C. A. Blackburn; erect \$10,000 residence; 2 stories; frame; Barber & McMurray, Archts., Knoxville, Tenn.

Ky., Millstone.—South East Co., Henry Pfenning, Jr., Supt.; erect 15 miners' houses; contract at once.

Ky., Owensesboro.—A. M. Irwin; erect residence, St. Elizabeth St.

Ky., Thornton.—Elkhorn Collieries Co., Sergeant; erect 25 miners' dwellings; Wm. Osborn, Engr.

Ky., Prestonsburg.—Prestonsburg Coal Co.; construct 12 miners' houses at Bull Creek.

Ky., Whitesburg.—Robert Blair; erect residence.

La., Monroe.—T. W. Turner; erect bungalow, Oak Ridge; J. W. Smith, Archt.

Md., Baltimore.—Harry C. Fox, 1026 W. Franklin St.; erect 2½-story frame dwelling and garage, Fernhill Ave. near Leona Ave.; 24x33 ft. and 18x18 ft.; W. R. Lamar, Archt.

Md., Baltimore.—Aeme Building Co., Equitable Bldg.; erect 10 two-story brick dwellings, Morley Ave., near Hilton St.; \$20,000.

Md., Baltimore.—John Diller, 28 Eutaw Ave.;

erect two 2-story concrete block and shingle dwellings, Diller Ave. near Eutaw St.; 15x45 ft.; P. T. Bond, Archt., 214 N. Linwood Ave.; construction by owner.

Md., Baltimore.—Chas. L. Kohlstead, 400 Rosedale Ter.; erect 4 one-story frame bungalows, Wesley Ave.; \$10,000.

Md., Baltimore—Stable.—M. Fox Sons Co., 20-26 S. Paca St.; erect sales stable, 619-25 W. Redwood St.

Md., Easton.—M. B. Nichols; plans to erect residence; 2 stories; concrete.

Md., Waterbury.—Richard Baldwin; erect 2½-story dwelling; 26x40 ft.; frame; concrete foundation; shingle roof; wood floors; one-pipe system of steam heat; electric lights; Jas. S. Nussear, Jr., Archt., 324 N. Charles St., Baltimore; construction begun. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—R. N. Eaton, 415 Rialto Bldg.; erect 4 dwellings, 3825-27-29-33 Indiana Ave.; 1½ stories and basement; frame shingle roof; \$14,000; plans and construction by owner.

Mo., St. Louis.—O. J. Boehmer, 3500 Palm St.; prepare plans for \$15,000 residence and garage, Natural Bridge and Hunt Rds.; 1 story; 40x60 ft.; brick.

Mo., St. Louis.—R. G. Kirsch, 4067 Magnolia Ave.; erect 10 1 and 2-story dwellings, Magnolia Ave.; brick; \$80,000; plans by owner. Architect builds and sublets.

Mo., St. Louis.—Jos. P. O'Connor, Title Guaranty Trust Co., 3739 W. Pine Blvd.; erect \$10,000 residence, 7030 Pershing Ave.; 2 stories; brick; E. Tuchschmidt, Archt., Wainwright Bldg.; day work.

N. C., Asheville.—Ralph Worthington; erect \$34,000 10-room residence, Macon Ave., Grove Park.

N. C., Charlotte.—J. B. Duke; erect addition to residence, Myers Park; C. C. Hook, Archt.; Blair & Drane, Engrs.

N. C., Charlotte.—A. Collins; erect \$25,000 8-room residence, Queens road.

N. C., Charlotte.—D. L. McKinnon, erect 7-room residence, Memorial Ave.

N. C., Charlotte.—D. E. Elliott; erect 6-room residence, Central Ave.

N. C., Charlotte.—C. C. Coddington; erect \$40,000 residence, 2d, near Mint St.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—S. A. Layton; erect \$20,000 residence, 600 E. 13th St.

Okla., Tulsa.—I. F. Crow; erect \$16,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; stucco; shingle roof; Geo. Winkler, Archt., 414 Palace Bldg.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Frank Biddle, McDonald Rd.; erect \$12,000 residence; 1 story; 48x67 ft.; frame and stucco; E. Gredig, Archt., 302 Clinch Ave.

Tenn., Maryville.—Chas. French; erect \$20,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; brick veneer; M. E. Parmlee & Son, Archts., Gay St., Knoxville.

Tenn., Johnson City.—R. H. Spears; erect \$25,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; brick veneer; A. R. Beeson, Archt., Harr Bldg.; day work.

Tex., Amarillo.—L. A. Kerr; erect 2 dwellings, 1401-3 Hayden St.

Tex., Amarillo.—J. N. Green; erect \$10,000 brick residence, 1210 Pierce St.

Tex., Dallas.—W. H. Tobin; erect 5-room frame cottage, 4015 Gilbert St.

Tex., Dallas.—T. E. Cornelius; erect 5-room frame cottage, 5622 Vickery St.

Tex., Dallas.—Mary Thornton; erect 6-room frame cottage, 3016 Park Row.

Tex., Dallas.—Otto Herold; erect 5-room brick cottage, 701 W. Paige St.

Tex., Dallas.—Homer Simpson; erect 5-room tile cottage, 4002 Bowser St.

Tex., Dallas.—E. H. Lingo, Prest. Lingo Lumber Co.; erect \$25,000 residence, Fairfield Ave. and Mocking Bird Lane; 2 stories; frame; colonial style.

Tex., El Paso.—Dr. W. E. Johnson; erect brick bungalow, Manhattan Heights Addition.

Tex., El Paso.—Duckett & Hutchens; erect 7 brick bungalows; \$23,000.

Tex., Houston.—R. S. Bayless; erect \$15,000 10-room residence, Montrose and W. Alabama Sts.

Tex., Houston.—H. Wilkins; erect two 3-room cottages, Estelle St., Brady Place.

Tex., San Antonio.—H. H. Heame; erect 6-room dwelling, Woodlawn Ave.

Tex., San Antonio.—Mrs. Wm. A. Gurner; erect 5-room dwelling, Perry Court.

Va., Portsmouth.—J. L. Johnson; erect 2-story 10-room frame dwelling, Tanner's Creek Dist.

Government and State.

La., New Orleans—Storehouse.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, C. W. Parks, Ch. Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.; bids until Oct. 27 to erect storehouse.

La., New Orleans—Storage Building.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, C. W. Parks, Ch. Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.; bids until Oct. 27 to erect ammunition storage and mine storage buildings; proposal No. 4253. (Previously noted.)

Tenn., Athens—Postoffice.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.; separate bids until Nov. 18 for materials and labor to erect postoffice; concrete, reinforcing metal, stone, brick, miscellaneous iron, steel, composition roofing, damp-proofing, sheet metal, plastering, interior marble, sanitary slate, lumber, mill-work, painting, hardware, plumbing, heating, electric work, etc.; drawings, specifications and bills of quantities from Custodian of site or office Supervising Archt.

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ala., Selma.—Selma Hospital Co.; erect \$150,000 building; hollow tile and brick; fireproof; 3 stories; concrete floors; steam heat; electric lights; hollow fireproof tile; 74 rooms, X-ray and clinical laboratories, etc.; Frank Lockwood, Archt., Montgomery; Dr. J. N. Furniss, Prest.; receives bids until Nov. 1. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Gulfport.—Dr. H. Von Gomez; erect hospital.

Ky., Ashland.—Ashland General Hospital and Gronnerud-Stephenson Clinic, A. W. Mann, Business Mgr., 311 Kitchen Bldg.; erect \$60,000 building; 4 stories and basement; 45x115 ft.; brick and frame; built-up roof; hardwood, composition, tile and concrete floors; steam or hot-water heat; electric elevator and dumbwaiter; hollow fireproof plaster board; interior tile; ventilators; H. W. Willett, Archt., 315 Kitchen Bldg.; bids opened about Nov. 15. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Plaster Board; Tile; Ventilators.)

Md., Baltimore.—Johns Hopkins Hospital, Dr. Winford H. Smith, Supt.; rejected bids for Woman's Clinic; postponed erection of building; Jos. Evans Sperry, Archt., Calvert Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Meridian.—City; votes Nov. 2 on \$20,000 bonds for extensions and improvements to Matty Hersee Charity Hospital. Address The Mayor. (Previously noted.)

Tenn., Paris.—Dr. Geo. M. Swain; contem-

plates erecting \$50,000 hospital; C. V. Krider, Archt.

Tex., Lubbock.—West Texas Sanitarium Assn.; erect \$100,000 building; 4 stories; brick and stone; reinforced concrete frame; Henry T. Phelps, Archt. Hicks Bldg., San Antonio; construction by owner. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Fort Worth.—Harris Memorial Methodist Sanitarium, W. Erskine Williams, Chrmn. Board of Trustees; plans to erect addition; 100 beds.

Tex., San Antonio.—Santa Rosa Infirmary; erect \$400,000 addition, Houston St. and Santa Rosa Ave.; 4 stories; fireproof; reinforced concrete, faced with brick, terra-cotta trim; 160x88 ft.; tile and marble floors; 100 patient-rooms, 6 operating-rooms; elevators; Altee B. Ayres, Archt., Bedell Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Wichita Falls.—City, W. D. Cline, Mayor; voted \$1,625,000 bonds, including \$75,000 for hospital.

Hotels.

Mo., Springfield.—Colonial Hotel; erect 6-story annex; connect to present structure by archway; 25 rooms.

N. C., Asheville.—P. W. Grove, 26 Pine St., St. Louis; purchased Battery Park Hotel and 10-acre site; plans to improve building and erect 250-room hotel on Haywood St.; also considering erecting apartments. Otis, St.; widen entrance to property, regrade, construct road, etc.

Tenn., Knoxville.—C. L. & A. D. Dann; erect \$50,000 hotel and store; 3 stories; brick; wood roof construction; A. E. Gredig, Archt., 302 Clinch Ave., taking bids.

Miscellaneous.

D. C., Washington—Cafe.—T. M. Medford, 1631 Third St. N. W.; preparing plans for \$150,000 cafe and apartment-house, 8th and Potomac Ave. S. E.; 3 stories; 50x90 ft.; brick and concrete.

Fla., Key West—Clubhouse.—Domingo J. Milford, Cuban Consul, Chrmn. Com.; bids until Dec. 3 (extended date) to erect San Carlos Club and school buildings; plans and specifications at Ramon Perdome's residence, 22 Duval St. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Barium Springs—Orphanage.—Barium Springs Presbyterian Orphanage; erect additions to building.

Okla., Pawhuska—Clubhouse.—Woman's Club, Mrs. Jno. Leahy, Chrmn. Committee; plans to erect clubhouse.

Tenn., Knoxville—Memorial.—Rush Strong Hall, Judge H. L. McCling, administrator; erect \$75,000 memorial and hall; 3 stories and basement; 40x123 ft.; brick and marble; A. E. Gredig, Archt., 302 W. Clinch Ave., taking bids.

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Ark., Atkins.—Missouri-Pacific R. R., H. R. Carpenter, Ch. Eng., St. Louis; erect passenger station.

La., Monroe.—Missouri & Pacific R. R., H. R. Carpenter, Ch. Engr., St. Louis, and Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific R. R., E. L. Loftin, Supvr. B. & B., Vicksburg; plan to construct union passenger station.

Schools.

Ala., Auburn.—Alabama Polytechnic Institute; erect building to replace burned structure at loss \$50,000.

Ala., Piedmont.—City, C. A. Jones, Clerk; will sell \$25,000 school and water bonds.

Ala., University.—University of Alabama; construct buildings for School of Mines.

Fla., Arlington.—Board of Public Instruction, Dr. Fons A. Hathaway, Supt., Jacksonville; erect \$40,000 brick building; 8 rooms. (Previously noted.)

Fla., Ocala.—Board of Comms. State Institutions, R. A. Catts, Secy., Tallahassee; bids until Nov. 8 to erect 2-story dormitory; separate bids for heating and plumbing; plans at office T. M. Bryan, Archt., Gainesville. (Previously noted.)

Ga., Hephzibah.—Richmond County, Lawton B. Evans, Supt. of Schools, Augusta; erect \$125,000 high school.

Ky., Mayfield.—Board of Education; erect \$65,000 school; 100x50 ft.; 2 stories and basement; brick; metal or composition roof; wood floors; steam heat; electric lights; H. C. Hibbs, Archts., Fourth and First Natl. Bank Bldg., Nashville, Tenn. (Lately noted to vote Nov. 2 on bonds.)

La., Natchitoches.—Board of Education; erect \$150,000 high school; J. W. Smith, Archt., Monroe. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Board of Awards, Wm. F. Broening, Prest.; bids in duplicate until Oct. 27 at office Richard Gwinn, City Register, to erect school No. 64, Garrison and Penhurst Aves.; Mottu & White, Archts., 322 N. Charles St.; among contractors estimating: J. L. Robinson Construction Co., 1130 W. Lafayette Ave.; Chas. L. Stockhausen Co., Gay and Water Sts.; E. G. Turner, 15 E. Fayette St.; Singer-Pentz Co., Equitable Bldg.; Price Construction Co., Maryland Trust Bldg.; General Contracting Co., Calvert Bldg.; Continental Contracting Co., Knickerbocker Bldg.; all Baltimore; Standard Construction Co., 1713 Sansom St., Philadelphia. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Board of Awards, Wm. F. Broening, Prest., City Hall; bids in duplicate until Oct. 27 at office Richard Gwinn, City Register, to erect school No. 76, Latrobe Park; 72x272 ft.; 1-story annex; 50x240 ft.; mill construction, partly fireproof; ornamental terra-cotta; metal ceilings; hardwood and concrete floors; plaster board; metal doors; wire glass; safes; ventilators; steel sash and trim; \$500,000; heating plant, \$30,000; Otto G. Simonson, Archt., Maryland Casualty Tower; among contractors estimating: West Construction Co., American Bldg.; J. L. Robinson Construction Co., 1130 W. Lafayette Ave.; Chas. L. Stockhausen Co., Gay and Water Sts.; Singer-Pentz Co., Equitable Bldg.; Price Construction Co., Maryland Trust Bldg.; Jno. Hiltz & Sons, 2 E. Redwood St.; Consolidated Engineering Co., Calvert Bldg.; Continental Contracting Co., Knickerbocker Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Md., Lisbon.—Howard County School Commissioners, W. C. Phillips, Secy., Ellicott City; erect 4-room school; \$10,000; Jno. C. Tibbets, Archt., Ellicott City.

Miss., Grenada.—Board of School Trustees, W. D. Salmon, Secy.; bids until Nov. 15 to erect high school.

Miss., Shelby.—Shelby Separate School Dist. Trustees; plan to issue \$35,000 bonds; erect negro graded grammar and high school and complete white school.

Mo., Eminence.—Eminence School Dist.; erect \$18,000 school; 60x71 ft.; 2 stories and basement; brick and hollow fireproof tile; bids opened; Heckenlively & Mark, Archts., Springfield. Address E. J. Ward, Secy. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Society of Mary, Brother J. A. Waldron, Chaminade Station; erect college buildings; 2 stories; 103x154 ft.; \$250,000; V. J. Klutho, Archt., Syndicate Trust Bldg., taking bids. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Warrenton.—Warrenton Special Tax Dist. School Committee, E. S. Allen, Chrmn.; erect \$50,000 school; votes Nov. 2 on bill authorizing \$100,000 expenditure.

Okla., Tulsa.—Altar Society of Holy Family Catholic Church; plans to erect \$10,000 parochial school. Address The Pastor.

Okla., Tulsa.—Board of Education, H. O. McClure, Prest.; bids until Nov. 8 to erect grade school in West Tulsa; 1 story and basement; brick; stone trim; composition roof; Geo. Winkler, Archt., Palace Bldg.

Okla., Tulsa.—Board of Education, H. O. McClure, Prest.; bids until Nov. 8 to furnish materials and erect addition to Central High School in its entirety or in part; plans and specifications at office Geo. Winkler, Archt., Palace Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Dallas.—Board of Education, W. Greiner, Prest.; bids until Nov. 15 to erect North Dallas High School; 3 stories; fireproof; brick; composition roof; wood and cement floors; vacuum system of heating; \$600,000; Wm. B. Ittner, Archt., Board of Education Bldg., St. Louis. (Previously noted.)

S. C., Charleston.—Florence Crittenton Training School; bids at office J. D. Newcomer, Archt., until Nov. 9 to erect 2-story frame building, including electric, plumbing and heating systems.

S. C., Columbia.—School Board; erect \$15,000 building near Columbia; frame and brick; composition roof; wood floors; W. B. Urquhart, Archt.; bids opened.

S. C., Columbia.—Chicora College for Women, Dr. S. C. Byrd, Prest.; contemplates erection of following buildings on 60-acre site, some fireproof: Administration and Liberal arts with auditorium to seat 1200, fine arts, science, home economics, Bible school, library, museum, gymnasium with natatorium and athletic field, social center with reception-rooms, parlors, refectory, etc., 6 dormitories to accommodate 100 students each, chapel, president's house, 6 professors' houses, house for superintendent of buildings and grounds, central heating plant, refrigerating plant; also construct campanile, plaza, walks, driveways, terraces; ornamental planting; plans construction on 4 or 5 buildings in spring; Chas. C. Wilson, Columbia, and Carrere & Hastings, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, Associated Archts.; address inquiries to former. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Athens.—Board of Education; erect 2 rural schools; brick; wood roof trusses; \$25,000; taking bids.

Tenn., Jackson.—Board of Education; expend \$30,000 to remodel Whitehall School; R. A. Heavner, Archt., Elks' Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Tenn., Cisco.—City votes Nov. 15 (extended date) on \$60,000 bonds; purchase 3 school's; convert one into hospital; others for schools. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Ranger.—School Board; erect \$200,000 high school; hollow fireproof tile and brick; hardwood and concrete floors; metal ceilings; ornamental terra-cotta; rolling partitions; vault lights; ventilators. Address Jno. M. Gholson, Prest., School Board. (Lately noted considering vote on \$50,000 bonds.)

Tenn., Rio Hondo.—Rio Hondo Independent School Dist.; erect \$65,000 building; brick, stucco and hollow fireproof tile; metal ceilings and roof; wood floors over concrete; rolling partitions; ventilators. Address J. W. McKinley, Secy., School Board. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., San Antonio.—Hebrew Institute; erect \$20,000 building; brick and tile.

W. Va., Gerrardstown.—Board of Education, A. H. Griffith, Prest.; plans to erect \$20,000 high school.

Va., Martinsville.—Piedmont Christian Institute, Jas. H. Thomas, Principal; erect \$75,000 administration building and dormi-

tory; 4 stories; brick; G. R. Ragan, Archt., Terry Bldg., Roanoke.

Va., Norfolk.—School Board; erect Eastern Junior High School; Peebles & Ferguson, Archts.; also Western Junior High School; Calrow, Wrenn & Tazewell, Archts.

Stores.

Ark., Little Rock.—S. A. Jones; erect building for 2 stores, pool hall and garage; 50x50 ft.; fireproof hollow tile faced with brick; 5-ply built-up composition roof; concrete floors; metal ceilings; wire glass; gas heat; city lights; ventilators; \$18,000; James H. Bliss & Co., Archts., Little Rock, and Randolph Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.; day labor. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Bonifay.—J. H. Godwin; erect brick business block, Pennsylvania Ave.

Fla., Fort Lauderdale.—Chas. E. Kelso, Thomasboro, Ill.; erect \$25,000 reinforced concrete business block, Andrews Ave.; stores on first floor, moving picture in rear; apartments, second floor.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Alfred C. Ulmer; remodel double apartment-house on Laura St. for 3 stores; 60x135 ft.; 2 stories; brick; \$15,000.

Fla., Jacksonville.—O. P. Woodcock; alter building on Laura St. between Adams and Monroe Sts.; \$15,000.

Fla., Miami.—Wm. Dunworth; erect building, 12th St. and Jackson Ave.

Ky., Blackey.—J. M. Hogg; erect store building.

Ky., Jeff.—A. F. Parsons and A. B. Ewen; erect store. (See Dwellings.)

Md., Frederick.—H. F. Shipley; erect \$25,000 store; 3 stories; B. Evarud Kepner, Archt., 34 N. Market St.

Mo., Springfield.—E. F. Robertson; remodel business building, College St.

Tenn., Memphis.—Fontaine Martin; repair building 1508 Goodbar St.

Tenn., Memphis.—William & Black; convert 2 stores, 130-32 Monroe St., into one; install front.

Tex., Dallas.—L. A. Stemmons and Wirt Davis; expend \$10,000 to remodel building, 230 Jefferson Ave.

Tex., Harlingen.—T. P. Roberts; erect department store.

Tex., San Antonio.—Somers Drug Co.; erect \$57,000 brick and tile store, Losona and E. Houston Sts.

Tex., San Antonio.—Jno. Frohock; erect building, Avenue D and 8th St.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Prunty Real Estate Co.; erect 2-story business building, S. Third St. and Modoc alley; brick, tile and cement; composition roof; 5 storerooms on first floor; offices above; \$20,000.

Theaters.

Ky., Ashland.—Columbia Amusement Co., Dick Martin, Mgr.; erect 4-story-and-base-ment building; 100x75 ft.; seating capacity 1800; R. M. Bates, Jr., Archt., First National Bank Bldg., Huntington, W. Va., revising plans. (Previously noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Orpheum Realty Co., 1212 Baltimore Ave.; expend \$25,000 to remodel theater 9th and May Sts.; brick and frame; composition roof; Frederick McIlvain, Archt., Orear-Leslie Bldg.

Mo., Kansas City.—L. W. Shouse, Convention Hall; erect \$10,000 building, 7th and Walnut Sts.; 2 stories and basement; 60x49 ft.; S. E. Edwards, Archt., Massachusetts Bldg.; day labor in charge of Ed. Musgrave, 816 Maple Ave., Mt. Washington, Mo.

Mo., St. Charles.—Jno. Moore; erect \$25,000 airdome and theater; 40x150 ft.; seat 1200 each; 2 stories; fireproof; concrete and tile.

Okl., Henryetta.—Barclay Morgan; reported to erect \$250,000 theater; 70x140 ft.

W. Va., Weirton.—B. Rabinovitz; erect theater, Second St.; 1 story and basement; 132x50 ft.; brick and hollow tile; ornamental terra-cotta; hardwood, tile and concrete floors; wire glass; steam heat; city lights, \$50,000; M. F. Giese, Archt., Wheeling.

Warehouses.

D. C., Washington.—Knickerbocker Ice Co., New York, and American Ice Co., S. A. Kimberly, Mgr., Westery Bldg., Washington; erect \$125,000 ice-storage building, 1149 19th St. N. W.; C. Leslie Weit, Constr. Engr., 1480 Broadway, New York. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Hopkinsville.—G. W. Helm Co.; erect \$50,000 to \$75,000 warehouse; 2 stories; brick and frame; day labor.

Ky., Maysville.—Star Products Co.; erect \$15,000 warehouse; 2 stories and basement;

80x100 ft., wing 12x40 ft.; brick and concrete; reinforced floors; C. C. & E. A. Weber, Archts., Miller Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

N. C., Charlotte.—Standard Bonded Warehouse Co., Walter Lambeth and others; erect \$200,000 warehouse. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Statesville.—Bloomfield Manufacturing Co.; erect cotton warehouse, 60x100 ft.; 1 story; brick.

N. C., Wadesboro.—T. L. Caudle; interested in erection of cotton warehouse.

S. C., Blacksburg.—Bank of Blacksburg, W. H. McMurray, Cashr.; erect 600-bale cotton warehouse.

Tex., Cameron.—Cameron Compress Co.; erect cotton compress and storage building to replace structures lately noted burned; \$150,000; 10,000-bale storage; concrete; metal roof; concrete floors and doors; vault; rolling partitions; wire glass.

Tex., San Antonio.—H. A. Wroe and Ernest Nalle, both Austin; take over Southern Ice & Cold Storage Co.; erect 20,000-ton ice-storage warehouse; \$250,000; install additional machinery in plants; \$136,000.

erty Heights Ave.; erect 2-story frame dwelling, Norwood and Hamilton Aves.; 33x44 ft.; slate roof; Walter Riddle, Archt.; W. Scott Standiford, Contr., both Windsor Mill Rd., Woodlawn.

Md., Baltimore.—Commonwealth Realty Corp., 507 Calvert Bldg.; erect 2½-story frame dwelling, Wayne Ave. near Bowers Ave.; 24x28 ft.; hot-water heat; Saml. H. Fouk, Archt. and Contr., 3121 Eastern Ave.

Md., Baltimore.—Geo. W. Rife, Rife Bldg.; erect \$25,000 residence, Canterbury Rd. and 40th St.; 3 stories; brick; electric lighting; steam heat; slate roof; Howard Sill, Archt., 11 E. Pleasant St.; Gladfelter & Chambers, Contrs., 36th St. and Roland Ave. (Previously noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Harry L. Clantico; erect 1½-story frame dwelling, Harford and Forest Aves.; 29x40 ft.; Paul W. Beerman, Archt. and Contr., Forest Ave., Hamilton.

Mo., St. Louis.—A. Risinger, Kingshighway and Easton Ave.; erect \$10,000 residence, 6021 Etzell Ave.; 2 stories; 25x30 ft.; plans by owner; A. Wielk, Contr., 6021 Etzen Ave.

Mo., Kansas City.—R. E. Lynds, New York Life Bldg.; erect \$35,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 35x40 ft.; brick and frame; P. H. Anthony, Archt., Waldheim Bldg.; contract let. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—W. H. Juerling, 5401 Devonshire Ave.; erect \$10,000 residence, 5308 Lansdowne Pl.; 2 stories; 25x30 ft.; plans by owner; W. K. Richardson, Contr., 5401 Devonshire Ave.

Mo., St. Louis.—I. Agatstein, 5740 Kingsbury Blvd.; erect \$15,000 residence and garage, 6690 Berlin Ave.; 2 stories; 25x30 ft.; plans by owner; Jas. E. Williamson, Contr., 5912 Pershing Ave.

N. C., Charlotte.—Frank F. Jones; erect 6-room residence, Central Ave.; A. M. Carter, Contr.

Tex., El Paso.—E. Moye; erect \$20,000 residence; 44x60 ft.; brick; tile roof; oak and tile floors; hot-air heat; ornamental terra-cotta; safes; vaults; ventilators; Jos. G. Klapper, Archt., 302 Mesa Ave.; Orndorff & Reynaud, Contrs., Box 484. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Lexington.—Dr. A. E. Brannock; erect 9-room frame bungalow, Second Ave. West; shingle roof; hardwood floors; hot-air heat; electric lights; plaster board; rolling partitions; steel sash and trim; Dennis Snyder, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Tulsa.—J. F. Kramer; erect \$15,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; Geo. Winkler, Archt., 44 Palace Bldg.; Bickner Garbett Co., Contr.

Tex., Del Rio.—Hal A. Hamilton, remodel residence; C. B. Schaepl, Archt., San Antonio; W. E. Pounds, Contr., Del Rio.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Carl H. Reading; erect 1-story frame bungalow, 109 River road; 5 rooms; W. R. Talkington, Contr.

Government and State.

D. C., Washington.—Storehouse.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, C. W. Parks, Chief Navy Dept.; erect \$37,000 storehouse for combustibles at Navy-yard; 1 story; 60x80 ft.; reinforced concrete; Chas. H. Tompkins, Contr., 1883 3d St. (Lately noted.)

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ark., Little Rock.—St. Luke's Hospital; expand \$10,000 to remodel annex; S. R. Byarly, Contr. (Lately noted.)

D. C., Washington.—District Comms., 509 District Bldg.; erect psychopathic group, Galloping Hospital; 4 buildings; 1, 2 and 3 stories; fireproof; brick and stone; slate roof; wood

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

Apartment-Houses.

Fla., Tampa.—Dr. Theodore H. Abbey, Armin H. Smith and Hewett Walker; erect \$85,000 apartment-house, Parker and Eagle Sts.; 2 stories; 70x131 ft.; monolithic concrete, brick and tile; tin roof; No. 1 yellow pine floors; C. N. Hilburn, Archt.; G. N. Moyer, Contr.

Md., Baltimore.—Ridge Realty Co., 1124 Fidelity Bldg.; alter apartment-house; \$15,000; 14 suites; 3 stories; 25x150 ft.; oak floors; steam heat; electric lights; 4 dumbwaiters; F. E. Beall, Archt., 1335 N. Gilmor St.; Fred W. Felte, Contr., 319 S. Pulaski St.

Tex., Houston.—A. Cockrell; erect \$85,000 apartment house, Main and Alabama Sts.; Finger & Cato, Archts.; E. D. Harlow & Son, Contrs.

Va., Roanoke.—Eubank & Caldwell, Express Bldg., Archts. and Contrs. to remodel residence, Jefferson St., into 4-suite apartment-house.

W. Va., Bluefield.—Dr. Jas. E. Mayer; erect \$25,000 apartment and office building; 3 stories; 26x96 ft.; brick; asbestos roof; oak hardwood floors; hot-water heat; Gary & Sheffey, Archts.; P. L. Dye, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Bank and Office.

Ala., Birmingham.—Jemison Real Estate & Insurance Co. and Jemison-Selbys Insurance Agency; erect \$200,000 office building, 3d Ave. and North 21st St.; 100x50 ft.; 2 stories; 2 additional stories later; fireproof; Indiana limestone; reinforced concrete; Italian renaissance; lobby, Tennessee marble; interior, hardwood; steam heat; Warren & Knight, Archts.; Smallman-Brice Construction Co., Contr.

Tex., Harlingen.—Harlingen State Bank; expand \$25,000 to remodel building; white glazed brick; pillars; Mr. Ewing, Contr.

Va., Pamplin.—State Bank of Pamplin, S. P. Leving, Cashr.; erect \$20,000 building; 25x62 ft.; brick; slate roof; pine and concrete floors; steam heat; Willys lights; interior tile; vaults; ventilators; Heard & Chesterman, People's Natl. Bank Bldg.; I. E. Torrence, Contr.; both Lynchburg. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Bluefield.—Dr. Jas. E. Mayer; erect apartment and office building. (See Apartment-houses.)

Churches.

D. C., Washington.—Epworth M. E. Church, W. F. Hummer, Chrmn. Bldg. Comm., 511 A St. N. E.; expand \$125,000 to rebuild structure noted burned; 95x50x40 ft.; brick, stone and reinforced concrete; gypsum and slag roof; wood and concrete floors; hollow fireproof tile; plaster board; rolling partitions; Dunham heating plant, \$10,000; electric lights, \$2000; Rich & Bell, Archts., 1301 G St. N. W.; Arthur L. Smith & Co., Contrs., Woodward Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Fla., St. Petersburg.—E. H. Dunn; erect brick bungalow, Seventh Ave., South, between 7th and 8th Sts.; R. L. Sharp, Contr.

N. C., Zebulon.—Baptist Church; erect \$60,000 building; 2 stories; plumbing, heating and electric lights; C. W. Bulger & Sons, Archts., Dallas, Tex.; Liberty Engineering & Construction Co., Contrs., Murchison Bank Bldg., Wilmington, N. C.

Okl., Bartlesville.—Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. V. A. Hargis, Pastor; erect \$35,000 building; 2 stories and basement; 36x72 ft.; Edward Gahl, Archt., Guthrie; G. P. Gehring, Contr., Bartlesville.

City and County.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Comfort Station.—City Comms.; erect \$17,000 comfort station and bandstand, Hemming Park; brick; Barrett specification roof; ceramic tile and wood floors; Geo. O. Holmes and E. A. Ehmann, Archts., 135 E. Bay St.; O. P. Woodcock, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Courthouses.

Tex., Angleton.—Braxton County, C. L. Cochran, Auditor; erect 2-story addition to courthouse; John McLeland, Archt., 1310 Walker Ave., Houston; contract let. (Previously noted.)

Dwellings.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Thomas Heathcote; erect frame and shingle dwelling; 30x32 ft.; Reynolds composition shingle roof; Florida pine floors; Geo. Carr, Archt.; E. H. Lewis, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Maysville.—Samuel Middleman; erect \$12,000 residence, E. 2d St.; 2 stories and basement; 30x43 ft.; Jos. O. Simon, Archt. and Contr., Forest Ave.

Md., Baltimore.—Gustav W. Heinz, 4909 Lib-

and composition floors over concrete; separate power, heating and lighting plants; about \$1,000,000: Snowden Ashford, Archt., District Bldg.; Geo. E. Wynne, Gen. Contr., Home Life Bldg.; Fred Drew Co., Woodward Bldg., Contr. for concrete; all Washington. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Nevada.—State Hospital for Insane; M. T. Davis, Supt.; erect \$61,500 building; 2 stories and basement; 32x81 and 26x28 ft.; brick and concrete; Hawkins & Hoener, Archts., McDaniels Bldg., Springfield; A. C. Dietzer Construction Co., Contr., Joplin. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Vernon.—Dr. T. E. Standifer; erect \$40,000 sanitarium; contracts for 2 buildings let.

Hotels.

Fla., Eustis.—Lewis N. Wiggins; expend \$50,000 to improve Oklawaha Hotel; to include \$20,000 fireproof kitchen, guest bungalow, sun parlor, landscaped gardens, enlarged lobby, offices, public toilets, barber shop, beach on Lake Gracey, etc.; Geo. B. Helmle, Archt.; J. C. Emerson, Contr.; Frank Buenick, Landscape Archt.; Hale C. Sattley and Louis E. Haglett, supervise construction.

Miscellaneous.

D. C., Washington—Cafeteria.—Mrs. Hartman, care C. West, Homer Bldg.; remodel cafeteria, 15th St. N. W.; 16x100 ft.; Jno. Barkman, Contr., 914 C St. N. E.

W. Va., Wyatt—Recreation.—Consolidation Coal Co., Watson Bldg., Fairmont; erect \$30,000 recreation hall; 2 stories and basement; 75x30 ft.; Hugh Griffen, Archt., Watson Bldg., Fairmont; Shinnston Planing Mill Co., Contr., Shinnston.

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Va., Clifton Forge.—Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., F. I. Cabell, Ch. Engr., Richmond; erect storeroom and office building, power-house, 10-stall roundhouse and ice plant; \$600,000; Arnold Co., Contr., 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago; also plans to construct 100-ft. turntable.

Schools.

Ark., Jonesboro.—Baptist College, Rev. J. G. Harris, Supt.; erect \$200,000 administration building; 3 stories; brick and concrete; slate or tile roof; concrete and composition floors; hollow fireproof tile; ornamental terra-cotta; central heating plant; R. H. Hunt Co., Archt., Southwest Life Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; Ed. Symour, Contr., Jonesboro. (Previously noted.)

Ky., Ballardsville.—Board of Education; erect \$14,000 school; Thos. J. Nolan, Archt., Courier-Journal Bldg., Louisville; Frank Carter, Contr., La Grange, Ky.

Miss., Washington.—Washington Consolidated School Dist. Trustees, Fred Callon, Prest.; erect school; 4 rooms and assembly hall; 1 story; Emmett Hull, Archt., Jackson; F. A. Ketteringham, Contr., Natchez. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Jefferson City.—Board of Curators, State University; erect \$58,749 building for home economics department; Simon Construction Co., Contr., Columbia; Eichler Heating Co., St. Louis, heating, \$4417; Columbia Plumbing Co., plumbing at \$4987.

Mo., Morehouse.—Morehouse School Dist. No. 25; erect \$15,000 school; 64x39 ft.; brick and joist construction; asbestos composition roof; hardwood floors; metal ceilings; steam heat, \$2000; electric lights; A. F. Lindsay, Archt., Sikeston; Chesley Clements, Contr., Bloomfield. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Board of Education; erect Ridgedale Grammar School; \$17,100; R. H. Hunt, Archt., James Bldg.; Parks & Co., Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Lexington.—City School Board; improve Lexington Training School; \$25,000; Wheatley & Maxwell, Contrs.

Tenn., Sevierville.—Murphy College; erect \$100,000 dormitory; 2 stories; 60x160 ft.; brick; Magaziner & Eberhard and Jas. Russell Harris, Asso. Archts., 605 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; McCann & McCann, Contrs., Sevierville. (Previously noted.)

W. Va., Welch.—Brown's Creek District

Board of Education, L. J. Hanifan, Supt., Welch; erect \$120,000 to \$150,000 graded school; 127x122 ft.; brick and concrete; built-up composition roof; maple floors; direct indirect steam heat; Alex B. Mahood, Archt.; H. A. Lucas, Contr. for foundation; both Bluefield.

Stores.

Ga., Macon.—W. T. Grant Co., New York; remodel 3 stores on 3d St., near Cherry St., and convert into 1 store; plate-glass front; Curran R. Ellis, Archt., Macon; Adair & Senter, Contrs., Atlanta. (Previously noted.)

Ga., Macon.—New York Shirtwaist Co.; remodel building, 420 3d St.; Paramount Contracting Co., Contr.

Mo., Webb City.—E. A. Webb and S. Liberty; remodel store, 109 N. Allen St.; \$14,000; Chas. Stines, Archt., 518 S. Walker St.; F. H. Tanant, Contr., 324 S. Hall St.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Joy Flower Co.; install front and tile floor; D. F. Brandon Co., Contr.

Tex., Corsicana.—Central Texas Grocery Co., W. M. Wilson, Prest.-Mgr.; install 4 vaults; \$15,000; United Iron Works, Contr.

Theaters.

Tex., Harlingen.—W. T. Davis; erect \$25,000 moving-picture theater; 50x150 ft.; brick; seat 700; two 24-in. exhausting fans and 25 ceiling and wall fans; W. T. Litson & Sons, Contrs.; construction begun.

Warehouses.

Ala., Guntersville.—Burton Gilbreath; erect fireproof cotton warehouse; reinforced concrete; brick walls; fire doors; sprinkler system; Warren & Knight, Archts., Empire Bldg.; E. F. Hetrick Engineering Co., Engrs., Contrs., 2225 Jefferson Bank Bldg., both Birmingham.

Tex., Clarksville.—Clarksville Light Co.; erect \$12,000 ice-storage building; 30x60x30 ft.; brick; concrete roof and floors; Freeze & Burford, Contrs., Paris, Tex. (Lately noted.)

MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

Bag Machinery.—Houston Bag & Bagging Co., Box 1775, Houston, Tex.—Names and addresses mfrs. mchty. to mfrs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5-lb. salt bags.

Barrels.—Mint-Cola Co., Salisbury, N. C.—Names and addresses Southern mfrs. tight-finished barrels.

Barrels.—Woodstock Mfg. Co., Center and Nassau Sts., Charleston, S. C.—Several thousand No. 1 sugar barrels; first few carloads immediate shipment.

Boiler.—Four Vein Coal Co., Lanark, W. Va.—150 H. P. boiler.

Boiler.—Gulf Machinery & Investment Co., New Orleans, La.—200 H. P. stationary horizontal return-tubular boiler; new or used; immediate shipment; if used, must be good condition; full particulars by first letter.

Boiler.—John G. Duncan Co., Jackson and Central Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.—20 to 35 H. P. return-tubular boiler; suitable for heating purposes; second-hand; dealer's price.

Bottles (Glass).—Leon Maurice Laboratories, Box 364, Montgomery, Ala.—Names and addresses mfrs. glass bottles.

Bottling Machinery.—W. E. Toler, Pawnee, Okla.—Names and addresses mfrs. bottling machinery.

Bricks.—District Comms., 500 District

Bldg., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Oct. 27; furnish and deliver red building bricks to Gallinger Hospital, 21st St. and Massachusetts Ave. S. E.

Bridge Construction.—Virginia State Highway Coms., G. P. Coleman, Commr., 116 S. Third St., Richmond, Va.—Bids until Nov. 19; 540-ft. bridge and fill approaches over Bannister River; plans, etc., on file.

Bridge Construction.—Marshall County Supervisors, Holly Springs, Miss.—Bids until Nov. 15; 120-ft. span bridge; plans, etc., with Chancery Clerk, Holly Springs; H. C. Dietzer, State Highway Engr., Jackson, Miss.

Bridge Construction.—Avoyelles Highway Coms., Emile Regard, Chrmn., Marksville, La.—Bids until Nov. 1; 17 creosoted timber trestle bridges; 15 panels, 15-ton truck capacity; earth approaches across Bayou Des Glaises; Leroy Havard, Parish Engr.

Bridge Construction.—State Highway Engr., Walton Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Bids until Oct. 27; 4330-ft. bridge over Altamaha River; timber; plans, etc., on file at Atlanta and with B. H. Graff, Div. Engr., 401 National Bank Bldg., Savannah, Ga.

Bricks.—Doherty Hardware Co., 411 Lafayette St., Baton Rouge, La.—Prices on bricks for paving 5 mi. road.

Building Material.—Ashland General Hos-

pital and Gronnerud-Stephenson Clinic, A. W. Mann, Business Mgr., 311 Kitchen Bldg., Ashland, Ky.—Prices on hollow fireproof tile, hardwood floors, plaster board, interior tile, concrete floors and ventilators.

Building Materials.—Home Lumber Co., Gastonia, N. C.—Prices on brick, lime, plaster, cement, lumber and millwork.

Cars.—Alton Lumber Co., Buckhannon, W. Va.—1 to 1½-ton coal mine cars.

Crane (Wrecking).—Southern Locomotive & Equipment Co., 1002 Empire Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Crane for wrecking; send full specifications and photo; state exact condition and lowest cash price.

Crane.—Wm. C. Bridgell, Asst. Secy. R. C. Hoffman & Co., Continental Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—8-wheel 15 to 20-ton locomotive crane; 40 or 45-ft. boom; good condition; lowest price.

Crane.—Big Salkehatchie Lumber Co., Varnville, S. C.—8-wheel locomotive crane; state specifications and price; send photograph.

Cranes (Electric Bridge).—Navy Dept., Bureau Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Nov. 10; electric traveling bridge cranes for bulkhead handling ways No. 1 and for steel storage at Navy Yard, New York; plans on file; Spec. 4350.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Crane (Locomotive Jib).—Navy Dept., Bureau Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Nov. 3; 50-ton locomotive jib crane; Spec. 4263; plans on file.

Crane.—National Cement Co., Ragland, Ala. Two-way electric traveling crane; overhead on stationary towers or traveling towers on ground rails, with or without tower structure; 5 to 15-ton capacity traveling monorail, overhead on towers, with or without structure; state condition and lowest price.

Crusher.—American Veterinary Scientists' Remedies, L. L. Balencie, Secy.-Treas.-Mgr., 3907 N. Rampart St., New Orleans, La.—Small bone crusher and pulverizer.

Crusher.—Lee County Commrs., W. S. Turner, Chrmn., Fort Meyers, Fla.—Bids until Nov. 3; 9x16-in. jaw rock crusher with 22 ft. of elevator and revolving screen; for Caloosa Valley Highway Special Road and Bridge Dist.

Drilling Contractors.—Northern Minnesota Ore Co., A. K. Knickerbocker, Supt., Cushman, Ark.—Invite bids from drilling contractors.

Drying Plant.—A. L. Smith, Box 1332, Mobile, Ala.—Names and addresses mfrs. drying and evaporating plant for fruit and vegetables.

Electrical Distributing System.—Navy Department, Bureau Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Nov. 17; construct D. C. electrical distributing system at armor plant at South Charleston, W. Va.; (specification 4294); plans, etc., on file.

Engine.—Lee County Commrs., W. S. Turner, Chrmn., Fort Meyers, Fla.—Bids until Nov. 3; 15 H. P. gasoline power stationary engine; new or second-hand; for Caloosa Valley Highway Special Road and Bridge District.

Food Products.—M. A. Monralvo, S. en C. Mayaguez, P. R.—To represent mfrs. of distilled wheat, corn, rice, canned meats and fruits, pork products, beans, chick-peas, etc.

Foundry Equipment.—Wright-Dance Range & Furnace Co., C. O. Pennington, Secy., Knoxville, Tenn.—Prices on foundry supplies, furnace patterns, pouring devices.

Gas Plant.—Z. B. Rogers, Elberton, Ga.—Data and estimates on gas plant.

Generator.—F. B. Cole, Box 563, Newnan, Ga.—100 K. W. generator, direct connected to engine; 4-valve preferred.

Generator.—Four Vein Coal Co., Lanark, W. Va.—150 K. W. generator and engine, direct connected.

Generator.—La Porte Light, Water & Ice Co., La Porte, Tex.—Data and prices on 2300-volt 60 K. V. A. generator and exciter; belted type; second-hand.

Granulator.—United Machine Works, 57 W. 3d St., New York.—No. 1 granulator (Ball and Jewel type) for cork.

Ginning Machinery.—J. B. Jameson, Wichita Falls, Tex.—Prices on ginning machinery.

Handle Machinery.—Basic Furniture Co., Boyd Stomback, Secy., Waynesboro, Va.—Names and addresses mfrs. handle mch.

Hardware, etc.—Raffaele Rimassa & Co., Salta Fondaco, 4 Piazza de Ferrar, Genoa, Italy.—To represent mfrs. of and dealers in: Steel files; steel vises; temperature instruments; chucks; general hardware.

Heaters.—See Packing-house Equipment.

Hosiery Knitting Machinery.—J. E. Kelly, State Bank Bldg., West Point, Va.—Names and addresses mfrs. machinery for knitting socks and stockings; all threads.

Hoist, etc.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Nov. 15 to furnish: Pneumatic hoist; anchors; axes; chisels; reamers;

wrenches; bolts; files; clamps; ice tongs; hacksaw and scythe blades; hose nozzles; cargo hoister; snatch and tackle blocks; phosphor and pig tin; ladders; floor brushes; automobile bells; chipped soap; roofing cement; fire bricks; drinking glasses; thermometers; emery cloth; aluminum, agate and silverware; metal polish; asphalt prepared roofing; harness leather, etc. Blank forms and information (Circular 1416) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at New York, New Orleans, San Francisco; United States Engr. offices throughout country.

Ice and Cold-storage Machinery.—L. J. Banzer, Siler City, N. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. of ice and cold-storage mch.

Lath Mill and Bolter.—Alton Lumber Co., Buckhannon, W. Va.—Lath mill and bolter.

Locomotive.—Four Vein Coal Co., Lanark, W. Va.—8-ton electric locomotive, 44-in. track gauge; 550 volts.

Locomotives.—Big South Fork Railway Co., J. A. Reid, Supt. and Gen. Mgr., Oneida, Tenn.—Prices on locomotives, style 600 preferred.

Machine Tools, etc.—Clavarino Bros. & Co., Genoa, Italy.—To represent mfrs. of and dealers in: Presses and hammers of every type; metal-working machine tools; wood-working machinery; compressed air mechanical piercing plants; sand and flint-working plants; turbines; compressors; tools and machinery of all kinds; metals, including cast-iron; special types steel; iron; alloys; round irons; copper, steel and iron tubes; wire ropes; homogeneous iron plates; etc.

Metal Lath.—Dr. James E. Mayer, Bluefield, W. Va.—Prices on metal lath.

Mixer.—American Veterinary Scientists' Remedies, L. L. Balencie, Secy.-Treas.-Mgr., 3907 N. Rampart St., New Orleans, La.—Mixer for veterinary drugs and remedies.

Mining Machinery.—T. A. Borradale, V.-P. Chester Coal Co., 27½ Capitol St., Charleston, W. Va.—Mining machinery for 100-ton daily capacity mine.

Mining Machinery.—Chas. H. Brown, Secy. Dominion Smokeless Coal Co., First National Bank Bldg., Huntington, W. Va.—Prices on mining machinery.

Motors.—Box 2, Belle Meade, Va.—5 and 7-H. P., 110-volt D. C. motors; state make.

Oil Burners.—W. E. Toler, Pawnee, Okla.—Names and addresses mfrs. crude oil and coal oil burners for cooking and heating stoves.

Packing-house Equipment.—Old South Packing Co., W. G. Eager, Prest., Valdosta, Ga.—3 small iron smokehouses; 3 small water heaters; 3 small air or steam heaters; oil or wood burning.

Paving.—City, T. M. Randolph, Clerk, Marietta, Okla.—Bids until Nov. 4; 22,360 sq. yds. paving on W. Second, Third and Fourth Aves.; 16,400 lin. ft. gutter; 16,210 lin. ft. curb; plans, etc., with Henry Exall Elrod Co., Consit. Engr., 220 Interurban Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

Paving.—City, Streets and Drain Committee, Augusta, Ga.—Bids opened Oct. 25; 2500 yds. pavement on Hampton St.; plans, etc., with W. H. Wise, City Engr.

Paving.—Board of Awards, Baltimore, Md. Bids until Nov. 3; McElberry St. from Loney's Lane to a point 100 ft. west Highland Ave.; sheet asphalt; Exeter St. from Fawn to Pratt Sts.; Stiles St. from Little Gough to Exeter Sts. and Little Gough St. from Central Ave. to Pratt St.; sheet asphalt; grade and pave alleys listed in contract No. 67; cement concrete; specifications, etc., on application.

Pennants (College).—J. S. Allgood, Box 830, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.—Names and addresses mfrs. college pennants, pillow tops, etc.

Pipe.—Landreth Machinery Co., Joplin, Mo.—12 to 14 mi. 10 and 12-in. pipe line; first-class clean pipe; for water line.

Plaster Board.—See Building Material.

Pump.—Four Vein Coal Co., Lanark, W. Va.—125 to 150 gal. per minute capacity pump; 100-ft. head; 550 volts.

Punch and Riveter.—Virginia Metal Mfg. Co., Roanoke, Va.—New or second-hand punch and riveter, gauges from No. 18 to 10, equipped with hand lever; to drive $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. cold rivets; punch 2-in. hole in $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. steel; used to mfre. corrugated metal culvert pipe.

Quay Wall Construction.—Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Nov. 3; construct new quay wall at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; Spec. 4306; plans with Chief of Bureau.

Rails.—I. Bluford & Co., 501 N. 15th St., Richmond, Va.—30 tons 30-lb. relaying rails with splice bars and bolts.

Railway Frogs.—Big South Fork Railway Co., J. A. Reid, Supt. and Gen. Mgr., Oneida, Tenn.—Prices on frogs.

Riveter.—See Punch and Riveter.

Road Construction.—State Roads Coms., C. O. Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Bids until Nov. 9; 22.5 mi. State Highway from end Contract 520 toward New Windsor; Carroll County, Contract CI-27; plans, etc., with Coms.

Road Construction.—Newberry County Supervisors, J. C. Sample, Supvr., Newberry, S. C.—Bids until Nov. 1; 4.321 mi. Piedmont Highway between Lexington County line and Little Mountain; Federal-aid Project 63; plans, etc., on file at Newberry, with L. M. Weisiger, Div. Engr., Laurens, S. C., and State Highway Engr., Columbia, S. C.

Road Construction.—State Highway Commission of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.—Bids until Nov. 10; 18.88 mi. Gunterville and Boaz road; 176,500 sq. yds. bituminous macadam; plans, etc., on file at Montgomery, with Probate Judge, Guntersville, and State Highway Dept., Decatur, Ala.; W. S. Keller, State Highway Engr., Montgomery.

Road Construction.—Winn Parish Police Jury, J. B. Milam, Sr. Prest., Winnfield, La.—Bids until Nov. 8; 104 mi. Winnfield and Tulles and 8 mi. Winnfield and Olla roads; plans, etc., with N. C. Woody, Engr.

Road Construction.—Jefferson County Board of Revenue, Jerry W. Gwin, Prest., Birmingham, Ala.—Bids until Nov. 12; 10 mi. Leeds Highway from Irondale to Leeds; macadamize 13 mi. Arkadelphia road from end macadam via Mt. Olive to corner schoolhouse; plans, etc., with S. R. Batson, County Engr., 406 Jefferson County Bank Bldg.

Road Construction.—State Highway Dept. of Georgia, Atlanta Ga.—Bids until Nov. 30; 5 mi. Georgetown-Fort Gaines road; sand-clay; 28-ft. width surfacing; 13,094 cu. yds. sand-clay surfacing; plans, etc., with W. C. Caye, Jr., Div. Engr., Third Dist., Americus, and State Highway Engr., Atlanta, Ga.

Road Construction.—Chatham County Comsrs., W. H. Ferguson, Chrmn., Pittsboro, N. C.—Bids until Nov. 8; 24 mi. roads from Cape Fear Township by way of Fearington; plans, etc., with Register of Deeds, Pittsboro, and L. W. Edwards, Consit. Engr., Masonic Temple, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Road Construction.—Bienville Parish Police Jury, J. S. Williams, Clerk, Arcadia, La.—Bids until Nov. 8; 17½ mi. Parish Highway

(Continued on Page 144)

October 28, 1920.

MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

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THE Fourteenth Southern Textile Exposition held in Greenville, S. C., demonstrated the progress made by the new American dyestuff industry.

¶ The exhibit of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., illustrated the wide field which is supplied by its products.

¶ From the dyestuffs to the finished products in the various branches of the textile industry, the achievements of this Company, the largest maker of synthetic dyes in America, were effectively shown.

¶ To those who were unable to visit the Exposition in person, an artistic booklet, giving a full account of the activities and descriptions of the Company's plants, will be sent on application.

Send for Booklet No. 63

National Aniline and Chemical Co., Inc.

21 BURLING SLIP

NEW YORK

from east side of Black Lake Bayou through Jamestown; plans, etc., with Engr.

Road Construction.—Milam County, Giles L. Avriett, Auditor, Cameron, Tex.—Bids until Oct. 28; 8.71 mi. Highway 36; plans, etc., with A. F. Mitchell, County Engr., Cameron, and State Highway Dept., State Office Bldg., Austin, Tex.

Road Construction.—Ellis County Comr., F. L. Wilson, Judge, Waxahachie, Tex.—Bids until Nov. 8; 23 mi. road in Dist. 3; 43,000 cu. yds. gravel; grade, drain and gravel surface 8.5 mi. Ennis-Waxahachie and 7 mi. K. Ferris road; 45,000 cu. yds. grading; 36,000 cu. yds. gravel; plans, etc., with G. G. Edwards, Engr., Ennis National Bank Bldg., Ennis, Tex.

Saw.—John G. Duncan Co., Jackson and Central Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.—Second-hand 24-in. Baxter D. Whitney tight-barrel stave saw; first-class condition; dealer's price.

Shears.—Wm. C. Bridgell, Asst. Secy. R. C. Hoffman & Co., Continental Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—2 or 3 small portable belt-driven shears; 18 to 24-in. blade to cut 1½ in. and smaller stock, and another to cut 2 in. and under; Doelger-Kirsten preferred.

Steve.—American Veterinary Scientists' Remedies, L. L. Balcenie, Secy.-Treas.-Mgr., 307 N. Rampart St., New Orleans, La.—Steve for veterinary drugs and remedies.

Smokestacks.—See Packing-house Equipment.

Textiles.—J. O. Pena, Francisco Madero No. 54, Mexico City.—To represent mfrs. of and dealers in silk, furnishings, wearing apparel of men and women.

Textiles, etc.—J. L. Bakhshi Singh & Co., Amritsar, India.—To represent mfrs. of silk, woolen and cotton piece goods; embroidery; laces; hosiery; fancy goods; toilet requisites; sundries; hardware.

Tile.—See Building Material.

Tools, Hardware, etc.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Nov. 2 to furnish: Auger bits; chisels; clamps; glass and pipe cutters; drills; countersinks; levels; reamers; saws; hacksaw blades; ship scrapers; handsaw sets; carpenters' squares; stocks; dies; machine taps; rivets; valves; gauges; thermometers; ice-cream freezers; lubricators; enamel-ware; aluminum-ware; scrub-

brush handles; car-washer brushes; blocks; rubber boots; glass; solder; paper and machine bolts. Blank forms and information (Circular 2252) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at New York, New Orleans, San Francisco; United States Engr. offices throughout country.

Trimmer.—Alton Lumber Co., Buchanan, W. Va.—2-saw gang lumber trimmer.

Tubes (Speaking).—Sidney M. Carter, Ronda, N. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. and dealers in speaking tubes and equipment.

Vault Doors.—Carolina Life Insurance Co., A. H. Kohn, Secy. and Treas., Columbia, S. C.—Prices on steel vault doors.

Ventilators.—See Building Material.

Woodworking Machinery.—I. Bluford & Co., 509 N. 15th St., Richmond, Va.—Combination woodworking machine.

Wireworking Machinery.—Dezell Co., Quincy, Fla.—Wireworking mch'y. to crimp wire in groove in wood for mfrs. of window and door screens.

Zinc Product.—Jett Dent, Pine Bluff, Ark.—Information on zinc product to treat shingles.

Railroad Construction

Railways.

Fla., Tampa.—Tampa Southern Railroad Co. reported to have let grade contract for its proposed belt line from Gillette via Ellenton to Palmetto, Fla., 9 mi., to E. C. Stover of Tampa. D. C. Gillette of Tampa is Pres't.

Tenn., Oneida.—Big South Fork Ry. Co. is building 14-mi. line from connection with Oneida & Western Ry. along Big South Fork of Cumberland River to Kentucky State line. Easy river grade. Contrs., Costello Bros. Co.; sub-contrs., Cohen Construction Co. Rails received. Cumberland Coal & Coke Co., owner. J. A. Reid, Gen. Mgr. and Supt., Oneida, Tenn.; residence, Dayton, O. W. B. Crenshaw, Ch. Engr.

W. Va., Morgantown.—Union Traction Co., capital stock \$50,000, incorporated to operate street-car line, etc.; incptrs.: Jas. H. McGraw, A. J. Barlow, Frank Cox, D. H. Courtney and G. C. Barker, all of Morgantown.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest, are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers or subscribers or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

Now in New Factory Building.

The Ilg Electric Ventilating Co. announces the removal of its factory from Whiting and Wells Sts. to 2850 N. Crawford Ave., Chicago, Ill. The company was organized in 1906, and its first establishment was at 21 E. Kinzie St. In 1910 it removed to Whiting and Wells Sts., where it continued to expand, and finally occupied three buildings. The new building, which has just been completed, is of solid concrete 300x200 feet in size and of two stories. There are 100,000 square feet of floor space. Cost of building, \$400,000.

Large Contract for Sprinkler System.

The contract for sprinkler equipment at the San Antonio General Supply Depot, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., was closed by the Globe Automatic Sprinkler Co. of Dallas, Tex. This is one of the largest contracts of its kind. It will include the numerous warehouses at the post, and all buildings will be equipped

throughout with this automatic sprinkler system of the dry-pipe type, the installation also comprising four electrically-driven air compressors, an alarm system, etc., to give full protection against fire. Foundations for 15 of the warehouses are already in. The Globe Company, which installs heating and power piping, as well as sprinkler systems, has also closed a contract with the Hamilton Carhartt Overall Co. of Dallas, using the same high-class materials and labor which characterize their sprinkler work.

Motor Trucks Will Help Move Crops.

Numerous motor-truck manufacturers were consulted recently concerning the transportation problem, and all were found to do their utmost to successfully solve it. E. A. Williams, Jr., president of the Garford Motor Truck Co., Lima, O., said: "The prosperity of the farmer must be cared for in this emergency; he must be afforded transportation facilities for marketing his crops. We

will now be able to see our shortcomings in regard to making a system of highways. In many sections farmers can haul their produce by motor truck to the railroads, preventing the tie-up of railroad rolling stock and avoiding congestion at busy shipping centers. In other sections, however, the farmers and the railroads will not have this advantage. Manufacturers are also coming to realize more than ever the use they will be expected to make of their trucks. The railroads are going into the biggest job they have ever had. It is up to the motor truck to help them through. It can and will help the railroads 'go over the top.'"

In New Offices.

Southern Pine Co. of Georgia announces that its offices are now located in Suite 705-8 Liberty Bank & Trust Bldg., southwest corner of Bull and Congress streets, Savannah, Ga. Telephone 118. P. O. Box 522. Henry P. Talmadge is president and Wm. B. Stillwell, secretary and treasurer.

Sales Convention.

The third annual sales convention and conference of the John F. Byers Machine Co., Ravenna, O., was held at Glen Crest Hotel, Ravenna, October 11 and 12, with all representatives in attendance, excepting those from Los Angeles and San Francisco. Plans were outlined for 1921 after a general discussion of pertinent subjects. The company is building a new erecting shop to provide for increased production necessary to meet pressing demands for quantity production of their popular "Auto-Crane."

Study of Insulation.

The National Research Council is investigating the principles of insulation, a matter of vital importance to the electrical trade and its customers. A recent meeting of the council's insulation committee at the laboratories of the Western Electric Co., 463 West street, New York city, was attended by nearly 40 of the most prominent engineers in the country. The chief engineer of the Western Electric Co., Dr. F. B. Jewett, is chairman. The National Research Council has been endeavoring to formulate a practical plan for co-operation of the universities and the industries, with the council to attack the problems involved in fundamental research upon insulating material, the basic properties of which are not well understood.

Petrinite Manufacture.

The Southern Petrinite Co., manufacturers of petrinite, Pensacola (Box 1327), and De Funik Springs, Fla., propose to eventually establish plants at various points throughout the country, all to be under the superintendence of the Formby Petrinite Corporation, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. Petrinite is described as "cementitious substance that has the properties of petrifying or crystallizing water when mixed in the right proportions with Portland cement, which in the course of time turns the water that has been applied into a solid stone or rock crystal."

Metal Lumber Shapes.

The Florida Metal Products Co., manufacturer of sheet metal products, Jacksonville, Fla., is establishing a new department in connection with its plant for the handling of metal lumber shapes (as manufactured by the Berger Manufacturing Co.) in the Southeastern States, including South Carolina,



Steam at pre-war prices?

YOUR new coal bills are practically double your old ones. This condition is here to stay.

We cannot sell you coal at pre-war prices, but we *can* and *will* show you how to beat the rising cost of coal, by saving a *very large percentage* of the coal you burn.

At least *one quarter* of your coal bills represents waste which you can *prevent* by the use of "85% Magnesia" Pipe and Boiler Coverings.

For you know that bare or improperly covered steam pipes waste as high as 25% of the heat that should go into your engines. By

protecting those pipes with "85% Magnesia" pipe and boiler covering you put that heat *where it belongs*.

The higher the steam pressure the greater the saving by the use of "85% Magnesia" pipe and boiler coverings on your entire power system.

Add to these coal savings the very considerable saving in shoveling coal and handling ashes, and you will find you have very nearly achieved your ideal of pre-war prices for your steam—even if your coal does cost more.

Don't you see how, in these different ways, "85% Magnesia" cuts your coal cost all down the line?

Write us Today for the Facts

Our new treatise, "Defend your Steam", covers the whole subject of heat insulation for every steam purpose. To architects and engineers we shall send also the Magnesia Association Specification for the scientific application of "85% Magnesia" pipe and boiler coverings to all heated surfaces.

MAGNESIA ASSOCIATION of AMERICA 721 Bulletin Building, Philadelphia, Penna.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Wm. A. Macan, Chairman

George D. Crabb	Philip Carey Co.	Cincinnati, Ohio
Alvin M. Ehret	Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co.	Valley Forge, Penna.
J. R. Swift	The Franklin Mfg. Co.	Franklin, Penna.
R. V. Mattison, Jr.	Keasbey & Mattison Co.	Ambler, Penna.

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Georgia and Florida. The department will be under the management of G. M. McDonough, who is well known in the building field as an architect and engineer.

Established Now In New York.

Edwin P. Ansley, formerly of Atlanta, is now established in New York, where he has an office at 50 East 42nd St., and is engaged in the real estate, investment and securities business—Southern securities being a specialty. Promotion of worthy enterprises of the South, as well as similar activities in New York will be features of his work.

Training of Employees.

J. W. Dietz, educational director of the general commercial departments of the Western Electric Co., has been appointed by the New York University to head a group of executives who will discuss at its school of commerce the principles and methods of training employees, including office boys, clerks, skilled shopmen, supervisory forces, salesmen and technical experts.

Large Saving in Shovel Manufacture.

The Conneaut Shovel Co., Conneaut, O., is building a new handle plant of glass and concrete, which will have 14,000 square feet of floor space. In it there will be accomplished a saving of about 20 per cent on timber by the use of modern band saws to do the work that is now done by circular saws in quarter-sawing logs for the handles of the shovels. This saving is a vital point in shovel manufacture when it is considered that the supply of white ash timber is rapidly diminishing. Both D and long-handle machines will be motor driven and direct connected. Complete saw filing and grinding outfitts will be provided to maintain the saws in most efficient condition. From the saws a belt conveyor will carry waste to the boilers for fuel. The plant is being rushed to completion.

To Sell Stock to Employees.

The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Youngstown, O., announces a plan to sell to its employees 100,000 shares of common stock recently set aside by authorization of the stockholders. One-fifth of the total, or 20,000 shares, are to be offered each year for five years. Subscriptions will be accepted at \$85 per share for the first year, and in proportion to salary or wages received by each individual. Thus an employee receiving \$200 a year or less may subscribe to five shares, while those receiving anything over \$4000 and up to \$4500 may take 10 shares, intermediate salaries being in proportion. Anyone receiving over \$4500 may take on additional shares in the proportion of one share for each \$500 above that amount, but none shall subscribe for more than 20 shares. Payment must be made monthly. There is a bonus plan, besides the regular dividends. Should death or permanent disability occur during the time of payment for the stock, the company itself will complete the payment and deliver the stock together with the bonus. Other provisions are also made to protect subscribers.

Big Tank Welded by Oxyacetylene.

One of the largest welded tanks ever constructed was recently completed by the Welded Products Co. of Birmingham, Ala., for the Liquid Carbonic Co. This tank, which is 30 feet high and 22 feet in diameter, is made of one-quarter inch steel plates that are united by oxyacetylene welding. It has withstood the required tests and has, it is stated, been found gastight in all of the welded seams under an excess-of-working

pressure. The Welded Products Co., which uses oxyacetylene in tank construction, has for some time specialized in this field of welding, and has built many large tanks for gasoline storage and other uses in the South. This method of construction is described as being thoroughly satisfactory and quite economical, a considerable saving being accomplished. The company is now estimating on the gasholders for the new plant of the Linde Air Products Co. at New Orleans.

Adopted a Trade-Mark.

The Skinner Chuck Co., New Britain, Conn., is now one of the prominent American manufacturers who identify their products by a trade-mark, having developed one which is simple and unique. It shows an alligator in the form of the letter "S," super-imposed on a solid black circular background, with the words "Skinner Chucks" around the outside. This symbol was chosen because both the alligator and these chucks are famous for wonderfully strong jaws and long life. The trade-mark will be stamped on all chucks of this make in the future, and its adoption will be made known to the public by a special advertising campaign extending over two months.

Industrial Progress.

The Chamber of Commerce, Okmulgee, Okla., has elected directors for the coming year and they will take charge of the city's development campaign to continue the program of industry already under way. The city now has 82 manufacturing plants, representing an investment of \$13,538,000, with annual production valued at \$31,000,000.

Thirty-seven Years of Success.

The John Hill Foundry Supply Co. is the new name adopted by the Hill-Brunner Foundry Supply Co., 637 Evans St., Cincinnati, O. The name of John Hill, the president, has been associated with the foundry trade in the manufacture of all grades of foundry facings for the past 37 years, and the uninterrupted success of the business is testimony of the high esteem entertained for it and its products.

Several Official Changes.

J. J. Arnfield, advertising manager of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., has been elected president of the Engineering Advertisers' Association, Chicago, to succeed A. H. Hopkins, who resigned and left the C. F. Pease Co. to conduct domestic advertising for the J. Roland Kay Co. Keith J. Evans, advertising manager of Jos. T. Ryerson & Son, was elected vice-president, and Julius Holl, advertising manager of the Link-Belt Co., a director.

Trade Literature.

Heating Facts for Architects and Engineers.

Concerning Buffalo Standard Heaters, Catalog No. 460 has been issued by the Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N. Y. The purpose of this book is to provide information most useful to architects and engineers in figuring the heater requirements for fan heating and ventilating work, and it is stated that the tables have been elaborated so as to include all the conditions usually met with in practice and to enable the user to read the values direct. To meet unusual conditions there have been added curves, giving values for various steam pressures and air velocities; also tables for low-pressure heaters. The book, which has 68 pages, is handsomely prepared.

About Electric Cranes.

"P. & H. In the Leather Industry" is a folder telling of the successful advent of the electric crane in a new industrial field, displaying the convenience and economy of the electric-crane mode of handling materials. It is issued by the Pawling & Harnischfeger Co., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of electric cranes and hoists, excavating machinery, boring and drilling machines, etc.

Packing of Acids for Export.

Viele, Blackwell & Buck, 49 Wall street, New York, have issued Bulletin No. 11 entitled "Acids," the first cover-page carrying an illustration of the interior of a poacher-house in nitric acid manufacture. This firm has developed a department which specializes in the handling of acids and other chemicals for export, and the bulletin considers and describes the different methods of packing for shipment, going into the subject in detail in the course of its 20 pages.

Sugar Directory.

The 1920 Directory of Louisiana Sugar Planters, compiled by A. B. Gilmore, publisher, 525 Lafayette St., New Orleans, has been issued. It gives the names and addresses of all planters who manufacture sugar, and also the larger planters who only grow sugar-cane, besides showing capacity, location, freight and express receiving address of every factory. It also shows the buyers for all the sugar factory companies and the areas in cultivation on the plantations. Lists of sugar producers in Cuba and Porto Rico are included. A map displaying the location of Louisiana sugar factories is with the book.

Foundry Equipment.

A book entitled "Foundries; Their Complete Equipment," which covers in a general manner the planning and outfitting of up-to-date plants of this character, has been issued by the Whiting Foundry Equipment Co. of Harvey, Ill. The front cover page bears an attractive picture showing the interior of a foundry in operation, and within are numerous illustrations displaying the interiors of various well-known industrial plants of this nature and other photographic reproductions of the same general character. The descriptive matter is full, entertaining and instructive. The book also carries the announcement that the Whiting Corporation, with main office and works at Harvey, and Eastern sales office at 366 Madison Ave., New York, represents the consolidation of the Whiting Foundry Equipment Co. and the American Foundry Equipment Co. of New York, and it will continue the manufacture of both of these lines of foundry equipment.

Calculating Machines.

The Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Woolworth Bldg., New York, has issued an attractive and businesslike folder describing briefly the merits of the machine and mentioning the names of some of the large companies and institutions which are using it in their daily work. It possesses some original features that are both simple and efficient.

To Save Steam Supply from Loss.

"Defend Your Steam" is a handsomely prepared book of 80 pages, issued by the Magnesia Association of America, 721 Bulletin Bldg., Philadelphia. The author is Austin

(Continued on Page 148.)



Eliminating The Appalling Waste of Oil and Man Power

Wayne Filtration Systems mark a new epoch in the struggle to eliminate the appalling waste of oil and man power.

Skilled filtration engineers, conducting *exhaustive* experiments under *actual working conditions*, have given to Wayne Filtration Systems *advanced, proven ideas in design, construction and operation.*

Thousands of barrels of costly lubricating oils, formerly discarded as worthless after first use, can now be *entirely reclaimed* by Wayne Filtration Systems, *used repeatedly*, still possessing *full lubricating value.*

Clever improvements in mechanical arrangement, adjustment and operation enable Wayne Filtration Systems to *amply lubricate* every moving machinery part and to be *easily and quickly cleaned.* A *clean, pure lubricant* is fed *automatically.*

Thousands of *high-waged mechanics and workmen* now spending a part or all of their time answering machinery's incessant cry for oil can now be *released for other duties.*

Your present *waste of costly lubricating oils and high-waged workmen* can be *entirely eliminated.* The efficiency of your cutting oils and machine production will be increased.

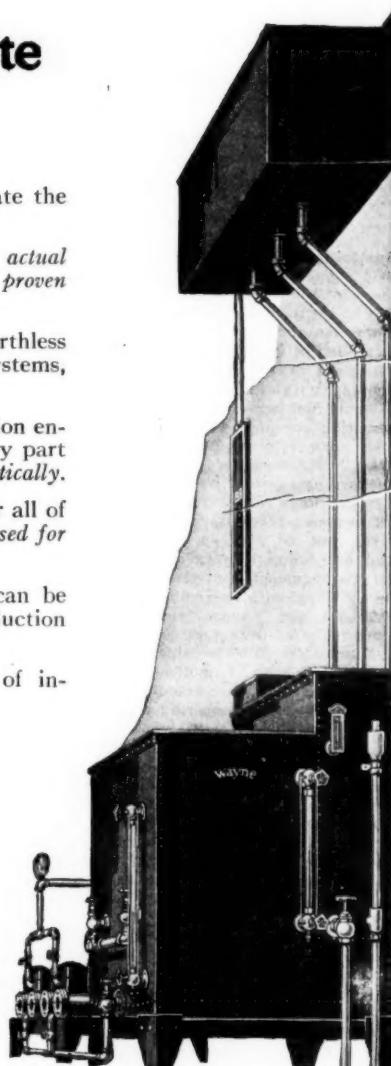
Wayne's Filtration Engineers await your summons with a vast fund of information for your disposal gratis.

Wayne Filters Are Easy to Clean

Wayne Oil Tank and Pump Company
715 Canal Street Fort Wayne, Indiana

A national organization with sales offices in thirty-four cities. Repair stocks and service at your command.

Gasoline and Oil Storage Systems, Oil Filtration Systems, Oil Burning Systems, Furnaces for Metal Melting, Forging and Heat Treating.



Filters

Bolam, a trained engineer, who is a student of the problems of heat insulation, and he presents an instructive and plain discussion of the economies to be accomplished by the use of "55% Magnesia" pipe and boiler coverings. It is further stated that the book embodies the results of four years of original research work done by the Magnesia Association of America and the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, and it covers every phase of the subject of heat and fuel saving by the use of this material. There is a multitude of illustrations displaying the various applications of this heat-saving substance to many varieties of heating plants, stationary boilers, locomotives, etc. A long list of users is printed.

BOOK REVIEW.

Labor in Politics, or Class Versus Country: Considerations for American Voters. By Charles Norman Fay. Cambridge, Mass.: Privately printed at the University Press, 1920.

In the introduction to this book, which is called a "dedication to the press writers of America," the author says that he was for many years an executive of a public service corporation and later head of a private manufacturing company. As a member of organizations of manufacturers he was much in contact with organized labor, and he says: "I would not appear to you superficial in presenting organized labor as a prime cause rather than a by-product of existing social unrest." He does not believe that there is any burning sense of wrong done by capital to labor; he was never able to find a general temper of revolt among his own employes, but he goes on in other pages to point out, submitting various cases to support his argument, that the "huge organization of labor, with enormous income—nearly \$50,000,000 per annum—contributed by a membership of over 4,000,000, perhaps half of them voters," is occupied mainly with growth, and that "four-fifths of this great income goes for salaries and expenses of a labor bureaucracy numbering perhaps 100,000 to 150,000 men and women, whose main business is enlarging the organization, getting and keeping members and collecting their dues, and whose secondary business is distributing union benefits and managing occasional strikes." Continuing, he says: "From the standpoint of the able and ambitious men who have for forty years built up this great machine it is a vast success. It has attained the great size and income aforesaid, has stirred up discontent everywhere, has caused some 70,000 recorded

strikes, has cut down the productivity of our labor fully one-third, has largely contributed to double our cost of living, and has perhaps permanently injected a class issue into our politics." Mr. Fay contradicts the impression prevalent among some people that the labor movement is humanitarian, and says it is far from being so. Along this line he says: "It is based on the lying premise of capitalistic oppression and class struggle; it appeals to the worthless motives of selfishness and sloth; it formulates the dishonest purposes of monopoly and coercion; it uses the lawless means of combination in restraint of trade and violation of constitutional liberty and right. Moreover, it utterly fails to benefit its votaries, its rank and file. It is an increasing injury and menace to all of us in cost of living, industry and finance. It saps our national virility, poisons our politics and prostitutes democracy to class service. We now at last suddenly recognize its great centralized militant organization as a menace to free institutions, whether considered as striking or voting machinery." The book, which contains nearly 300 pages, considers the labor movement in all of its aspects entertainingly and impressively. It is well worth reading, especially at the present time.

The Making, Shaping and Treating of Steel. By J. M. Camp and C. B. Francis. Pittsburgh: The Carnegie Steel Co. 1920. Pp. 614. \$5.

The author of this work is the director of the Carnegie Steel Co.'s bureau of technical instruction, which is located in the Carnegie Bldg., Pittsburgh. Nine years ago he was selected by the company to instruct its salesmen and selected office force in the theory and practice of steel manufacture, so as to make them better acquainted with the material they sell. This experience as an instructor, together with his previous life work with the company as a chemist, metallurgist and furnace man, coupled with that of his co-worker, has been summarized in this book and is presented in a manner that will be heartily welcomed by the student of steel, facts being given attractively and yet without elaboration, but thoroughly comprehensible. Every step in the process is described and is indexed in detail, the index occupying 38 pages. Besides this, there is a word index of 15 pages. There are many illustrations, but none that are needless. The size of the volume is one of its attractive features, the page being 5 by 7 inches. It is printed upon fine and thin but opaque paper and is edged with gold. The binding is of substantial but flexible fabric like leather.

Financial News

New Financial Corporations.

Ala., Roanoke.—First National Bank of Roanoke chartered; capital \$500,000; W. H. Knight.

D. C., Washington.—Realty Finance & Investment Corp. chartered; capital \$250,000; Wm. E. Davis, Thomas J. Echols, Lewis P. Steel.

Fla., Buena Vista.—Bank of Buena Vista chartered; R. I. Higgins, Prest.; J. H. Hughes, V.-P.; John L. Grice, Cashr.; all Jacksonville, Fla.

Fla., Homestead.—Homestead Building Loan Association incptd.; capital \$100,000; Wm. J. Carter, Prest.; A. C. Craw, V.-P.; L. S. Matthews, Secy.; Newton G. Ball, Treas.

Fla., Miami.—C. L. Miller Bond & Mortgage Co. incptd.; capital \$250,000; R. C. Hunt, W. T. Jay; both Miami; D. L. Miller, Atlanta, Ga.

Ga., Bullochville.—Citizens' Bank chartered; capital \$15,000; H. E. Skelton, H. A. Hadaway, C. S. Philips.

Ga., Macon.—Citizens Industrial Loan Corp. incptd.; capital \$100,000; M. E. Elliott, L. M. Rosignol, C. Baxter Jones.

Md., Baltimore.—Richard Allen Building & Loan Association, Biddle St. and Linden Ave., incptd.; capital \$300,000; Abraham L. Gaines, Cora T. Jones, Thomas J. Holliday.

Miss., Fayette.—People's Bank & Trust Co. organized; Albert Krauss, Prest.; Gordon R. Krauss, Secy.; R. L. Corban, Jr., Cashr.

N. C., Charlotte.—Security Bond & Mortgage Co. chartered; capital \$50,000; E. H. McConnell, E. C. Brainar, W. C. McConnell.

N. C., Charlotte.—Farmers Bank & Trust Co. chartered; capital \$15,000; J. W. Auten, Jr., Prest.; W. C. McCauley, V.-P.; Troy Peters, Treas.

N. C., Wood.—Wood Banking & Trust Co. organized; capital \$10,000; W. D. Fuller, V.-P.; Benj. P. Sykes, Secy.-Treas.-Cashr.; both Wood; J. J. Lancaster, Prest., Cortalla, N. C. (Supercedes recent item.)

Okla., Cherokee.—Cherokee Building and Loan Assn. chartered; capital \$100,000; F. M. Burroughs, F. M. Overstreet, C. A. Hash.

Okla., Holdenville.—Commercial National Bank organized; capital \$25,000; John Cordell.

Okla., Inola.—Farmers' State Bank chartered; capital \$15,000; R. L. McLain, Inola;

(Continued on Page 151.)

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Let us solve your typewriter supply troubles.

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OSCAR T. SMITH
President

October 28, 1920.

MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

149



Capital and Surplus
\$4,000,000

Total Resources
\$38,000,000

Large enough to handle your biggest problems, but not too large to be interested in your smaller ones.

**MERCHANTS-MECHANICS
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF BALTIMORE**

**MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY
BALTIMORE**

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business

Correspondence and interviews invited

CAPITAL. \$1,000,000

W. L. SLAYTON & CO.
Dealers in
BONDS Road
City School Drainage
County Township TOLEDO, O.

We buy Municipal Securities from Contractors subject to their being awarded contract involving the issue. Write our nearest office before bidding for Municipal work.

Buying Offices at Birmingham, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Dallas, Tex.; Tampa, Fla.

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BIRMINGHAM REAL ESTATE
and INVESTMENT OPENINGS, write**

**JEMISON
REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE COMPANY
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**We Finance
MUNICIPALITIES AND HIGH GRADE
INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES**

Correspondence Invited

**Lawrence Chamberlain & Company
115 Broadway (Incorporated) New York**

HAVE YOU BONDS FOR SALE?
WE BUY ALL CLASSES OF MUNICIPAL BONDS,
INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY, SCHOOL,
PAVING, ROAD AND DRAINAGE

The Hanchett Bond Co., Inc.
39 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

Contractors and Manufacturers

TIME CHECKS

We Make Them Promptly. Headquarters for Seals, Stock Certificates, Stencils, Steel Dies, Brass Signs, Enamel Plates, Memorial Plates, Church Seals and Pew Plates. Made on our Premises. Send for Catalogue.



**THE J. F. W. DORMAN COMPANY
BALTIMORE, MD.**

**LOANS MADE TO
STATES, CITIES, COUNTIES, ETC.**

Also Entire issues of Bonds of
Successful Industrials Purchased

Largest Capital and Surplus of Any Financial
Institution in Maryland or any Southern State

Established 1884

Resources \$21,000,000

**Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co.
OF BALTIMORE**

A. H. S. POST, President. F. G. BOYCE, JR., Vice-President.

First National Bank

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Capital and Surplus, \$3,000,000.

J. M. MILLER, JR., President.

W. M. ADDISON, Vice-President.

CHAS. R. BURNETT, Vice-President.

ALEX. F. RYLAND, Cashier.

**The National Exchange Bank
OF BALTIMORE, MD.**

Capital, \$1,500,000 Surplus, \$1,000,000

JOHN NUVEEN & CO.

First National Bank Building

CHICAGO

We purchase SCHOOL, COUNTY and MUNICIPAL BONDS. Southern Municipal Bonds a Specialty.

Write us if you have bonds for sale.

**ELSTON & COMPANY
71 W. Monroe St. CHICAGO**

**COUNTY, CITY, SCHOOL, ROAD
BONDS** **WANTED**

Municipal Bonds Wanted

We will buy entire issues of municipal bonds or loan money on short-term issues and certificates of indebtedness.

We will also buy municipal issues from contractors prior to their making bids for work, subject to their being awarded said contracts and taking bonds in payment.

We will be glad to furnish any financial or legal advice regarding proposed issues.

A. B. LEACH & CO., Inc.

Investment Bonds

Municipal Department

62 Cedar Street

New York

Belts That Are Made
Of the Right Material, with Unusual Care
Will Stand Up and Deliver
An Unusual Degree of Satisfaction.
Such Belts Are Made by
The New York Leather Belting Company



*The New York Leather
Belting Company, 428-430
Broadway, New York.*

October 28, 1920.

MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

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G. D. Davis, Claremore, Okla.; J. O. Geiser, Wellington, Okla.

S. C., Charleston.—Keystone Building and Loan Assn. chartered; capital \$150,000; R. G. Rhett, Prest.; G. B. Buell, V.-P.; T. T. Hyde, Secy.-Treas.

Tenn., Clarksville.—First Woman's Bank in Tennessee organized; capital \$15,000; surplus \$527.89; Mrs. F. J. Runyon, Prest.; Mrs. J. E. Walker, V.-P.; Mrs. Matt Lybe, Cashr.

Tenn., Nashville.—Liberty Investment Corp. chartered; capital \$25,000; Thomas G. McFall, W. P. Webb, B. A. Bridges.

Tex., Alvord.—Security State Bank chartered; capital \$40,000; L. E. Pillers, Prest.; J. R. Rhyne, V.-P.; L. C. Edwards, Cashr. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tex., Dallas.—Southern Finance Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; E. E. Roessler, E. J. Voorhuis, C. J. Harris.

Tex., Dallas.—United Fidelity Insurance Co. chartered; capital \$500,000; D. E. Waggoner, Prest.; J. F. Strickland, V.-P.; J. L. Mims, Secy.; D. Easley Waggoner, Gen. Mgr.

Tex., Killeen.—Guaranty State Bank chartered; capital \$30,000; Claude McBryde, Prest.; W. F. Wicker, Cashr.

Tex., Maxwell.—Maxwell State Bank chartered; capital \$25,000; Louis A. Laas, Prest.; A. L. Eckhardt, Cashr.

Tex., Moulton.—Farmers and Merchants' State Bank chartered; capital \$50,000.

Tex., Port Arthur.—Seaboard State Bank & Trust Co. chartered; capital \$100,000.

Va., Norfolk.—Continental Trust Co. organized; consolidation of Savings Bank of Norfolk and People's Bank & Trust Co.; capital and surplus \$500,000; resources \$3,750,000; Abner S. Pope, Prest.; W. H. Sterling, Jr., V.-P.; E. W. Berard, Secy.; C. M. Graves, Jr., Treas.

Va., Roanoke.—Liberty Trust Co. organized; capital \$100,000; R. H. Angell, Prest.; W. W. Boxley, V.-P.; C. D. M. Showalter, Secy.-Treas.

New Securities.

Ala., Birmingham—Road.—Jefferson County Board of Revenue, Jerry W. Gwin, Prest.; bids until Nov. 30; \$650,000 of 5 per cent semi-annual bonds, dated Apr. 1; maturing \$150,000 in 1927, \$200,000 in 1928, \$200,000 in 1929 and \$100,000 in 1930.

Ala., Florence.—City, Delos N. Bacon, Mayor; bids until Nov. 29; \$60,000 of 5 per cent semi-annual 20-year bonds, dated Dec. 1.

Ala., Florence—School.—City, School Board; issue \$60,000 bonds.

Ala., Florence—Road.—Lauderdale County Commrss.; sold \$86,000 bonds to First Natl. Bank of Florence.

Ala., Piedmont—School and Water.—City, C. A. Jones, Clk.; bids on \$25,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual 20-year bonds.

Fla., Bushnell—Road.—Sumter County Commissioners, W. N. Potter, Clk.; bids until Dec. 6; \$750,000 of 5 per cent semi-annual bonds; \$1000 denomination; dated Jan. 1.

Fla., De Land—School.—Volusia County Special Tax School Dist. No. 23; sold \$10,000 of 6 per cent bonds to First National Bank, Daytona, Fla.

Fla., St. Petersburg—Gas, Water and Cars.—City Comrs.; sold \$50,000 bonds to American Bank & Trust Co. at par and accrued interest.

Fla., Titusville—Road and Bridge.—Brevard County Commrss., J. F. Mitchell, Clk.; bids until Nov. 9; \$300,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual bonds of Cocoa Beach Special Road

and Bridge Dist., \$1000 denominations; dated Feb. 1. (Supersedes recent item.)

Fla., West Palm Beach—School.—Palm Beach County Board of Instruction, W. J. Dyer, Chrmn.; bids until Nov. 13; \$125,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual bonds of Special Tax School Dist No. 1; \$500 denominations; dated Feb. 1; \$40,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual bonds of Special Tax School Dist. No. 4; \$500 denominations; dated July 1.

Ga., Cuthbert—School.—Board of Education; voted \$70,000 of 6 per cent bonds, \$1000 denomination, dated Jan. 1, 1921. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ky., Covington—Floating Debt.—City, Thos. F. Donnelly, Mayor; vote in November on \$225,000 bonds.

Ky., Frankfort—Sewer.—City; vote Nov. 2 on \$75,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual 20-year bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1921. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ky., Louisville—Memorial.—City, Geo. Weisinger Smith, Mayor; vote Nov. 2 on \$500,000 of 5 per cent semi-annual 20-year bonds.

La., Thibodaux—Drainage.—La Fourche County, Drainage Dist. No. 2. W. H. Price, Chrmn.; issue \$69,728.80 of 5 per cent, 10-year bonds.

Miss., Brookhaven—Playground.—City, Chester Byrne, Clk.; bids until Nov. 2; \$15,000 of 6 per cent bonds.

Miss., Cleveland—Road.—Bolivar County Commrss.; sold \$125,000 of 6 per cent bonds to Mortgage Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.; \$1000 denominations; dated April 1.

Miss., Meridian—Ice Plant.—City, E. J. Gallagher, Chrmn. of Comm.; vote Dec. 14 on \$150,000 bonds. (Supersedes recent item.)

Miss., Meridian—Road.—Lauderdale County Supvrs.; bids until Nov. 6; \$40,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual bonds of Separate Road Dist., Supvrs. Dist. No. 2; \$500 denominations; dated Oct. 1; \$40,000 bonds of 6 per cent semi-annual Kewanee-Toomsuba Separate Road Dist.; \$100 denominations; dated Oct. 1. (Supersedes recent item.)

Miss., Moss Point—Paving.—City, Geo. W. O'Neill, Mayor; issued \$10,000 of 6 per cent bonds; \$500 denominations; dated Oct. 6. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Oxford—Water and Light.—City, E. E. Temple, Mayor; voted \$30,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual bonds; \$100 and \$500 denominations; dated Sept. 1. (Previously noted to vote.)

Miss., Shelby.—Town, J. H. Turney, Mayor; vote on \$35,000 Shelby Separate School Dist. bonds.

Miss., Winona—Ice, Water, Sewer and Light.—City; vote Nov. 1 on \$60,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Cape Girardeau—Drainage.—Cape Girardeau County Supvrs. Little River Drainage Dist.; sold \$600,000 of 6 per cent bonds, \$1000 and \$500 denominations, dated Oct. 1, to Wm. R. Compton Co., Mortgage Trust Co. and National Bank of Commerce; each St. Louis. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

N. C., Lumberton—School.—Fairmont School Dist.; voted \$100,000 bonds.

N. C., Lillington—Road.—Johnsonville Township Road Comrs., Ross & Salmon, Atty.; bids until Nov. 15; \$40,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual Johnsonville Township bonds; 20-year, dated Nov. 1.

N. C., Lillington—Road.—Hector's Creek Township Road Comrs., Ross & Salmon, Atty.; bids until Nov. 15; \$15,000 of 6 per cent Hector's Creek Township bonds; semi-annual; 20-year; dated Nov. 1.

N. C., Louisburg—Road.—Franklin County Commrss., J. P. Timberlake, Chrmn.; bids until Nov. 8; \$40,000 of Cypress Creek Town-

ship bonds; 6 per cent; semi-annual; 30-yr.; dated Dec. 1.

N. C., Snow Hill.—Greene County Board of Education, B. C. Williams, Clk.; bids until Nov. 30; \$50,000 of 6 per cent Snow Hill School Dist. bonds; \$1000 denominations; dated Jan. 1, 1921.

N. C., Wilson—Water.—Town, Theo. A. Hinnant, Clk.; issued \$32,500 of 40-year bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1921.

Okl., Ponca City.—Ponca City School Dist.; sold \$98,000 bonds to Security State Bank.

S. C., Conway—Highway.—Horry County Highway Comrs.; bids until Nov. 5; \$99,000 of 5% per cent bonds.

S. C., Spartanburg—Street, Sewer and Park.—City; voted \$400,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Previously noted to vote.)

Tex., Brenham—Street.—City Commsn.; vote on \$50,000 bonds.

Tenn., Columbia—Refunding.—City; bids until Nov. 5; \$60,000 of 6 per cent 30-yr. bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Dresden—Highway.—Weakley County Commrss., H. L. Hill, Judge; bids until Nov. 10; \$125,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual bonds.

Tenn., Dresden—Highway.—Weakley County Commrss., G. E. Bowden, Commr.; bids until Nov. 10; \$125,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual 20-yr. bonds.

Tenn., Elizabethton—Road.—Carter County Commrss.; sold \$220,000 of 6 per cent semi-annual serial maturity bonds to I. B. Tigrett & Co., Jackson, Tenn. (Lately noted voted.)

Tenn., Knoxville—Refunding.—City, E. W. Neal, Mayor; sold \$2,000,000 of 5½ per cent 30-year bonds to Elston & Co., Chicago, for a commission of \$51,850 at par and accrued interest. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tenn., Pulaski—Road.—Giles County Commissioners; voted \$350,000 bonds.

Tex., Cisco—School.—City Commsn.; vote Nov. 15 on \$60,000 of 5 per cent bonds; changed date from Oct. 15. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tex., Daingerfield.—Morris County Common School Dist. No. 2; registered \$2500 of per cent 20-yr. bonds.

Tex., Daingerfield.—Morris County Common School Dist. No. 4; registered \$2500 of 5 per cent 20-yr. bonds.

Tex., Gonzales—Road.—Gonzales County Commrss.; sold \$54,000 Hamon Road Dist. bonds.

Tex., Kerrville—Kerr County Road Dist.; registered \$65,000 Road Dist. 2 and \$12,000 Road Dist. 3 bonds.

Tex., Linden—Road.—Cass County Commissioners; vote Oct. 27 on \$1,000,000 bonds. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tex., Pharr—Water.—Hidalgo Water Improvement Dist. 2; voted \$1,500,000 bonds.

Tex., Sanderson—Road.—Terrell County Commrss.; voted \$250,000 bonds.

Tex., Waco—Paving.—City; vote on \$100,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Weatherford—Sewer.—City; voted \$25,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Wichita Falls—Streets, Sewers, Hospital, Park, etc.—City, Julian Montgomery, Engr.; voted \$1,625,000 of 6 per cent bonds; sold \$700,000 at 97 plus accrued interest.

Financial Notes.

Ala., Scottsboro.—First Natl. Bank of Scottsboro; increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Fla., Miami.—First National Bank; increased capital from \$150,000 to \$300,000.

PROPOSALS

BOND ISSUES

BUILDINGS

PAVING

GOOD ROADS

Bids close November 18, 1920.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., October 29, 1920. Sealed proposals will be received separately for the different materials and for labor by the different trades, and opened in this office at 3 P. M. November 18, 1920, for the construction of the United States Postoffice at Athens, Tenn. Materials required will include Concrete, Reinforcing Metal, Stone, Brick, Miscellaneous Iron and Steel, Composition Roofing, Damp-proofing, Sheet Metal, Plastering, Interior Marble, Sanitary Ware, Lumber, Millwork, Painting, Hardware, Plumbing, Heating, Electric Work, etc., in accordance with drawings, specifications and bills of quantities attached thereto, copies of which may be obtained from the custodian of the site at Athens, Tenn., or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAS. A. WETMORE, Acting Supervising Architect.

Bids close November 16, 1920.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., October 19, 1920. Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 P. M. November 16, 1920, for extension of mailing vestibule and driveway, etc., of the United States Post-office Building at Portsmouth, Ohio. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the Custodian of the building at Portsmouth, Ohio, or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAS. A. WETMORE, Acting Supervising Architect.

Bids close November 15, 1920.

PROPOSALS FOR PNEUMATIC HOIST, Anchors, Axes, Chisels, Reamers, Bolts, Wrenches, Files, Clamps, Ice Tongs, Hack-saw Blades, Scythe Blades, Hose Nipples, Cargo Hoist Blocks, Snatch Blocks, Tackle Blocks, Phosphor Tin, Pig Tin, Ladders, Floor Brushes, Automobile Bells, Chipped Soap, Roofing Cement, Fire Bricks, Drinking Glasses, Thermometers, Emery Cloth, Cheesecloth, Aluminum Ware, Arteware, Silverware, Metal Polish, Asphalt-champed Roofing, Pencils, Towels, Towingel-champed Skins, Belt Lacing, Harness Leather and Cargo Check Books. Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock A. M. November 15, 1920, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this Circular (416) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer Offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. A. L. FLINT, General Purchasing Officer.

Bids close November 2, 1920.

PROPOSALS FOR AUGER BITS, CHISELS, CLAMPS, GLASS CUTTERS, PIPE CUTTERS, DRILLS AND COUNTERSINKS, DRILLS, LEVELS, REAMERS, SAWS, HACKSAW BLADES, SHIP SCRAPERS, HANDSAW SETS, CARPENTERS' SQUARES, STOCKS AND DIES, MACHINE TAPS, RIVETS, VALVES, GAUGES, THERMOMETERS, ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, LUBRICATORS, ENAMELWARE, ALUMINUMWARE, SCRUB-BRUSH HANDLES, CAR-WASHER BRUSHES, BLOCKS, RUBBER BOOTS, GLOVES, SOLDER, PAPER, STEEL, AND MACHINE BOLTS. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock A. M. November 2, 1920, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this Circular (2252) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer Offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. A. L. FLINT, General Purchasing Officer.

Bids close December 4, 1920.

\$80,000 6% Bonds

Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, Mississippi, will re-

ceive bids on eighty thousand (\$80,000) dollars of its municipal six per cent. (6%) bonds of the City of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. The last of the series of said bonds are for a period of fourteen years. Said bonds have been duly authorized and issued. Bids will be received up to and until 5 o'clock P. M. December 4, 1920. Bids to be made under seal, addressed to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen. No conditional bids will be received. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

R. W. WEBB, Mayor.

Attest:

SYLVAN J. LADNER, Secy.

Bids close November 15, 1920.

\$40,000 6% Road Bonds

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the Johnsonville Township Road Commission at the office of Ross & Salmon, Attorneys-at-Law, Lillington, N. C., until Monday, November 15, 1920, at 12 o'clock noon, when and where said bids will be publicly opened for the purchase of \$40,000 of road bonds of Jacksonsville Township, Harnett County, North Carolina, for the improvement of the public roads of said township; said bonds to run for a period of twenty years from November 1, 1920, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, interest payable semi-annually, the principal and interest to be payable at the Chase National Bank, New York City. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid, the Commission reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

The present bonded indebtedness of said township is nothing. The total value of taxable property in said township is \$916,844.

These bonds are issued and sold under the provisions of Chapter 427 of the Public Local Laws of North Carolina of 1913, and agreeable to an election held in said township ratifying said act.

This October 15, 1920.

ROAD COMMISSIONERS OF
JOHNSONVILLE TOWNSHIP,
HARNETT COUNTY, N. C.
ROSS & SALMON, ATTORNEYS.

Bids close November 15, 1920.

\$15,000 6% Road Bonds

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the Hector's Creek Township Road Commission at the office of Ross & Salmon, Attorneys-at-Law, in Lillington, N. C., until Monday, November 15, 1920, at 12 o'clock M., when and where said bonds will be publicly opened for the purchase of \$15,000 of road bonds of Hector's Creek Township, Harnett County, North Carolina, for the improvement of the public roads of said township; said bonds to run for a period of twenty years from November 1, 1920, and bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, interest payable semi-annually, the principal and interest to be payable at the Chase National Bank, New York City. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid, the Commission reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

The present bonded indebtedness of said township is \$10,000. The total value of taxable property in said township is \$1,334,326.

These bonds are issued and sold in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 427 of the Public Local Laws of North Carolina of 1913, and agreeable to an election held in said township ratifying said act.

This October 15, 1920.

ROAD COMMISSION OF
HECTOR'S CREEK TOWNSHIP,
HARNETT COUNTY, N. C.
ROSS & SALMON, ATTORNEYS.

Bids close November 10, 1920.

\$125,000 6% Highway Bonds

For sale, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of Highway Bonds of Weakley County, Tennessee, to run 23 years, at 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually.

Biddings will be closed November 10, 1920. For information write to G. E. Bowden, Martin, Tennessee, or H. L. Hill, Judge of the County Court of Weakley County, Dresden, Tenn. This October 15, 1920.

Bids close November 15, 1920.

\$350,000 6½% Highway Bonds

DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA.

Miami, Fla.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of County Commissioners, in care of the undersigned, in Miami, Florida, until 2 P. M. November 15, 1920, for the purchase of all or any part of the above bonds; bonds bearing date of October 1, 1920, in denominations of \$1000; with interest at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of April and October of each year. Both principal and interest due and payable at the office of the Hanover National Bank, in the city and State of New York.

Said bonds maturing as follows:

\$5000, 1922 and 1923; \$6000, 1924 and 1925; \$7000, 1926 to 1928; \$8000, 1929 and 1930; \$9000, 1931 and 1932; \$10,000, 1933 and 1934; \$11,000, 1935 and 1936; \$12,000, 1937; \$13,000, 1938 and 1939; \$14,000, 1940; \$15,000, 1941; \$16,000, 1942 and 1943; \$17,000, 1944; \$18,000, 1945; \$19,000, 1946; \$20,000, 1947; \$21,000, 1948; \$22,000, 1949; \$15,000, 1950.

Legality of bonds and all proceedings relative to the issuance and sale thereof will be approved by Messrs. Caldwell & Raymond, also Mr. C. B. Masslich, bond attorneys of New York, whose approving opinion will be furnished purchaser without charge.

These bonds are general obligations of Dade County, payable from an unlimited tax on all taxable property, real and personal, in said county. Proposals for bonds are required on blank form, which will be furnished by the undersigned upon request, and must be enclosed in an envelope, marked "Proposal for Bonds," and must be accompanied by bond running to the Board of County Commissioners and satisfactory to them, with sureties in an amount equal to 2 per cent. of the face value of bonds bid for, or by certified check in like amount drawn upon a bank or trust company doing business in Florida or upon a national bank in any place. Said check to be forfeited to county in payment of any damages sustained on account of non-performance of terms of bid.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

BEN SHEPARD,

Clerk Board of County Commissioners,

Dade County, Florida.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Actual value taxable property (estimated)	\$102,000,000.00
Assessed value year 1920, as equalized	17,040,000.00
Total county debt, including above issue	1,685,501.00
Amount due Dade County from Broward County	106,121.10
Sinking fund	113,491.69
Net debt	1,465,888.21

Votes for bonds, 523; against bonds, 58.

Population, 1920 census, 42,731; an increase over 1910 of 228 per cent.

Of the above bonded debt more than \$1,100,000 bears interest at 6 per cent. and less.

Bids close November 29, 1920.

\$60,000 5% School Bonds

Florence, Ala., October 15, 1920.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, November 29, 1920, the City of Florence, Alabama, will offer for sale sixty thousand dollars of school bonds. Said bonds will bear date of December 1, 1920, will mature twenty years after date, bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in New York City.

The bonds here offered have been authorized by the vote of the qualified electors of said city, and the city is prepared to furnish a transcript of the proceedings showing their validity.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Bidders will be required to furnish a certified check for \$1000.

DELOS N. BACON,

Mayor of Florence, Alabama.

W. S. EASTEP,

Commissioner of Accts. and Finances.

Bids close December 6, 1920.

\$750,000 5% Road Bonds

Bushnell, Fla.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Board of the County Commissioners in and for Sumter County, Florida, will, up to 12 o'clock noon December the 6th, 1920, receive bids for the seven hundred and fifty road bonds issued by said Sumter County, dated January the 1st, 1920, said bonds being of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, bearing interest of 5 per cent. Interest payable semi-annually; interest and principal both payable at the Hanover National Bank in the City of New York; one hundred of said bonds maturing five years from date of issuance and one hundred every five years thereafter until 1955, when one hundred and fifty of said bonds shall come due and payable. Bidder may bid on said bonds in blocks of one hundred or more, or the whole collectively.

The bidder required to accompany his bid with a deposit of seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7500) as evidence of good faith.

The Board of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

W. N. POTTER.

Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners.

\$25,000 6% School and Water Bonds

Piedmont, Ala.

The City of Piedmont, Ala., is open to receive bids for \$25,000 twenty-year bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually.

For information write C. A. Jones, City Clerk.

Bids close November 30, 1920.

\$50,000 6% School Bonds

**SNOW HILL SCHOOL DISTRICT,
GREENE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.**
Snow Hill, N. C.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Education of Greene County, at the office of the Board, Snow Hill, North Carolina, until Tuesday, November 30, 1920, at 11 o'clock A. M. when they will be publicly opened, for the purchase of \$50,000 face amount of Snow Hill School District Bonds of the denomination of \$1000 each or denomination to suit the purchaser, to be dated January 1, 1921, to mature January 1, 1951, and to bear interest at the rate of six per centum (6 per cent.) per annum, payable annually at the Chase National Bank, New York, N. Y.

Bids may be addressed to the undersigned Clerk of the Board of Education, and must be accompanied by a certified check drawn to the order of the County Board of Education of Greene County, or cash, for or in an amount equal to three per cent. (3 per

cent.) of the face amount of the bonds bid for. Purchasers must pay accrued interest from the date of the bonds to the date of delivery. The bonds are to be issued under a special act which authorizes a tax sufficient to pay the interest and create a sinking fund to take care of same at maturity. Put "Bid for Bonds" on envelopes containing bids.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Education of Greene County.

Dated October 18, 1920.

B. C. WILLIAMS,
Clerk of the Board of Education of
Greene County, N. C.

Bids close November 19, 1920.

Bridge and Approaches

**OFFICE OF THE VIRGINIA STATE
HIGHWAY COMMISSION.**
116 S. Third St., Richmond, Va.

October 22, 1920.

Bids will be received at the Office of the Virginia State Highway Commission, 116 South Third Street, Richmond, Virginia, until 12 o'clock noon Friday, November 19, for construction of five hundred and forty-foot (540') bridge, and fill approaches over the Bannister River, one mile from Houston, Halifax County, Virginia.

The construction of the bridge will consist of raising the old truss and reconstruction of the approach spans.

Separate bids will be received for structural work and for fill approaches.

Plans and specifications are on file at the office of the Virginia State Highway Commission, 116 South Third Street, Richmond, Virginia. Blueprints of plans can be secured from W. F. Hobart, 104 North 8th Street, Richmond, at cost of forty-eight (48) cents and postage per set.

A certified check for \$100 must accompany all proposals for the structural work and check for \$200 for the fill approaches.

The State Highway Commissioners reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

G. P. COLEMAN,
State Highway Commissioner.

Bids close November 11, 1920.

Paving and Sewers

Meridian, Miss.

Sealed proposals for grading, curbing and paving of certain streets and avenues, and repairing and resurfacing certain streets and avenues; also proposals for construction of storm and sanitary sewers in City of Meridian, Mississippi, will be received by the undersigned until the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. November 11, 1920. Each bid must be accompanied by certified check for 5 per cent. of amount bid.

Complete specifications and blank form of

proposals or other information may be obtained from John C. Watts, Engineer, Meridian, Mississippi. The Mayor and Councilmen reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

W. H. WHITE,
City Clerk and Treasurer.

Bids close November 9, 1920.

Highway Grading and Drainage

**STATE OF MARYLAND.
STATE ROADS COMMISSION.**

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Baltimore, Md.

Sealed proposals for building one section of State Highway as follows:

CARROLL COUNTY, CONTRACT NO. C1-27:
One section of State Highway from end of Contract No. 520 toward New Windsor for a distance of 2.25 miles (Grading and Drainage only);

Will be received by the State Roads Commission at its offices, 601 Garrett Building, Baltimore, Md., until 12 M on the 9th day of November, 1920, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon the blank proposal form which, with specifications and plans will be furnished by the Commission upon application and cash payment of \$1, as hereafter no charges will be permitted.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars, payable to the State Roads Commission.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond and comply with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland respecting contracts.

The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the State Roads Commission this 22 day of October, 1920.

J. N. MACKALL,
Chairman.
Secretary.

Bids close November 1, 1920.

Dredging

Tampa, Fla.

The Board of Port Commissioners of Tampa, Florida, will receive sealed proposals at its office on the 8th floor of the City Hall, Tampa, Florida, until 3 o'clock P. M. Monday November 1, 1920, for the dredging required for its Terminal Construction on Ybor Channel, at which time the proposals will be publicly opened and read.

Further information on application.

S. M. SPARKMAN,
President.
DR. L. A. BIZE,
Secretary.

**MINERAL AND TIMBER LANDS, WATER POWERS, MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES**

RARE BARGAIN for either development or investment; close to good town of 5000 people and in a good coming country.

2100 acres; 1800 timber and woodland, 200,000 feet commercial hardwood and pine; thousands of cords of wood, with railroad frontage $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; new sidetrack-river frontage 2 miles, with all-year navigation to Mobile on coast and Tuscaloosa and Alabama coal fields on north; location 2½ miles Demopolis; immense deposits excellent brick and tile clay; fuel wood plentiful, right at hand, and plenty negro labor to cut it at \$1.50 cord, possibly less in big quantities; 5-room cottage home; overflowing artesian well; 8 good cabins for negro tenants. Fine location for brick and tile plant, and a real attractive and dependable investment at \$25 per acre, which is the low dollar price. Choice corn and cotton land when put under plow; land cultivated last year paid me \$10.45 per acre rental. Further particulars, write W. C. McClure, owner, Demopolis, Ala.

FOR SALE—80 acres developed zinc mine, equipped with mill; also timber lands; improved commercial orchards in Northwest Arkansas fruit belt; stock and grain farms. Fredericks Realty Co., Springdale, Ark.

MINERAL AND TIMBER LANDS, WATER POWERS, MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES

MANGANESE ORE LANDS.
2300 acres high-grade manganese ore. Analysis shows 56 per cent. to 59 per cent. Strata run two to twenty-two feet in thickness. Tons of ore to be seen on the surface. Unlimited tonnage. Also much red and brown ore; limestone of highest quality; quantity unlimited. Shales, coal, sand and bold streams of water. This combination should appeal to you. If interested, write W. Carnot Holt, Montgomery, Alabama.

FOR SALE—Farms, timber lands and hunting preserves. Light-leaf cigarette tobacco, cotton and corn main field crops. Early garden truck also raised. Timber consists of Ga. and N. C. pine and hardwoods. Game consists of deer, turkey and quail. Walker & Jenkins, Summerville, S. C.

I MAKE A SPECIALTY of leases, royalties, production, coal and timber lands and fluor spar properties in Kentucky. Have a fine tract of timber, with mills, etc. Also handle leases in Texas and Louisiana. E. D. Watkins, Oil Producer, Irvine, Ky.

SILICA SAND

MILLIONS TONS GOOD GLASS SAND. Northeast Florida, on line railroad; five hundred acres good timber for crate material; good analysis and samples of rough plate glass from largest plate-glass company in America. Tremendous saving in freight on containers and soda-water bottles for lower Southern States. Will sell outright or on royalty, or take interest and management. Manager, P. O. Box 889, Miami, Fla.

CLAY PROPERTIES

LARGE BRICK CLAY PROPERTY. Favorably located directly on railroad and on bricked highway, eight miles west of Newbern, N. C.; adapted for high-grade brick, tile and other clay products. Has been examined and recommended by an eminent engineer as being unusually meritorious. Report will be furnished to interested parties. Owner will accept part payment in securities of properly financed and managed company. Thomas B. Hammer, Owner, Philadelphia, Pa.

ZINC PROPERTY

FLUORSPAR AND ZINC properties for sale or lease, including some developed, equipped and producing mines. Also have a few Kentucky oil leases. C. W. Haynes, Marion, Ky.

OIL LANDS AND LEASES

GET AN OIL LEASE in Terrell County, Texas, in the path of production. Sinclair and Prairie Oil Co.'s tracts join. Five-acre leases only \$15 per acre. May be worth \$10,000 within a year. Write Jno. A. Martin, Aberdeen, South Dakota.

COAL LANDS AND MINES

FOR SALE—Active coal operation, with complete equipment. Lease 500 acres No. 1 Elkhorn seam, finest quality coal. Analysis, price and terms on request. Frederick Howes, Paintsville, Ky.

FOR SALE—Sixteen thousand acres, located in West Virginia; N. & W. Ry.; 5 seams of coal running from 45 inches to 68 inches, among them the Warfield seam and the Winefield seam. Price and terms very liberal. All information regarding the same will be furnished by T. J. Ewing, Box 443, Catlettsburg, Ky.

COAL AND TIMBER LAND

CUT-OVER TIMBER LAND.—Would you pay \$2.50 per acre for rough cut-over land in blocks of 640 acres, chiefly valuable as a trading proposition? If so, write A. M. Ellsworth, 270 Ponce De Leon Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

COAL AND TIMBER LANDS

Cumberland County, Tennessee; to close estate; titles good; 70,000 acres in tracts of 2000 to 20,000 acres. E. H. Benoit, 1002 Title Guaranty Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri.

TIMBER OPERATION

FOR SALE—Lumber milling proposition, complete equipment, now in operation, Eastern Carolina; 25,000,000 feet timber; plenty more available; big bargain; \$175,000, half cash, balance terms. Address No. 5700, care Manufacturers Record, Balt., Md.

TIMBER AND ACTIVE MILL FOR SALE. 70,000,000 feet virgin short-leaf pine timber. Fast-cutting Clark hand mill, now in operation, actually cutting 35,000 ft. boards or 50,000 ft. 2-in. dimension per day. Entire plant rebuilt this year; has Moore drykilns and plenty of steam. Complete logging equipment now in operation, including mules, carts, two skidders, three locomotives, 23 log cars, 15 miles rail. Logs 16 ft., average 85 ft. scale. Labor good and plentiful. Our own transportation facilities of two sea-going barges and one towing and freight steamer. Located in South Carolina. Everything in hang-up condition and running with full crews. Box 337, Wilmington, N. C.

TIMBER

OFFERS WANTED for 160,000 cords first-class coniferous heading timber; also 11,000 cords acid wood; near railroad, North Georgia. John Martin, 41 S. Ashby St., Atlanta, Ga.

LATH AND TOBACCO STAVE TIMBER. FOR SALE—10,000 to 15,000 cords standing timber on N. S. R. R., near Newbern, N. C. Will sell by the cord with cash advance. Fine opportunity for laths or tobacco stave factories. Thos. B. Hammer, Philadelphia, Pa.

FARM AND TIMBER LAND

FOR SALE—Florida lands and timber; 30,000 and odd acres good virgin pine timber; location, So. Florida, on and near R. R. Rare bargain; only \$9 per acre; fee-simple; also 40,000 and odd acres choice virgin pine timber only \$12.50 per acre; fee simple; 2120 acres 2120 acres mostly under good pasture; fence; extra choice for stock purposes; large percentage good quality truck and farm land; some fine citrus fruit and settlement land. Price \$15,500.

1920 acres nearby the above; general purpose land; large barn and wagon shed; several small houses. Price \$12,500.

2120 acres, 3 to 4 miles from R. R.; very best quality of pine land (extra fine timber now being removed); joining and near by are many good groves and farms to prove quality of soil. This is dirt cheap at \$20 per acre wholesale. My price, only \$12.50 per acre. These last three offerings are well located in good portion De Soto County, Fla., with first-class people owning large and small tracts joining and in every direction.

60,000 and some odd acres finest stock-farm proposition in South Florida; solid body; too cheap to quote price only to men meaning business and interested. Some extra choice money-making heavy-bearing groves, well located, with plenty of extra land for farm and stock; also some the best quality of well-drained muck land in the State; only 1½ miles of R. R.; \$130 per acre. Address L. M. Hughes, Owner's Representative, Box 111, Limestone, Florida.

FARM AND TIMBER LAND

FOR SALE—1220 acres land in Floyd County, Ga., 14 miles from Rome, on good pike road, 5 miles from R. R.; 900 acres of level land, 320 acres of hill land, 200 acres in cultivation, growing good crops of corn, cotton and grain, with 500 acres fenced for pasture; fine grazing land for cattle, sheep and goats; has 2,000,000 ft. of good saw timber; has a fine country home, with 11 tenant-houses; plenty running water. Price \$42 per acre, one-third cash, balance easy terms. Also 1015 acres of timber land in Pickens County, Ga., on L. & N. R. R., 4 miles of county site town; good fertile land, with 3,000,000 ft. of saw timber, at the low price of \$16 per acre; one-fourth cash. J. W. Mitchell, 208½ Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

WRITE for free Mississippi map and list of improved black land farms. Also wholesale cut-over and timber tracts for sale. Southern Land & Timber Co., Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

SOUTHERN HOMES

COTTAGE on Clearwater Beach, facing Gulf; furnished; all modern conveniences; four rooms and sleeping porch upstairs; living-room, dining-room, kitchen, servants' room and large porch downstairs. Also, large garage. Price \$10,000. J. A. Crenshaw, 311 Seventh Ave., Tampa, Fla.

FRUIT, FARM AND TRUCK LANDS

SHENANDOAH VALLEY and eastern part of West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania; greatest fruit section, finest orchards, finest grain and stock farms, all sizes; land cheap. Write for catalogue. S. S. Felker, Martinsburg, W. Va.

FLORIDA

I AM OFFERING, for 30 days only, one of the best farms for general farming, in the best farming county (Alachua) in Florida; good high land, in a good location and a healthy locality, 2½ miles to small town, with high school; half mile to shipping point; good 7-room house, with hall, and porch all around; equipped with water and lights; two 4-room and one 3-room tenant-house and all necessary outbuildings. Price \$60 per acre; 442 2/5 acres in tract; improvements worth half the price. P. O. Box 633, Micanopy, Fla.

FOR SALE—40-acre tract of land, 5 miles from the Courthouse, 1½ miles from West Tampa; five-acre orange grove on tract; one-half old trees and bearing; one-half trees from one to four years old; on brick paved road; no improvements on tract except orange grove. Price \$500. J. A. Crenshaw, 311 Seventh Ave., Tampa, Fla.

FORCED SALE FARMING LANDS. All or any part 45,000 acres fertile lands, suitable for all agricultural crops, sugar cane, citrus fruit; three railroads and river transportation; good roads; title good. Opportunity for investor, colonizer, farmer; \$4 to \$10 per acre. Andrew Christensen, 43 Exchange Place, New York City.

FOR SALE—60,000 acres land, well located; rail and water transportation; close to market; good title; productive soil. Price and terms on application. G. E. Gage, 439 Wilmot St., Jacksonville, Florida.

RAISE HOGS, cows and chickens. There is money in it; 320 acres of land, \$15 per acre; near Arcadia, South Florida, the aviation training camp. John Hickey, Olga, Lee County, South Florida.

FOR SALE—75-acre farm, 20 acres of orange grove, 20 acres pecan grove, just beginning to bear; orange crop estimated this year at 1800 boxes; eight-room dwelling, four-room tenant-house, necessary outbuildings; situated four miles from small town on main line of Seaboard Railway, with mail deliveries at gate each day. Price \$13,000, including mule, cows, hogs and chickens. If bought at once, buyer will get this year's orange crop. Easy terms. J. D. White, Micanopy, Fla.

FOR SALE—An up-to-date truck and stock farm in Florida's best county; 440 acres in tract, 175 to 200 acres in excellent pasture; will keep 200 head cattle ten months in the year; 150 to 175 acres under cultivation; fine soil for trucking; eight tenant-houses, five-room cottage, good large barn and silo; railroad through edge of place with side-track right at the lot; \$65 per acre, including all farm implements; easy terms. J. D. White, Micanopy, Fla.

FLORIDA

FOR SALE—A dandy farm of 220 acres, good rich soil, fine for trucking or general farming; 180 acres under cultivation, bordering on lake; 30 acres in orange grove; good six-room dwelling, three tenant-houses, in three miles of small town with high school; two side tracks on place. Price \$19,000, very easy terms. J. D. White, Micanopy, Fla.

COME TO FLORIDA, where it's "summer time in the winter time and pleasant all the year 'round." Send for booklet, "Largest Orange Tree in the World," and list of groves and farms. Tampa-West Coast Realty Co., Tampa, Fla.

HOMESEEKER—Sale Florida, 20 acres, 10 orange groves; much room adapted for citrus; quarter mile station; located healthful Lake County, on Dixie Highway near village. Address Box 133, Weirsdale, Fla.

FORCED SALE FARMING LANDS

All or any part 45,000 acres fertile lands, suitable for all agricultural crops, sugar cane, citrus fruit; three railroads and river transportation; good roads; title good. Opportunity for investor, colonizer, farmer; \$4 to \$10 per acre. Andrew Christensen, 43 Exchange Place, New York City.

FOR SALE—Southern plantation of 8760 acres, located in North Florida on Dixie Highway and Atlantic Coast Line Railway. Fine home and farm or winter home; abundant game, good climate. Price \$20 per acre with liberal terms. Box 357, Thomasville, Ga.

FLORIDA FRUIT GROVE.

Will take in a responsible managing partner on favorable terms in a first-class young Florida grapefruit and orange grove of 80 acres, well located and in prime condition; some fruit will be marketed this season. Or will sell entire property on terms of one-fifth cash, balance yearly over period of from 1 to 10 years. An unusual opportunity as an investment or a Florida home. Address C. C. King, 425 South Akard St., Dallas, Tex.

GEORGIA

FOR SALE—350 acres well-improved land at Waverly Hall, Ga.; 1000 acres well-improved land three miles of Waverly Hall, 16-horse farm. Byrd & Baldwin, Waverly Hall, Ga.

A LOWNDES COUNTY (GEORGIA) FARM BARGAIN.

We offer for sale 1050 acres, 3½ miles from Lake Park, Georgia; 500 acres in cultivation; land all stumped; grey loam, with clay subsoil; lies on public road, with rural mail delivery; good 6-room house and barn; six tenant-houses, in good condition, with barns and wells; place completely wired; cultivated lands as well as pasture lands. We offer this at \$20 per acre, one-half cash, balance terms to suit purchaser. J. J. Newman, Valdosta, Ga.

HONDURAS

300,000 ACRES SPANISH HONDURAS—Solid body, grass two to six feet high, green all year; abundance running water; 2 crops yearly; richest land in the world; temperature 60 to 75; no land taxes; 10,000 acres under rock fence; only \$2 per acre. W. L. Archibald, 826 Maison Blanche Bldg., New Orleans, La.

ISLE OF PINES

FOR SALE—Isle of Pines property on the Caribbean Sea; 25 acres; rich soil; 200 coconut trees, bearing; good water, hardwood timber; beautiful climate for winter resort or all-year-round living. Will sell for half price on account of circumstances. Box 437, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

LOUISIANA

FOR SALE—2100 acres land in Vermilion Parish, La.; black alluvial soil 4 to 8 feet deep; no stumps; peer good town; cheap. Edw. Reed, Tarentum, Pa.

MARYLAND

FOR SALE—Splendid tobacco farm, near National Capital. Record crop for one year, 50 hogsheads tobacco, 500 barrels corn, 1000 bushels wheat; 630 acres, improved by 12-room dwelling, concrete cellar, 5 houses for help, 4 large tobacco barns, double cornhouse and granary, stable with 16 stalls and 2 box stalls, large-loft, smaller stable. Excellent shipping facilities by two railroads. State road and river. Price, only \$100 per acre, one-third cash, balance to suit. Zantinger & Chew, Agents, 903 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.